REPORT

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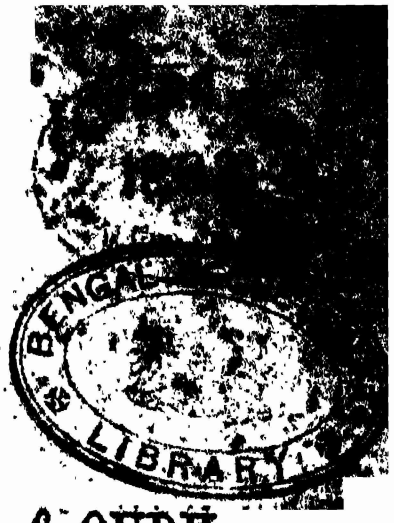

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1883.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1883.

Report on the administration of the N-W Province & Oudh for the yr ending 31st March, 1883

page — 117

year — 1853

Author — Govt. of N-W Provinces.

I 175

(1883)

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR

1882-83.

General Summary.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882-83 was administered by SIR ALFRED COMYNS LYALL as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

The year.

The average rainfall for the provinces up to the end of September, 1882, was 37·4 inches, as compared with 32·1 inches in 1880-81, and 35·9 inches, the average for the six preceding years. The rainfall of the year was, therefore, on the whole slightly above the average, but the distribution varied over the different Divisions. Though generally abundant in July and August, it ceased early, except in Kumaun, Dehra Dún, and the Benares Divisions. The kharíf harvests were consequently only fair. The winter rains also failed almost entirely; but owing to the mildness of the winter, and the absence of frost and blight, the general outturn was good, showing that the country is little dependent on the winter rains. Indigo among the kharíf crops and sugarcane among the rabi crops gave the largest outturn; while, with one unimportant exception (*til*), none fell conspicuously below the average. The prices of the principal food-grains during the year were generally steady and food was everywhere abundant. The local storage of grain is said to be falling into disuse, while the equalisation of prices all over the provinces, due to improved communications and the movement of trade, is becoming more and more apparent. Hailstorms and floods did little damage during the year, which, on the other hand, was abnormally unhealthy in many districts, owing to the prevalence, in the autumn and winter, of fever of a fatal type; and cholera, having broken out in the great winter fair at Allahabad, was in many cases spread by the pilgrims returning to their homes, and was prevalent in some districts during the summer. Cattle-disease is reported to have caused loss more or less during the year in different parts of the provinces; and the people showed their ordinary apathy in regard to the adoption of preventive measures.

Local self-government.

The action taken by the Government of these provinces in the direction of local self-government—in the primary or decentralisation phase—was briefly sketched in last year's summary. Eight Resolutions, covering the scope of the revised district committees' rights and duties, were issued; and this tentative system was in operation during the year of review. The orders of the Government of India of 18th May, 1882, constituted a new departure; and as it suggested the introduction of serious modifications, both of principle and practice, the first step taken was to call for opinions on the more important questions from the district and divisional officers, who were requested to consult freely all non-officials whose views were likely to be useful. A large mass of valuable papers was thus collected; and these were laid before a provincial committee constituted for the purpose of advising the Government on the best ways and means for giving effect to the instructions of the Supreme Government. The committee's exhaustive report traversed the entire ground of the discussion; and it was followed by the Resolution of the 5th December, 1882, in which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner expressed his views on such leading points as the introduction of the elective system into all

municipalities, the territorial jurisdiction of district boards and the constitution of such boards by nomination of the electoral body, and the appointment or election of chairmen in towns and districts. Nothing more was done by the Government during the year 1882-83; and it was reserved for the succeeding year to see the Bills embodying the conclusions arrived at drafted, discussed, and passed into law.

Legislation.

There was not much legislation during the year affecting the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Apart from Acts which apply to the united provinces in common with other parts of British India, the only two measures of special provincial application were Acts XIII. and XVI. of 1882. The former repealed the sections of the old Act which authorised the levy in the North-Western Provinces of the patwári cess, and introduced certain changes in both provinces consequent on the new arrangement under which all patwáris became servants of the State. The latter embodied the provisions which had been agreed to, after prolonged discussion, for the relief of encumbered zamíndárs in the Jhánsi Division of the North-Western Provinces, from the preliminary inquiry to final adjudication. The subject-matter of both Acts has been mentioned in the portion of this chapter dealing with such questions.

Political.

Nothing of any great importance occurred during the year of report in the Political Department. The administration reports of the Rampur and Tehri States (*vide* pages 113—120 of appendices) were on the whole satisfactory, and only one or two other minor matters may be briefly noticed.

Final orders were passed on the succession to the title and estates of the Gursarai family in the Jhánsi district. The Government had done all in its power to bring about an amicable arrangement; but as efforts in this direction proved fruitless, it was decided that the best course was to place on formal record the decision of the Government and leave the members of the family to settle their quarrels amongst themselves. Accordingly it was laid down that the agreement voluntarily entered into by the family in 1866, ratified by the Secretary of State in 1867, as to the succession of Atma Ram should be upheld; and that Atma Ram should be recognized as the head of the family and the manager of the estate, holding the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction *ad vitam aut culpam*. It was further declared that any attempt on the part of co-sharers to break up the joint estate would be followed by resumption of the favourable (*ubári*) tenure and by regular settlement. It was decided that, in the disturbed condition of affairs, the magisterial and revenue powers exercised by the deceased Raja under special permission and as a matter of grace should not, for the present at least, be continued to the present incumbent. In this view of the situation the Government of India concurred and orders were issued accordingly.

Final orders were also passed in the course of the year as to the action to be taken in connection with the demarcation of the boundary between British and Nepalese territory. The general principle of the maintenance of a strip of uncultivated neutral land on both sides had primarily been laid down; and the subsidiary instructions issued to the local officers concerned practically finished the case. These were to the effect (1) that the neutral strip should not be less than 30 feet: (2) that ordinarily the line from pillar to pillar should be assumed to be straight: (3) that existing pillars should be regarded as falling just within British territory: (4) that the neutral strip should be cleared, except where this was obviously inexpedient: and (5) that a small trench should be dug along the inner boundary of the strip, to demarcate it clearly. Subject to these orders and to final report of operations and cost, the divisional and district officers concerned were left to carry out the measure at their discretion; and by the close of the year considerable progress had been made in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

The question of the treatment of Muhammadan pilgrims to the Hijaz having attracted the attention of Government, opinions were called for on several important

points. The views of this Government were generally to the effect that passports, the taking of which need not be compulsory, should be distributed by authorized officers in all districts of British India and in Native States; that no fee should be charged; that the appointment of a pilgrim agent at Indian seaports would be advantageous; and that it is not necessary to insist on a medical officer accompanying pilgrim ships. The general subject was under consideration at the close of the year.

Financial.

* The detailed section on Provincial and Local Finance—that is, Finance other than Imperial—will be found at pages 236—244 of this report. It is sufficient to state here that the approximate results of the year were as under :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	... 1,35,76,000
Receipts of the year	... 3,76,79,000
Total assets	... 5,12,55,000
Expenditure of the year	... 4,05,36,000
Closing balance	... 1,07,19,000

Arrangements were made under which the drawing of interest by holders of Provincial Railway debentures was greatly facilitated. The system of registration of book debt was introduced, by which holders are empowered to deliver up their debentures and have themselves registered in the books of the Public Debt Office as holders of stock. Under this system interest warrants were issued on application, payable at any treasury in the North-Western Provinces; and the restrictions as to personal attendance and payment at certain specified treasuries were removed. The Government of these provinces accepted the responsibility for any loss arising from interest warrants being received and presented for payment by wrong persons.

Difficulty having been experienced in the allotment of funds for original works in provincial departments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a scheme was drawn up showing approximately the average amount available annually for each of these, on the basis of a total normal allotment of 45 lakhs to the Public Works Department for provincial and local purposes. It was found that after making allowance for local demands, and for the items of establishment, repairs, tools and plant, and reserve, there remained a sum of about 4½ lakhs of rupees for distribution; and allotments were arranged, in view of the relative needs of the several departments as far as these were ascertainable. This distribution—which does not include special grants for special purposes—is to hold good for the four years immediately following the close of 1882-83.

From the 1st of April, 1882, the patwári cess was abolished in the North-Western Provinces, and the charges debitable to the cess were from that date met from the general provincial revenues—a grant (of Rs. 24,10,000) being made for that purpose by the Supreme Government. In Oudh, the patwáris in talukdari estates had hitherto been recognised by law as the private servants of the talukdars and were paid by them. Following the system of the North-Western Provinces, it was decided to relieve proprietors in Oudh of this burden and to make all patwáris Government servants, appointed and paid by the State. Here also a grant was made (Rs. 8,25,000) to meet the cost involved in the new arrangements. In both provinces the avowed object was to relieve the cultivating classes of the taxation imposed on them by landlords to meet these charges.

A system was organised for the systematic audit and check of the various heads of State revenue—regular and variable; and a statement was published giving full details of the heads for which returns should be furnished and the department and officer responsible for their control.

The general question of the strength, status, emoluments and prospects of the upper classes of the Uncovenanted Executive Service (Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners) came under review during the year of report. It was

considered that, in view of the importance of the duties intrusted to these officers, of their heavy responsibilities and valuable services, and of the increasing share taken by them in the administration, the time had come for securing to them a substantial improvement in their status and prospects by increasing their emoluments and by providing reasonable prospects of advancement by a steady flow of promotion. Accordingly the entire staff was graded anew in one amalgamated list, and it was ruled that, ordinarily, promotion should go in the order of this list, with due advertence to special circumstances and claims. The following statement, which gives the more important details, will show at a glance the general result:—

Grade.	*Pay.*	*Strength.*	
	Rs.	*Under old system.*	*Under new system.*
1st	250	60	19
2nd	300	8	26
3rd	400	22	29
4th	500	3	18
5th	600	8	8
6th	700	*Nil.*	4
7th	800	6	3
Total cost ...		Rs. 4,47,600	Rs. 5,17,800

The extra cost involved, amounting to Rs. 70,200, was met by a grant from Provincial Funds; and the new arrangements came into force from 1st April, 1882. A similar course was also adopted in regard to the Tahsildars of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who were graded in one amalgamated list and declared to be eligible for promotion according to that list. The tabulated statement below gives the general result of the scheme:—

Grade.	*Pay.*	*Strength.*	
	Rs.	*Under old system.*	*Under new system.*
1st	250	*Nil.*	32
2nd	200	86	47
3rd	175	58	65
4th	150	71	71
Total cost ...		Rs. 4,56,000	Rs. 4,73,100
Increase	...	...	Rs. 17,100

Revenue.

(a) The favourable character of the seasons rendered the year one of remarkable prosperity in regard to revenue collections of every kind. Out of a fixed land-revenue demand of Rs. 4,28,69,000 in the North-Western Provinces, Rs. 4,26,93,000 were collected during the year, and the percentage of real balance to the demand was only ·12, a lower figure than has been reached for many years past. The ease with which collections were made testifies to the improved circumstances of the agricultural community; and though the increase of litigation between landlord and tenant, more especially in respect of the number of notices of ejectment served and applications and suits for ejectment brought, has attracted attention, the results of the revenue administration of the year may on the whole be considered decidedly satisfactory. Considerable progress was made in securing the greater efficiency of the kanúngo and patwári staff throughout the provinces generally, and the returns furnished by them are year by year becoming more accurate and complete. Though many important revenue questions came under consideration and discussion, no noteworthy changes in the system of revenue administration occurred during the year. The confirmation of the Government of India was received to the revised assessments of the Muzaffarnagar, Agra, and Bareilly districts for the periods recommended, and the settlement of the Allahabad district was reported for sanction, which has since been received. In Oudh, out of a fixed demand of Rs. 1,39,16,500, a sum of Rs. 1,38,96,500 (or 99·8 per cent.) was collected, leaving Rs. 20,000 only (·2 per cent.) in balance.

(*b*) The opinion of this Government was asked for by the Government of India on a proposal to allow discount on instalments of land-revenue paid into a Government treasury in advance of the date on which it is due. The Board of Revenue were asked to report on this proposal after consulting the Accountant-General and experienced Revenue officers, and inquiry was also made in Oudh. It was generally held, however, that a scheme of the kind would be of no benefit to the agricultural classes in these provinces, as the thriftily-disposed would, and can, obtain a far larger interest for their capital than Government would give, while the interest payable would not induce the unthrifty to pay in advance. The general concurrence of opinion was that the plan was not likely to be of much use in these provinces, and in this view the Lieutenant-Governor agreed.

(*c*) The Government of India having drawn attention to the fact that the time of Collectors and of their establishments in some districts of the North-Western Provinces appeared to be unduly absorbed in the management of the extensive estates under the Court of Wards, the Board of Revenue were requested to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the appointment of uncovenanted officers and other competent persons as managers of Court of Wards' estates, the cost of their salaries being defrayed by the estates concerned. A scheme was accordingly prepared, and the proposals made were, with a few modifications, approved of by Government. In six or seven districts Collectors were found to require relief, and in these regular managers under the Collector were appointed for estates under the court, on salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per mensem, according to rental. Preference is given to qualified persons not in the public service, whenever such can be found, but in default Government officials may be appointed. Besides giving the district staff more time to attend to their legitimate duties, it is hoped that the new system will lead to the various works of improvement which may be found possible on the different estates being pushed on with much more vigour than before, and also that the efficiency of the general administration of the estates will be greatly increased. In the North-Western Provinces there were 121 estates under the charge of the Court of Wards at the close of 1882, as against 117 at the close of 1881. In Oudh the number of estates under the Court of Wards was 63. The number of estates under the Court still continues steadily to increse.

(*d*) The case of the estate of Sahlamau and the unprecedented number of eviction notices brought prominently forward the tenant question in Oudh. Under the orders of Government a special enquiry was undertaken in that province on the relations of landlord and tenant, as to the extent of the recent advance in rents and the general character of the enhancements. The conduct of this investigation was supervised by a Special Commissioner. The reports in which the results of these enquiries have been submitted have been received since the close of the year under review and are now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The reports are full of valuable information carefully and methodically compiled, and furnish a complete account of the existing state of affairs in the rural classes of the province.

(*e*) The Jhánsi Encumbered Estates' Act (XVI. of 1882) received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on 19th May, 1882, and measures were at once taken to give effect to its provisions by the appointment of a Special Judge, and by issuing the other orders necessary to enable it to be put into operation. The impoverished state of the Jhánsi zamíndárs, owing to a series of years of drought and famine, the ravages of *káns* grass, and to some extent to their own improvidence, had long attracted attention; and the discussions as to the best mode of extricating them from their difficulties, which took place previous to the passing of the Act, were spread over some years. In the course of these discussions the original proposals underwent many modifications. The chief features of the Act as eventually passed are that, after the claims against any estate have been investigated, and the amount to be paid to the creditors determined by the Special Judge according to the

provisions of the Act, if the other property of the zamíndár found to be available for the discharge of this amount is insufficient, the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land is ascertained. A loan, bearing interest at 5 per cent., may then be granted by Government up to six times the amount of the net annual profits of the estate for the purpose of paying off the amount due; and if the debts exceed six times the amount of the net annual profits, the proprietary rights are valued for the purposes of purchase by Government at ten times the amount of the net annual profits, and put up for sale to the highest bidder above that sum. The proceeds of the sale are then to be devoted to the liquidation in full of all the liabilities of the estate, the zamíndár, in the event of the purchase of his proprietary rights by Government, being deemed an ex-proprietary tenant of his sír land. The Act has not yet been sufficiently long in force to enable the effect of its working to be seen, and some difficulties have arisen in regard to the purchase of insolvent estates by Government. As it was found the creditors would probably bid above the upset price fixed by Government, some test sales have been ordered, to ascertain if this contingency would happen, and their result will be recorded hereafter.

(*f*) Much land in the Bánda district having become overrun with *káns* (a kind of coarse grass), a steam-plough was imported from England, at a cost of some Rs. 42,000, for the purpose of ascertaining if the eradication of this mischievous weed could be effected by deep-ploughing. Before the plough arrived, however, the *káns* had to a great extent disappeared, and the only use in which the plough could be put was to see how far deep cultivation with it would succeed as compared with ordinary native methods. The experiment was continued for some time; but, so far as it went, there was no decided superiority brought out in favour of the land experimented on with the plough, and the cost was found, as might have been expected, to be a complete bar to the practical success of the experiment, which was therefore discontinued. The plough was removed and the steam-engine has been finally disposed of at considerable loss.

(*g*) A report was called for and received, showing what had been done in the North-Western Provinces to carry out the recommendations of the committee appointed in 1879 to consider the possibility of reclaiming land affected by *reh*. The measures contemplated were amongst others a yearly survey of *reh*-affected villages, the preparation of a *reh* map for the provinces, and agricultural experiments with a view to the practical reclamation of *reh*-affected land. The report showed that no very definite results have been arrived at as yet, though the conclusion of the experiments must be awaited before any decided opinion can be formed.

(*h*) At the instance of the Government of India, Major D. G. Pitcher was placed on special duty for the purpose of enquiring into the system of emigration from British India to certain French and British colonies, as carried out in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The results of his inquiry were set forth in a very full and interesting report, showing the manner in, and conditions under, which recruits in these provinces had hitherto been obtained, and the chief reasons that appear to have prevented the people from availing themselves of the advantages that emigration to the colonies undoubtedly offers. The subject is too large to admit of detailed notice here; but the value of the report has been acknowledged by the Government of India, to whom it was forwarded, together with the opinion of this Government on the chief points raised. The recommendations made for the amendment of the existing law have for the most part been adopted in the Emigration Bill now before the Legislative Council, which is likely to shortly become law.

(*i*) An interesting report was submitted by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce on the cultivation of tea in the North-Western Provinces. Tea is grown in the Kumaun, Garhwál, and Dehra Dún districts, and the area under cultivation has increased from 4,363 to 8,652 acres within the last eight years. The prospects of the trade have, however, become exceedingly bad owing to the absolute cessation of the Central Asian demand, which formerly carried off most of the tea grown; while

trade with Thibet—which is the natural outlet for Indian tea—is prevented by the restrictive measures imposed by the Chinese Government. The planters are said to be helpless in the hands of a ring of dealers into Central Asia, while in the Australian and European markets they are heavily handicapped by their distance from the coast and by the heavy cost of transit to the seaport towns. The causes which imperil the existence of the tea industry in these provinces have been represented to the Government of India, and the planters have been exhorted to combine amongst themselves for the purpose of protecting their own interests, and also to endeavour to create a local demand in India itself, wherever possible. A protective duty on Chinese tea, which is now imported free into Bombay for the Central Asian market, was suggested by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce; but such a course is scarcely likely to be adopted.

License-tax.

The net license-tax collections during the year amounted to Rs. 11,33,000, or Rs. 30,000 less than the collections for 1881-82. The number of persons finally taxed was 48,486, or 721 less than in the previous year. The continuous decline in the receipts appears to be due to sufficient care not having been taken to bring new names on the list, to replace those that from various causes have been struck off; there is no reason to suppose the wealth of the trading classes of the provinces, by whom the tax is paid, has in any way diminished.

Excise.

The year was again an exceedingly prosperous one for excise revenue, the total increase for both provinces over the receipts of the previous year—which were the highest yet reached—being no less than Rs. 5,14,000. The chief causes assigned for this remarkable increase are the improved circumstances of the people (due to a succession of comparatively favourable seasons), the substitution of the outstill for the distillery system in certain districts, and the greater attention now paid to the administration of the Department, the placing of a covenanted Assistant in special charge of excise having generally been attended with the very best results. In these provinces the policy is to resort to the outstill system sparingly, and only when the need of protecting the revenue from illicit distilling or illicit importation has been clearly demonstrated. And the employment of necessary facilities for the sale of liquor is to be invariably combined with vigorous measures against contraband practices.

Arrangements were concluded for the inter-provincial adjustment of the duty levied on Sháhjahánpur rum exported to the Panjáb and Lower Bengal, regarding which there has been considerable correspondence: under the new provincial contracts, the duty on all spirit exported will be credited to the Governments in whose territories it is consumed. The subsitution of police for chaprási guards at the more important distilleries was sanctioned, and the entertainment of the special detective excise force in the Agra and Azamgarh districts was ordered to be discontinued at the end of the year, the results not appearing to warrant their further retention. The administration of stamps and excise in Oudh was placed under the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 1st April, 1883.

Stamps.

The gross receipts in 1882-83 were Rs. 57,85,937, as compared with Rs 58,17,353 in 1881-82, when they were larger than in any previous year. A proposal to collect copying fees by means of specially-impressed stamps, and also to collect the fees for the inspection of records by means of court-fees stamps, was sanctioned by the Government of India. Stamp frauds—of a trifling amount, but important in principle—were reported in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Jhánsi, and instructions issued to secure the proper inspection of records in the offices of all Cantonment Magistrates. It is to be feared, however, that the system of using adhesive stamps for court-fees has led to great loss of revenue since its introduction, and that such loss will always be guarded against with great difficulty. An opinion was expressed by this Government in favour of the use of postage stamps in payment of the one-anna stamp-duty chargeable on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

Forests.

The administration of the forests worked smoothly during the year, and there were no important questions of any kind raised. The receipts from forests in these provinces have of late years tended to decline, owing partly to the stock of mature trees in many forests having become exhausted, and partly to a falling off in the demand for railway sleepers and other kinds of wood. Protective and reproductive measures have, however, been actively pushed on, and the important work of demarcation has been nearly completed in all forests. The re-organisation of the superior staff, with effect from September, 1882, gave a considerable measure of well-merited promotion to the officers of the Department.

Education.

There were 6,502 educational institutions open in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1882-83, as against 6,521 in 1881-82 ; but the number of students rose from 225,596 to 233,073, and the average daily attendance from 174,480 to 183,324. The expenditure incurred (exclusive of direction and inspection) was Rs. 17,14,498, as compared with Rs. 16,51,436 in the previous year. Thirteen institutions, with 973 students on the rolls, were open for University instruction, and the results of the University examinations afford considerable ground for satisfaction. The attendance in high and middle schools increased from 9,415 to 10,276; but though the pupils did fairly well in the Anglo-vernacular middle class examination, they failed signally in the vernacular middle class examination. The pass standards for these examinations have lately been raised; and the question of whether the tests are not now too severe, and should be relaxed in some way, is under consideration. There were 5,563 primary schools for boys, with an attendance of 211,658, and 315 primary schools for girls, with an attendance of 8,965 open during the year. The results of the upper and lower primary examinations by which the condition of these schools is tested compare favourably with those of the preceding year; and the expenditure on primary education is steadily increasing. The district school committees in the North-Western Provinces have become merged in the district boards constituted under the local self-government laws; and the same powers have been given to district boards in Oudh, over the primary and middle schools, as in the North-Western Provinces.

After consulting the Director of Public Instruction and the Heads of Departments in these provinces, this Government expressed itself adverse to the introduction of a system of open competition for the admission of European and Eurasian youths to clerkships in public offices. It was found that at present Europeans and Eurasians get their fair share of first appointments of the kind for which they are fitted; and as it would be difficult to exclude natives from competing, Europeans and Eurasians would probably lose rather than gain if open competition were introduced. Besides this, the pay of first appointments is generally too small to attract really well-educated youths.

A Resolution was issued by the Government of India, drawing attention to the apparent want of system which existed in the practice under which vacations and holidays are at present allowed to Government schools and colleges in the several provinces. A report was called for on the subject from the Director of Public Instruction, and the Lieutenant-Governor agreed on the whole with that officer in considering that no change was called for, so far as the schools and colleges of these provinces were concerned.

The expenditure on the Agra College had for some time been disproportionate to the educational results obtained, and the Government of India expressed much doubt whether there was justification for the maintenance at Agra of a separate college. This Government was accordingly requested to consider how the funds of the endowment should be applied, and what measures should be taken for the closing of the college. As soon as this was generally known, a very influential movement was on foot by the leading inhabitants of Agra and the surrounding neighbourhood with the view of securing the maintenance of the college, and the Supreme Govern-

ment was memorialised accordingly. The prayer of the memorialists was supported by this Government; and in pursuance of the recommendations made the Government of India consented to the management of the college being made over to local trustees, to be managed by them as an aided college, for the benefit of the people of Agra and the surrounding districts. The conditions of transfer, which is to be in the first instance provisional for five years only, have now been settled; a large sum has been subscribed for scholarships and for other purposes to promote the welfare of the college; and the experiment, which is of the greatest interest, has been fairly started with good promise of success.

Summing up: the year has been marked by important steps, first, in the direction of decentralisation in University education by the completion of arrangements for the probational transfer of one of the three colleges of the North-Western Provinces to the management of local trustees; and secondly, in secondary and primary education by increasing the powers and responsibilities of the district boards, by giving them almost complete control over vernacular middle and lower schools and the financial administration of English zila schools, and by extending this system to Oudh. The district inspecting staff has also been placed under the orders of the district boards, and although some difficulties have been met with, the new system appears to be working smoothly. The number of pupils attending schools and colleges has increased considerably, their average daily attendance has improved, the cost to State of educating each pupil has decreased, and the results of all examinations except the middle class examinations have been unusually satisfactory. In regard to middle class examination the standard has been found to be unnecessarily high and will now be lowered.

Medical and Sanitary.

The number of dispensaries open during the year was the same as in 1881-82, *viz.*, 212. Forty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-one in-door and 1,654,120 out-door patients were treated, being again a considerable increase for both classes over the previous year. Ten thousand six hundred and thirteen major and 74,692 minor surgical operations were performed.

The charge of the provincial lunatic asylums was transferred from the Inspector-General of Prisons to the Surgeon-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

With reference to the proposed Medical Practitioners' Act, the opinion of this Government was that it was open to no great objection on general administrative grounds, so long as it was clearly understood that nothing in the Act would apply to Hindu or Muhammadan practitioners, who make no pretence of having qualified in European medicine and surgery, but use their own methods and pharmacopœia.

The registration of vital statistics continued to improve in accuracy: 1,656,159 births, or 37·54 per mille of population, were registered, as compared with 1,779,473 in 1881. The number of deaths registered was 1,485,127, as against 1,402,473 in 1881. The year was, therefore, less favourable to human life than its predecessor. Cholera was more prevalent than in any of the 12 preceding years, the number of deaths registered from it numbering 89,372. The number of primary vaccinations fell from 684,026 in 1881 to 598,906, the decrease being entirely in the 2nd circle, where a practice of making fictitious entries of vaccinations performed was discovered and checked.

The mortality caused by wild animals during the year 1882 continued to decrease: 392 persons having been killed during the year, the lowest number on record. Fewer wild animals were destroyed, but this result is mainly due to their becoming more scarce and difficult of access in most parts of the provinces. Wolves are still the animals most destructive to human life; they account for 193 deaths, or more than half of those recorded: but special measures are being taken for their extermination.

In regard to venomous snakes, the returns show a continued increase in the destruction of human life, although there is a still greater increase in the number of snakes destroyed. The figures are as under :—

Persons killed.		*Snakes destroyed.*	
1881.	1882.	1881.	1882
5,010	5,680	1,142	16,389.

Special grants were made to enable Magistrates to deal with this evil, and proposals are under consideration to destroy snakes in their nests with their eggs.

Municipal.

The number of towns administered under Act XV. of 1873 and Act XX. of 1856 was 107 and 341 respectively. In the towns administered under the latter Act an income of Rs. 3,51,258 was raised from 1,418,942 persons, and expended on police, conservancy, and a few necessary improvements. The 107 towns administered under Act XV. of 1873 contained a population of 2,849,618. An income of Rs. 26,01,690 was raised during the year, Rs. 20,40,917 by taxation, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources, the general incidence of taxation per head being 11 annas 5 pie.

Steps have been taken to relieve municipalities of the cost of provincial police, and the measure will, it is hoped, take effect from the 1st April, 1884 : corresponding charges being imposed on account of intra-municipal schools and dispensaries hitherto supported by Government from Provincial and Local Funds.

The Government has steadily pursued the policy of liberating through trade from municipal taxation ; and with the view of ascertaining how much of the trade in the towns is local and how much is wholesale, the larger municipalities in which octroi is in force have, under the orders of the Government, kept up registers of all imports and exports into and from their limits. The information thus obtained is being utilised for the purpose of fixing a standard local consumption by which taxation in future will be checked. Refunds of octroi duty have been given much more freely than in any previous year, and through trade is probably less interfered with by municipal taxation than it has ever been before.

Schemes for improved drainage and water-supply have been set on foot in several of the larger municipalities ; and a project for sinking an artesian well at Agra has been matured and will be executed as soon as the apparatus which has been ordered arrives from England.

Crime and Police.

The police force employed during the year consisted of 33,098 officers and men : one policeman for every 2·8 square miles of area and for every 1,303 of population. There was a decrease in the number of cognizable crimes that were reported, the numbers being 195,429 in 1882 and 195,535 in 1881, and the decrease in the total number of crimes would have been considerable but for a large increase in the number of sanitary offences. Sixty-eight per cent. of the offences reported were enquired into, and in 23·47 per cent. of the offences reported convictions were obtained. In 81·18 per cent. of the cases sent up by the police *suo motu* the accused persons were convicted.

Professional crime of a serious type was rare. There were no cases of thagi or river dakaiti, and but few cases of serious ordinary dakaiti, while there was but little professional poisoning. There were, however, a considerable number of attacks on travellers by *Sansiahs* and members of other wandering tribes ; the means of subjecting these tribes to some sort of restraint is under consideration. The Criminal Tribes' Act has been enforced against the Aheriahs and Haburáhs in Etah and the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur with a fair measure of success ; and it has been decided to enforce the Act against the Bárwars of Gonda.

Standard plans have been drawn up for the several classes of police-stations, and a text-book in vernacular for the guidance of the subordinate police has been compiled and sold at a low price to a large number of the force.

The total cost of the police force proper amounted to Rs. 43,84,600.

Infanticide.

The repressive measures were continued and a fair measure of success was obtained. In the North-Western Provinces, where Act VIII. of 1870 is in force, the number of proclaimed villages was 2,137, as compared with 2,368 at the close of 1881-82. These villages contained a population of 263,282 at the commencement of the year, and of 264,887 at its close. The birth-rate for the proclaimed population was 44·9, as compared with 43·19, the mean for the preceding 10 years. The percentage of girls to the total population between 1 and 12 years rose from 37·14 at the commencement of the year to 38·88 at its close. There was a natural increase in the percentage of girls from 39·58 to 40·09.

In Oudh, where Act VIII. of 1870 is not in force, repressive measures were continued on the same lines as in previous years. A census taken in 136 new villages showed that there was ground for suspicion in 50 of them. In these 50 villages repressive measures were enforced, as well as in 213 villages which had been under surveillance in the previous year. At the close of the year there were 248 ordinarily and 15 specially guilty villages under surveillance. In the former class there were 2,396 boys and 1,295 girls under four years of age, the girls' percentage being 35·08.

Criminal justice.

The action of the criminal courts has been normal, but an increased share of work has been performed by the Honorary Magistrates and Extra Assistant Commissioners in Oudh. The number of persons brought to trial was 127,727, as compared with 120,315 in 1881, the increase being chiefly in cases of criminal force, assault, mischief, and under special and local laws. Of the persons brought to trial 54 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 52 per cent. in Oudh were convicted. The sentences awarded by the courts were, on the whole, less severe than in the previous year, and the number of sentences of whipping has been considerably smaller than in any of the ten years preceding the year under report.

The new Criminal Procedure Code came into force on the 1st January, 1883, and a brief circular was issued by the Government calling the attention of all Magistrates to the principal points in which the new Code differed from the former one.

With the view of guarding against embezzlement of property coming into the possession of the police or brought before the criminal courts, rules were issued for the guidance of Magistrates and police officers in dealing with such property.

Jails.

The number of prisoners confined in the jails during the year was considerably smaller than in the preceding year, and there has been a progressive diminution in the number of prisoners year by year since 1878. The daily average number was in 1882, 25,602, and in 1881, 28,068. The management of the jails has been satisfactory: health was generally good, and there was a great diminution in the number of punishments inflicted for prison offences. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 1,562 cases only, as compared with 3,422 in 1881. On the other hand, there was a greater recourse to solitary confinement combined with reduced diet. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 9,64,220, a sum slightly smaller than that incurred in 1881; and the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 39-0-2¼, as compared with Rs. 35-15-7¾ in 1881. The earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,13,801, and reduced the net cost per prisoner to Rs. 33.

Steps were taken to carry out the orders of the Supreme Government for discontinuing jail manufactures whenever there was any reason to believe that they are likely to interfere with private industries.

It was found that the jail warders were, as a rule, neither as efficient nor as trustworthy as was desirable; and a scheme has been matured under which the pay of the warders has been raised and the service re-graded in such a way as to offer prospects of promotion to deserving officials. It is hoped that these measures will attract to the Department men of a superior class, especially pensioned and time-expired soldiers of the native army: but the subject is still in the experimental stage.

Civil justice.

The number of civil suits instituted was 140,097, as compared with 134,979 in 1881. The number of applications for execution of decrees was larger than usual, and a fair measure of success in execution was attained. The number of decrees transferred to the Collector for execution under section 320, Code of Civil Procedure, was 4,846, and the procedure seems to have to some extent effected the objects with which it was introduced.

The Government was engaged as a litigant in 231 cases, as compared with 281 in the preceding year, the percentage of success attained by the Government being 78 in 1882 against 87 in 1881. The value of the claims made by the Government was Rs. 81,357, of which Rs. 44,806 were decreed, while claims to the value of Rs. 32,831 were left pending at the close of the year. The claims made against the Government amounted to Rs. 5,00,902, of which a sum of Rs. 54,923 was decreed, and claims for Rs. 2,34,486 left pending at the close of the year.

Act XII. of 1880, for the appointment of Kazis, has been declared in force in a considerable number of towns and parganas, chiefly in the upper portions of the provinces, and appointments of persons to be Kazis have been notified. This measure was adopted at the express desire of those interested; and it is believed that the action taken will be as useful as it has undoubtedly been popular.

In accordance with the desire of the Supreme Government, some arrangements have been made for giving greater publicity to the measures of the legislature by circulating them in English and vernacular societies, clubs and institutions, and to the press.

Registration.

The total number of registrations during the year was 183,457, being a decrease of 937 as compared with 1881-82. There was an increase in the North-Western Provinces—and a decrease in Oudh—in registrations, compulsory and optional, affecting immoveable property. In other registrations there was a considerable decrease in the North-Western Provinces and a small increase in Oudh. The most noticeable feature of the year was a general increase in the number of registrations in the eastern districts, and a general decrease in the western, a peculiarity which was probably due in some measure to the operations for preparing the record-of-rights that are in progress in the eastern districts. The number of optional registrations in Oudh was large as compared with the North-Western Provinces.

Miscellaneous.

The Glanders and Farcy Act has been put in force in the principal cantonments in the provinces and on the road between Bareilly and Ráni-bagh: appointments of officers to perform the duties required by the Act have been made, and rules have been issued for their guidance.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Geography.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the Year 1882 *in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rajputana.*

THE early months of the year, except January, were much drier and a little warmer than usual. It was only when the rains began in June that the unusual dryness was overcome. In the latter month the rain was in excess all over the country, except in the Benares Division. In July and August the rain was in excess in some and defective in other parts of the country, while in September it was everywhere more scanty than usual. In October and November the rain was in excess in the eastern and southern parts, while it was less than the average in other parts. December was a rainless month. On the whole, 1882 was a year of deficient rainfall; in other respects the year was normal.

Pressure.

Table I. gives the mean barometric readings for all the months of 1882 and compares this mean pressure with that of previous years.

In January, March, May, August, and September, the pressure was generally in excess, while in February, April, June, July, October, and December, it was defective. In November it was in excess in all the tract of country from Meerut and Agra on the west to Gorakhpur and Sutna on the east, except in Lucknow, where it was slightly less than the average. The pressure was also defective in the hills in Dehra, Roorkee, Jhánsi, and Ajmere. It is usual in the first half of February to have a low barometer; the feature was somewhat exaggerated in February, 1882. In March the excess of pressure in all stations except Gorakhpur and Benares was most likely due to an increased density of the higher strata, as the pressure was unusually high in the hill stations. In May a low mean temperature was the cause of the higher barometer. In August the same cause was at work, but it chiefly affected the places farthest from the Himalayas, for in the stations nearer the pressure was lower. The excess in September was most marked in the plains and appeared due to a lower temperature in the lower atmosphere. On the hills the pressure was slightly in defect. The cause of the low barometer in February is alluded to above; in April it was due to a higher mean temperature. In June the diminished pressure was due to an early setting in of the rains, but the immediate result of this was to give a high barometer from the 15th to the 19th. In July, in Central India, there was a series of small cyclonic storms which proceeded from the Bay of Bengal and crossed that part of the country. It was to these disturbances that the lower pressure of July was due, especially in the southern stations, where it was most marked. In October there was a period of unusually low pressure at the beginning of the month; this affected the general average of the month, so as to show a lower mean: for a great deal of the month the pressure was moderately high. The lower pressure in December was due to a higher mean temperature.

TABLE I.—*Mean Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	CHAKRÁTA.			RANIKHET.			DEHRA.		
	Average 7-8 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 7-8 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	22·267	23·289	+·022	24·109	24·158	+·049	27·738	27·779	+·041
February ...	23·223	23·191	—·032	24 084	24·077	—·007	27·692	27·692	...
March	23·244	23·263	+·019	24·078	24·123	+·045	27·633	27·644	+·011
April	23·233	23·218	—·020	24·062	24·052	—·010	27·549	27·536	—·013
May	23·195	23 181	—·014	24·013	24·003	—·010	27·464	27·469	+·005
June	23·126	23·099	—·027	23·930	23·911	—·019	27·345	27·339	—·006
July	23·107	23·099	—·008	23·928	23·923	—·005	27 351	27·355	+·004
August	23·148	23 123	—·025	23·955	23·933	—·022	27·403	27·391	—·012
September ...	23·218	23·210	—·008	24·025	24·025	...	27·496	27·502	+·006
October ...	23·288	23·256	—·032	24 105	24·069	—·036	27·636	27·600	—·036
November ...	23·302	23·301	—·001	24·153	24·141	—·012	27·742	27·742	...
December ...	23·287	23·293	+·006	24·135	24·121	—·014	27·763	27·745	—·018
Year ...	23·220	23 210	—·010	24·048	24·045	—·003	27·568	27·566	—·002

Months.	ROORKEE.			MEERUT.			BAREILLY.		
	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 8 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	29·122	29·141	+·019	29·278	29·303	+·025	29·439	29·467	+·028
February ...	29·058	29·050	—·008	29·225	29·210	—·015	29·381	29·363	—·018
March	28·966	28·966	...	29·114	29·124	+·010	29·277	29·277	...
April	28·850	28·830	—·020	28 990	28·974	—·016	29·150	29·136	—·014
May	28·744	28 744	.	28·889	28·891	+·002	29·050	29·069	+·019
June	28·613	28·602	—·011	28·750	28 737	—·013	28·927	28·921	—·006
July	28·631	28 631	...	28·763	28·765	+·002	28·941	28·931	—·010
August... ...	28·692	28·672	—·020	28·835	28·825	—·010	29·006	28·996	+·010
September ...	28·796	28·792	—·004	28·934	28·934	...	29·104	29·108	+·004
October ...	28 954	28·904	—·050	29·104	29 048	—·056	29·269	29·216	—·053
November ...	29·090	29·088	—·002	29·233	29·236	+·003	29·406	29·414	+·008
December ...	29·130	29·097	—·033	29·252	29·251	—·001	29·451	29·435	—·016
Year ...	28·887	28·876	—·011	29·031	29·025	—·006	29·200	29·194	—·006

Months.	AGRA.			LUCKNOW.			GORAKHPUR.		
	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 7-8. years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	29·468	29·508	+·040	29·678	29·691	+·013	29·782	29·789	+·007
February ...	29·405	29·411	+·006	29·608	29·593	—·015	29·712	29·686	—·026
March	29·306	29·338	+·032	29·503	29·494	—·009	29·590	29·577	—·013
April	29·182	29·176	—·006	29·376	29·359	—·017	29·465	29·461	—·004
May	29·065	29·074	+·009	29·275	29·284	+·009	29·389	29·414	+·025
June	28·941	28·938	—·003	29·146	29·128	—·018	29·254	29·244	—·010
July	28 948	28 948	...	29·156	29·144	—·012	29·260	29·258	—·002
August ...	29·015	29·030	+·015	29·223	29·222	—·001	29·330	29·337	+·007
September ...	29 117	29·137	+·020	29·316	29·321	+·005	29·424	29·437	+·013
October ...	29·284	29·252	—·032	29·487	29·136	—·051	29·592	29·543	—·049
November ...	29·432	29·442	+·010	29·633	29·624	—·009	29·725	29·736	+·011
December ...	29 481	29·469	—·012	29·690	29·642	—·048	29·779	29·745	—·034
Year ...	29·387	29·394	+·007	29·424	29·411	—·013	29·525	29·519	—·006

TABLE I.—*Mean Atmospheric Pressure*—(concluded).

Months.	Benares.			Allahabad.			Sutna.		
	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 8 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 6-7 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	29·774	29·787	+·013	29·731	29·751	+·020	28·982	28·990	+·008
February ...	29·702	29·690	—·012	29·674	29·652	—·022	28·918	28·902	—·016
March	29·602	29·590	—·012	29·555	29·557	+·002	28·839	28·842	+·003
April	29·473	29·451	—·022	29·424	29 416	—·008	28·717	28·701	—·016
May	29·369	29·378	+·009	29·328	29·337	+·009	28·611	28·624	+·013
June	29·248	29·216	—·032	29·196	29·182	—·014	28·492	28·478	—·014
July	29·253	29·226	—·027	29·211	29 196	—·015	28·496	28·466	—·030
August... ...	29·324	29·326	+·002	29·279	29·288	+·009	28·558	28·588	+·030
September ...	29·416	29·420	+·004	29·374	29·384	+·010	28·647	28·664	+·017
October ...	29·585	29·534	—·051	29·545	29·492	—·053	28·809	28·777	—·032
November ...	29·727	29·731	+·004	29·678	29·689	+·011	28·923	28·941	+·018
December ...	29·785	29·758	—·027	29·738	29·711	—·027	28·973	28·970	—·003
Year ...	29·422	29·409	—·013	29·478	29·471	—·007	28·747	28·745	—·002

Months.	Nowgong.			Jhánsi.			Ajmere.		
	Average 5-6 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	29·281	29·290	+·009	29·154	29·191	+·037	28·401	28·437	+·036
February ...	29·209	29·193	—·016	29·097	29·100	+·003	28·353	28·346	—·007
March	29·122	29·123	+·001	29·006	29·043	+·037	28·274	28·312	+·038
April	28·992	28·984	—·008	28·889	28·896	+·007	28·177	28·166	—·011
May	28·883	28 895	+·012	28 789	28 801	+·012	28·079	28·080	+·001
June	28·775	28·756	—·019	28·661	28·663	+·002	27·970	27 934	—·036
July	28·788	28 755	—·033	28 661	28·655	—·006	27·948	27·920	—·028
August ...	28·842	28·858	+·016	28·736	28 764	+·028	28 020	28·026	+·006
September ...	28·934	28·941	+·007	28·820	28·844	+·024	28·114	28·123	+·009
October ...	29·086	29·052	—·034	28·990	28·955	—·035	28 277	28·251	—·026
November ...	29 215	29·219	+·004	29·123	29·122	—·001	28·389	28 381	—·008
December ...	29·265	29·263	—·002	29·164	29·154	—·010	28·415	28·410	—·005
Year ...	29·032	29·027	—·005	28·924	28·932	+·008	28·201	28·199	—·002

Temperature.

Table II. gives the mean temperature for 17 stations and compares it with that of the mean of previous years. The table shows that January and March were warmer than usual, while February was cooler, but the greater warmth of the former month was more marked than the coolness of the latter. It has already been said that on till May the year 1882 was drier than previous years, and the higher temperature of January, March, and April, to a partial extent, was consistent with this; the coolness of February, and indeed in May also, may be accounted for by the fact that although the rainfall on the whole was defective, yet it was very general and more frequent than is usual. In three of the monsoon months, June, July, and August, the heat was less than in previous years, the difference being from 1° to 3 or 4°. The coolness of June was likely the result of the greater rainfall, but in July and August there were some parts which had less and others more rain than usual; but in all places the rain was pretty constant, for the break between the 6th to the 18th August was confined to the central tracts. In September the temperature was comparatively high in the central tract from Agra to Gorakhpur, but to the north and south of this the heat was a trifle less than usual. Of the remaining months, October and December were warmer and November cooler than usual, but the difference was not great.

TABLE II.—*Mean Temperature.*

Months.	CHAKRÁTA.			RANIKHET.			DEHRA.		
	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 12-13 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 19-21 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	42·5	44·3	+1·8	46·5	48·8	+2·3	55·4	56·7	+1·3
February ...	43·4	39·3	—4·1	48·5	45·8	—2·7	58·1	55·8	—2·3
March ...	51·1	55·5	+4·4	56·7	60·0	+3·3	66·5	68·1	+1·6
April ...	59·8	58·2	—1·6	65·3	64·1	—1·2	75·9	76·3	+0·4
May ...	64·3	61·8	—2·5	67·9	66·1	—1·8	82·0	80·5	—1·5
June ...	67 5	64·8	—2·7	70·9	68·2	—2·7	84·6	83·0	—1·6
July ...	64·2	63 9	—0·3	67·8	66·5	—1·3	80·0	78 5	—1·5
August ...	64·1	63·1	—1·0	67·3	66·2	—1·1	78·7	78·5	—0·2
September ...	63·0	62·0	—1·0	66·1	65·6	—0·5	77·6	77·7	+0·1
October ...	57·9	58·8	+0·9	61·3	62·3	+1·0	70·7	71·9	+1·2
November ...	51·6	49·0	—2·6	55·0	52·9	—2·1	62·1	61·8	—0·3
December ...	46·6	50·9	+4·3	50·0	54·1	+4·1	56·2	58·3	+2·1
Year ...	56·3	56·0	—0·3	60·3	60·1	—0·2	70·6	70·6	0

Months.	ROORKEE.			MEERUT.			BAREILLY.		
	Average 20 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 21-23 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 16-17 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	55·8	57·0	+1.2	56·3	56·8	+0·5	56·8	59·2	+2·4
February ...	60·2	58·4	—1·8	62·0	59 5	—2·5	61·7	61·2	—0·5
March ...	68·9	72·5	+3·6	71·5	73·8	+2·3	72·0	75·8	+3·8
April ...	80 8	81·7	+0·9	81·9	82·4	+0 5	82·6	84·6	+2·0
May ...	87·3	86·5	—0·8	88·7	86·6	—2·1	87·7	86·0	—1·7
June ...	90·3	88 5	—1·8	91·6	89·8	—1·8	89·2	87·6	—1·6
July ...	84 8	82·7	—2·1	85·8	82·8	—3·0	84·1	83·6	—0·5
August ...	83·4	83 4	—0	84·7	84·2	—0·5	83·2	83·3	+0·1
September ...	82·4	81·7	—0·7	83·4	82·8	—0·6	82·1	83·2	+1·1
October ...	74·2	74·6	+0·4	75·7	75·9	+0·2	75·8	77·9	+2·1
November ...	63·3	62·6	—0·7	65·3	62·1	—3·2	64·9	65 4	+0·5
December ...	56·3	57·2	+0·9	57·4	57·8	+0·4	57·5	59·2	+1·7
Year ...	74·0	73·9	—0·1	75·3	74·5	—0·8	74·8	75·6	+0·8

Months.	AGRA.			LUCKNOW.			GORAKHPUR.		
	Average 25-27 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 17-20 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 18-21 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	58·4	61·7	+3·3	59·6	61·8	+2·2	59·6	61·0	+1·4
February ...	65·2	64·5	—0·7	65·5	64·9	—0·6	65·0	63·6	—1·4
March ...	75·3	77·6	+2·3	76·1	79·2	+3·1	75·1	77·8	+2·7
April ...	86·6	87 3	+0·7	87·0	86·8	—0·2	85·1	86·0	+0·9
May ...	93·5	91·5	—2·0	91·2	88·3	—2·9	87·6	84·9	—2·7
June ...	94·4	90·6	—3·8	91·8	89·4	—2·4	88·1	86·3	—1·8
July ...	86·6	83·2	—3·4	86·2	85·2	—1·0	84·1	85·7	+1·6
August ...	85·1	84·9	—0·2	85·1	83·9	—1·2	83·6	82·5	—1·1
September ...	83·8	85·4	+1·6	84·1	85·2	+1·1	83·3	85·0	+1·7
October ...	78·6	81·8	+3·2	78·3	79·2	+0·9	78·3	78·5	+0·2
November ...	68·8	69·2	+0·4	68·1	66·9	—1·2	68·8	67·7	—1·1
December ...	60·9	64·9	+4·0	60·0	61·6	+1·6	61·3	62·7	+1·4
Year ...	78·1	78·5	+0·4	77·8	77·7	—0·1	76·7	76·8	+ 0·1

TABLE II.—*Mean Temperature*—(concluded).

Months.	BENARES.			ALLAHABAD.			SUTNA.		
	Average 21-24 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15-17 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 6-7 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	59·8	62·0	+2·2	59·6	60·4	+0·8	61·2	62·7	+1·5
February ...	65·6	65·0	—0·6	65·1	64·1	—1·0	66·5	65·7	—0·8
March ...	76·8	79·9	+3·1	77·3	79·6	+2·3	77·7	79·5	+1·8
April ...	85·9	87·0	+1·1	86·6	87·1	+0·5	87·4	87·3	—0·1
May ...	91·2	89·0	—2·2	91·9	90·2	—1·7	91·1	90·5	—0·6
June ...	90·7	88·0	—2·7	91·0	87·8	—3·2	90·5	84·8	—5·7
July ...	85·0	84·3	—0·7	84·8	83·5	—1·3	82·5	81·2	—1·3
August ...	83·7	82·4	—1·3	83·4	82·8	—0·6	81·6	80·6	—1·0
September ...	83·2	83·3	+0·1	82·6	82·8	+0·2	81·0	81·1	+0·1
October ...	77·7	76·7	—1·0	77·1	76·0	—1·1	76·8	74·9	—1·9
November ...	67·4	67·1	—0·3	66·6	64·7	—1·9	68·0	65·5	—2·5
December ...	60·1	61·4	+1·3	59·6	60·0	+0·4	61·1	62·6	+1·5
Year ...	77·3	77·2	—0·1	77·1	76·6	—0·5	77·1	76·4	—0·7

Months.	NOWGONG.			JHÁNSI.			JAIPUR.		
	Average 11-13 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 17-19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	62·8	60·9	+1·9	62·2	65·1	+2·9	58·9	60·3	+1·4
February ...	64·8	68·8	—4·0	68·0	66·8	—1·2	62·8	62·4	—0·4
March ...	79·6	77·8	+1·8	78·2	80·7	+2·5	75·4	76·2	+0·8
April ...	87·4	87·1	+0·3	88·0	88·8	+0·8	84·9	83·9	—1·0
May ...	92·7	94·1	—1·4	94·4	93·4	—1·0	89·9	89·0	—0·9
June ...	87·2	93·1	—5·9	92·6	88·5	—4·1	91·0	90·1	—0·9
July ...	81·5	84·4	—2·9	83·8	81·0	—2·8	84·0	80·6	—3·4
August ...	82·2	83·6	—1·4	82·5	82·0	—0·5	81·7	81·0	—0·7
September ...	81·6	82·9	—1·3	82·1	81·8	—0·3	82·5	81·7	—0·8
October ...	76·1	78·5	—2·4	80·0	80·8	+0·8	76·9	78·5	+1·6
November ...	65·0	68·3	—3·3	71·7	68·6	—3·1	67·4	65·9	—1·5
December ...	63·0	61·8	+1·2	64·1	67·1	+3·0	60·4	63·6	+3·2
Year ...	77·0	78·4	—1·4	77·3	77·0	—0·3	76·3	76·1	—0·2

Months.	SAMBHAR.			AJMERE.		
	Average 11-13 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 16-17 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January	55·8	59·6	+3·8	57·6	59·4	+1·8
February	61·4	61·3	—0·1	62·8	62·2	—0·6
March	74·6	75·0	+0·4	73·4	73·2	—0·2
April	85·6	84·5	—1·1	83·4	83·1	—0·3
May	91·0	89·7	—1·3	89·1	88·4	—0·7
June	92·5	91·8	—0·7	88·7	88·7	0
July	85·3	81·2	—4·1	82·2	79·5	—2·7
August	82·6	80·5	—2·1	80·5	78·7	—1·8
September	83·0	81·8	—1·2	81·3	79·2	—2·1
October	77·4	77·8	+0·4	77·1	74·7	—2·4
November	65·2	64·5	—0·7	66·9	64·4	—2·5
December	58·8	61·2	+2·4	60·3	63·2	+2·9
Year ...	76·1	75·7	—0·4	75·3	74·6	—0·7

Humidity.

This element of the climate is given in table III. The numbers express percentages of full saturation—that is, at 100 the air at the given temperature and pressure can hold no more moisture. The atmosphere generally attains saturation when rain is falling and for some time after it.

In January, 1882, the hill stations and all the stations near the hills except Gorakhpur had an excess of humidity, so had Ajmere and Jaipur. In all the rest it was less than in former years. In February, March, April, and May, the air was drier than usual, as has been already remarked, and it is curious that this drier state was accompanied with a lower mean temperature. In June and also in July to a great extent the air was damper than usual; the exceptions in July were Chakráta, Dehra, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. In August, September, and October, the percentage of humidity was less than the average at most places. The chief exception to this was a very slight excess (2 and 3 per cent.) at Allahabad, Benares, and Sutna. During the last two months of 1882 the air was drier; the only exceptions were in the more southerly and south-easterly places, Allahabad, Benares, Sutna, and Nowgaon in November and Nowgong and Jaipur in December. In October, December, and partly in September, this drier state of the air was accompanied with a lower mean temperature.

TABLE III.—*Relative Humidity* (*Mean of* 10 A. M. *and* 4 P. M. *observations*).

Months.	Chakráta.			Ranikhet.			Dehra.		
	Average 13-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 12 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	61	63	+ 2	55	58	+3	58	59	+ 1
February ...	62	66	+ 4	55	60	+5	57	55	— 2
March ...	52	37	—15	46	39	—7	47	36	—13
April ...	44	38	— 6	38	39	+1	37	26	—11
May ...	49	47	— 2	47	46	—1	38	32	— 6
June ...	66	72	+ 6	61	70	+9	55	56	+ 1
July ...	91	90	— 1	82	85	+3	80	79	— 1
August ...	92	92	...	83	84	+1	81	78	— 3
September ...	85	84	— 1	76	75	—1	75	68	— 7
October ...	59	53	— 6	54	52	—2	55	48	— 7
November ...	50	47	— 3	49	53	+4	50	44	— 6
December ...	53	33	—20	49	40	—9	55	46	— 9
Year ...	64	60	— 4	58	58	...	57	52	— 5

Months.	Roorkee.			Meerut.			Bareilly.		
	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	56	63	+ 7	55	59	+ 5	57	67	+10
February ...	53	52	— 1	49	44	— 5	51	51	...
March ..	39	27	- 12	40	33	— 7	42	51	+ 9
April ...	26	20	— 6	32	33	+ 1	30	26	— 4
May ...	30	26	— 4	37	35	— 2	34	42	+ 8
June ...	45	50	+ 5	45	44	— 1	50	58	+ 8
July ...	70	76	+ 6	70	76	+ 6	74	76	+ 2
August ...	71	70	— 1	71	68	— 3	75	74	— 1
September ...	66	67	+ 1	65	59	— 6	71	64	— 7
October ...	47	46	— 1	49	39	—10	55	45	—10
November ...	43	43	..	45	40	— 5	49	44	— 5
December ...	53	48	— 5	53	41	—12	54	44	—10
Year	50	49	— 1	51	47	— 4	53	53	...

TABLE III.—*Relative Humidity* (*Mean of* 10 A. M. *and* 4 P. M. *observations*)—(concld.)

Months.	Agra.			Lucknow.			Gorakhpur.		
	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	48	47	— 1	51	45	— 6	56	53	— 3
February ...	42	31	—11	45	34	—11	48	43	— 5
March ...	33	19	—14	34	20	—14	42	32	—10
April ...	24	16	— 8	28	24	— 4	36	28	— 8
May ...	27	23	— 4	34	34	...	49	44	— 5
June ...	41	49	+ 8	43	56	+13	64	66	+ 2
July ...	68	79	+11	71	68	— 3	77	72	— 5
August ...	73	68	— 5	73	70	— 3	79	80	+ 1
September ...	65	55	—10	69	57	—12	75	69	— 6
October ...	42	29	—13	49	38	—11	59	58	— 1
November ...	36	28	— 8	41	36	— 5	51	52	+ 1
December ...	45	32	—13	48	37	—11	56	55	— 1
Year ...	45	40	— 5	49	43	— 6	58	54	— 4

Months.	Benares.			Allahabad.			Sutna.		
	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 6-7 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	49	46	—3	53	48	— 5	36	31	— 5
February ...	40	39	—1	45	36	— 9	28	19	— 9
March ...	29	29	...	33	21	—12	18	15	— 3
April ...	25	18	—7	27	18	— 9	18	15	— 3
May ...	31	30	— 1	30	26	— 4	20	19	— 1
June ...	50	58	+8	49	62	+13	40	59	+19
July ...	74	74	...	74	79	+ 5	71	76	+ 5
August ...	76	78	+2	76	76	...	72	72	...
September ...	71	66	—5	73	68	— 5	64	60	— 4
October ...	53	56	+3	54	55	+ 1	42	44	+ 2
November ...	46	51	+5	48	54	+ 6	30	38	+ 8
December ...	49	46	—3	52	49	— 3	31	37	+ 6
Year ...	49	49	...	51	49	— 2	39	40	+ 1

Months.	Nowgong.			Jhánsi.			Jaipur.			Ajmere.		
	Average 5-6 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 7-8 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	39	38	— 1	40	37	— 3	37	45	+ 8	42	54	+12
February ...	34	26	— 8	34	26	— 8	44	28	—16	39	43	+ 4
March ...	26	20	— 6	25	17	— 8	31	22	— 9	34	27	— 7
April ...	22	24	+ 2	21	19	— 2	24	14	—10	29	24	— 5
May ...	24	30	+ 6	23	22	— 1	25	26	+ 1	33	38	+ 5
June ...	43	56	+13	40	50	+10	39	42	+ 3	44	46	+ 2
July ...	69	78	+ 9	69	79	+10	64	80	+16	65	77	+12
August ...	70	68	— 2	70	69	— 1	64	64	...	69	76	+ 7
September ...	64	62	— 2	64	58	— 6	50	52	+ 2	60	63	+ 3
October ...	43	40	— 3	38	30	— 8	38	34	— 4	38	36	— 2
November ...	36	39	+ 3	31	31	...	33	34	+ 1	34	32	— 2
December ...	42	40	— 2	37	32	— 5	39	42	+ 3	42	39	— 3
Year ...	48	43	...	41	39	— 2	41	40	— 1	44	46	+ 2

Rainfall.

Table IV. gives the mean rainfall of the various revenue divisions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as well as some districts in Eastern Rajputana and Baghelkhand. The table shows that in 10 out of the 13 of these divisions the mean rainfall was less than the average. Those with excess were Baghelkhand, Jhánsi, and Kumaun; all the rest were deficient in the total amount of rain for the year. In the first four months of the year the amount of rain was less than the average everywhere, except that in the Himálayan stations there was an excess of 0·53″, in the Meerut Division an excess of 0·25″, and in the Eastern Rajputana districts an excess of 0·24″. It has

already been remarked how dry the air was in these same months, for, except in the stations on the hills and close to them, in the month of January the air showed a less humidity all over the tract of country under observation.

The monsoon rains began on the 11th or 12th of June, and the rain was general over the whole country except the eastern districts. This is unusual, as these are mostly the earliest to come within the influence of the monsoon current. Immediately to the south and to the west of these very districts the rain was in fuller abundance than usual, and in the districts of Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bánda, and Hamírpur, on the 16th, 17th, or 18th of the month, there were no less than 17 different places which recorded falls of from 6 up to 20 inches, for 20″ fell at Derapur in the Cawnpore district and 16″ at Badausa and 14·27 at Karwi, both in the Bánda district; also 11·7″ at Kulpahar, 11·3″ at Mahoba, both in the Hamírpur district. In July the rain was pretty steady, there being no considerable break all through the month ; there was however less rain than the average. All over Oudh and in the districts of Allahabad and Benares no less than 18 instances of falls of over 6″ in the 24 hours occurred. These excessive falls were either on the 7th or 25th and were in various parts of the united provinces from Dehra to Jhánsi.

In August the rain was in excess in five and deficient in six of the divisions. The former were Kumaun, Rohilkhand, Benares, Sitapur, and Fyzabad. Excepting in the hills and in the Jhánsi districts there was little rain till the 18th, but from thence to the end of August the rain was general all over the country. In 26 places there were falls of over 6″; the most of these took place on the 12th, 29th, or 30th, and they were mostly in places on or near the hills.

In September the rain was below the average everywhere. In only one of the divisions, Meerut, did the rain amount to 62 per cent. of the average. In Fyzabad and the north part of Benares Division it was less than 20 per cent. of the average. During the first three days rain was general, but after that there was little of any consequence till the 30th, and part of the rain registered for that day really belonged to October. The rain of the last-named month chiefly occurred in the first three days, and to a lesser extent from 3rd to 6th ; again, on the 15th or 16th a little rain fell in the eastern districts and along the foot of the hills. The rain of the first three days was very heavy in parts of the Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and Bánda districts. At Sutna 6″ fell on the 1st and 4″ on the 2nd.

In November the rain was confined to the 12th and 13th on the hills, and the 25th, 26th, and 27th in the southern districts. The mean rainfall did not amount to half an inch anywhere, although there was a fall of 2·2″ at Robertsganj in the Mirzapur district. The only rain in December was 0·2″, which fell at Lalitpur.

The rains of the year 1882 began in the middle of June and lasted till the 3rd of September, but with a return on the 30th of that month and first three days of October. The amount of rain in this rainy season was, on the whole, less than usual.

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall.*

Months.	Himalayan Districts (15 *Stations.*)			Meerut Division (25 *Stations.*)			Rohilkhand Division (30 *Stations.*)		
	Average 19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	1·77	2·30	+0·53	0·75	1·00	+0·25	0·87	0·55	—0·32
February ...	2·64	2·42	—0·22	0·89	0·78	—0·11	1·04	0·95	—0·09
March ...	2·08	0·24	—1·84	0·77	0·0	—0·77	0·73	0·02	—0·71
April ...	1·08	0·82	—0·26	0·32	0·13	—0·19	0·30	0·04	—0·26
May ...	2·32	2·02	—0·30	0·66	0·37	—0·29	0·89	1·46	+0·37
June ...	7·00	8·93	+1·93	2·50	2·79	+0·29	4·50	6·14	+1·64
July ...	17·07	22·19	+5·12	9·32	11·94	+2·62	13·77	15·37	+1·60
August ...	15·01	17·26	+2·25	7·63	4·41	—3·22	10·19	12·03	+1·84
September ...	6·93	1·40	—5·53	4·42	2·69	—1·73	6·71	2·01	—4·70
October ...	0·85	0·19	—0·66	0·52	0·0	—0·52	0·95	0·09	—0·86
November ...	0·11	0·16	+0·05	0·02	0·0	—0·02	0·03	0·0	—0·03
December ...	0·78	0·00	—0·78	0·50	0·0	—0·50	0·46	0·0	—0·46
Year ...	57·64	57·93	+0·29	28·30	24·11	—4·19	40·44	38·66	—1·78

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall*—(concluded).

Months.	Sitapur Division (11 *Stations.*)			Fyzabad Division (10 *Stations.*)			Benares Division (30 *Stations.*)		
	Average 12-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	0·67	0·10	—0·57	0·58	0·04	—·54	0·52	0·00	—0·52
February ...	0·49	0·31	—0·18	0·49	0·26	—·23	0·58	0·11	—0·47
March ...	0 68	...	—0·68	0·28	...	—·28	0·27	0·01	—0·26
April ...	0·21	...	—0·21	0·20	0·06	—·14	0·27	0 04	—0·23
May ...	0 82	1·09	+0·27	1·21	1·89	+·68	1·00	0·93	—0·03
June ...	4·81	6·44	+1·63	5 19	5·67	+·18	4·91	5 02	+0·11
July ...	11·23	4·52	—6·71	12 48	6·02	—6·46	12·54	6·60	—5·94
August ...	9·49	11·44	+1·95	10·44	16·52	+6 08	10·51	14·53	+4·02
September ...	6·59	1·72	—4·87	8·29	1·25	—7 04	7·58	2·87	—4·71
October ...	1·46	0·35	—1·11	1·76	1·99	+·23	2·32	4·85	+2 53
November ...	0·52	...	—0·52	0 13	...	—·13	0·12	0·80	+0·68
December ...	0·43	...	—0·43	0 19	...	—·19	0·14	...	—0·14
Year ...	37·40	25·97	—11·43	41·24	33·70	—7·54	40·76	35·76	—5·0

Months.	Allahabad Division (13 *Stations.*)			Agra Division (34 *Stations.*)			Lucknow Division (11 *Stations.*)		
	Average 19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	0·61	0·00	—0·61	0·42	0·09	—0·33	0·55	0·00	—0·55
February ...	0·32	0·12	—0·12	0·25	0·10	—0 15	0·34	0·07	—0·27
March ...	0·26	0·00	—0 26	0·40	0·00	—0·40	0·27	0·01	—0·26
April ...	0·14	0·04	—0·10	0·14	0·04	—0·10	0 16	0·06	—0·10
May ...	0 39	0·20	—0·19	0 46	0 32	—0 14	0 59	0·99	+0·40
June ...	3·97	11·67	+7·70	2·44	5·83	+3·39	3·73	5·42	+1·69
July ...	11·45	8·41	—3·04	9 87	11·27	+1·40	9 97	5·91	—4·06
August ...	9·42	8·78	—0 64	8·42	6 11	—2·31	9 52	8·03	—1·49
September ...	6·36	1 69	—4·67	4·78	1·18	—3·60	6·29	1·25	—5 04
October ...	1·45	2·66	+1·21	0·84	0·00	—0 84	1·06	0 47	—0·59
November ...	0·07	0·21	+0·14	0·01	0·00	—0·01	0 02	0·00	—0·02
December ...	0·18	0·00	—0·18	0·38	0·00	—0·38	0 33	0·00	—0·33
Year ...	34·62	33·78	—0·84	28·41	24·94	—3·47	32·83	22·21	—10·62

Months.	Rae Bareli (11 *Stations.*)			North-East Rajputana (10 *Stations.*)			Jhansi Division (13 *Stations*)			Baghelkhand (5 *Stations.*)		
	Average 13-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 7-21 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 19 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 5-20 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	0·51	0·00	—0·51	0·17	0·41	+0·04	0·51	0·00	—0·51	0·52	...	—0·52
February ...	0·29	0·17	—0·12	0·31	0·06	—0·25	0·25	0·13	—0·12	0·56	0·10	—0·46
March ...	0·20	0·00	—0·20	0·17	...	—0 17	0·25	0·00	—0·25	0·24	..	+0·20
April ...	0·14	0·03	—0·11	0·12	0 02	—0·10	0·08	0·03	—0·05	0·15	0·05	—0·10
May ...	0·48	0·61	+0·13	0·75	0·38	—0·37	0·25	0·09	—0·16	0·42	0·88	+0·46
June ...	3·89	6·33	+2·44	3·15	2·68	—0 47	3·69	9·44	+5·75	6·77	24·79	+18·02
July ...	10·03	7·72	—2·31	9·73	13·38	+3·65	12·39	20·03	+7·64	16·32	13·44	—2·88
August ...	9·69	6·52	—3·17	8·49	5·60	—2·89	10·22	7 75	—2·47	12·29	7·86	—4·43
September ...	6·82	1·96	—4·86	4·32	3·85	—0·47	5·58	2·20	—3·38	5·98	3 55	—2·43
October ...	1·86	2·75	+0·89	0·61	0·01	—0·60	0·78	0·03	—0·75	1 71	6·10	+4·39
November ...	0·04	0·08	+0·04	0·12	9·01	—0·11	0·06	0 12	+0·06	0·34	1·23	+0·89
December ...	0·13	...	—0·13	0·29	0·03	—0·26	0·22	0·02	—0·20	0·23	...	—0·23
Year ...	34·08	26·17	—7·91	28·23	26·43	—1·80	37·28	39·84	+5·56	45·53	58·00	+12·47

Wind.

Table V. gives the resultant wind directions. During the first three months the prevalent mean direction of the wind in north-west, except in the hills and at Ajmere. In 1882 this was also the case, except that in January there was a good deal of southerly winds mixed, if it might be so called, with the normal north-west. In January also there was less wind than usual. In April, the westerly constituent is still considerable, but in May it was largely replaced by winds having more of an easterly bearing, and in both of these months the amount of wind was more ; this was generally the case in April and May of 1882. In June the easterly constituent increases, and it did so in a marked manner in June, 1882 ; still places like Nowgong and Jhánsi have frequent westerly winds varying from north-west to south-west. The winds were mostly gentle, but a perfect calm was very infrequent. In July the easterly winds are still more prevalent, so that the resultant for nearly all the stations except Chakráta, Nowgong, and Ajmere, is either north-east or south-east : this was markedly the case in July, 1882. In August the west constituent re-appears, and south-west and north-west was in 1882 the resultant direction everywhere except at Gorakhpur and Allahabad. The wind in August has no great strength, still it is very seldom calm. In September and October, 1882, the resultant direction was north-west at all the plains stations except Allahabad, and in both months there was more wind than usual,

In November there was an excess of the easterly constituent at Benares, Allahabad, and Jaipur ; in other places the mean direction was far more normal. The wind movement was less than is usual. In December, with the exception of more of the westerly element in the Rajputana stations, the mean direction was normal. The amount of wind was generally more than usual.

In the opening sentences of this sketch a slight summary of the weather of 1882 has been given. There is nothing to add here to the remarks there made.

TABLE V.—*Resultant wind directions.*

Months.	Chakráta.			Ranikhet.			Roorkee.		
	Average 11-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 12-13 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15-18 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	S.41°W.	S.64°W.	23°W.	S.75°W.	S.76°W.	1°W.	N.68°W.	N.53°W.	15°N.
February ...	S.9°E.	S.14°E.	5°E.	S.52°W.	S.29°W.	23°S.	N.52°W.	N.55°W.	3°W.
March ...	S.39°W.	S.75°W.	36°W.	S.53°W.	S.72°W.	19°W.	N.69°W.	N.63°W.	6°N.
April ...	S.63°W.	N.53°W.	64°N.	S.64°W.	S.78°W.	14°W.	N.77°W.	S.20°W.	83°S.
May ...	S.62°W.	S.78°W.	16°W.	S.62°W.	S.65°W.	3°W.	S.10°W.	S.10°E.	20°E.
June ...	S.69°W.	N.88°W.	19°W.	S.66°W.	S.86°W.	20°W.	S.11°E.	S.32°E.	21°E.
July ...	S.67°W.	N.82°W.	31°N.	S.66°W.	N.35°E.	149°E.	S.38°E.	S.86°E.	8°E.
August ...	S.70°W.	S.81°W.	11°W.	S.58°W.	S.46°W.	12°S.	S.23°E.	S.69°W.	92°W.
September ...	S.73°W.	N.85°W.	22°N.	S.54°W.	S.40°W.	14°S.	S.9°E.	N.79°W.	110°N.
October ...	S.61°W.	S.74°W.	13°W.	S.53°W.	S.53°W.	...	S.23°E.	S.6°E.	17°S.
November ...	S.47°W.	S.58°W.	11°W.	S.52°W.	S.61°W.	9°W.	S.56°W.	S.5°W.	51°S.
December ...	S.55°W.	S.65°W.	10°W.	S.51°W.	S.57°W.	6°W.	N.84°W.	S.88°W.	8°S.

Months.	Meerut.			Bareilly.			Agra.		
	Average 13-14 years	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 14-15 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	N.50°W.	N 39°W	11°N.	N.55°W.	N.48°W.	3°N.	N.57°W.	N.61°W.	4°W.
February ...	N.52°W.	N.51°W.	1°N.	N.62°W.	N.58°W.	4°N.	N.75°W.	N.69°W.	6°N.
March ...	N.49°W.	N.43°W.	6°N.	N.54°W.	N.64°W.	10°W.	N.69°W.	N.61°W.	8°N.
April ...	N.53°W.	N.71°W.	18°W.	N.57°W.	N.71°W.	14°W.	N.86°W.	N.81°W.	5°N.
May ...	N.29°W.	S.54°W.	97°S.	S.88°W.	N.82°E.	174°E.	N.72°W.	N.49°W.	23°N.
June ...	N.25°W.	S.16°E.	171°S.	S.82°E.	S.22°E.	60°S.	N.61°W.	S.65° E.	176°S.
July ...	S.87°E.	S.62°E.	25°S.	S.60°E.	S.57°E.	3°S.	N.88°E.	N.82°E.	6°N.
August ...	N.87°E.	S.89°W.	178°W.	S.52°E.	S.75°W.	127°W.	S.42°W.	S.84°W.	42°W.
September ...	N.34°W.	N.53°W.	17°W.	N.66°E.	N.53°W.	119°W.	N.46°W.	N.88°W.	42°W.
October ...	N.48°W.	N.46°W.	2°N.	N.58°W	N.82°W.	24°W.	N.74°W.	N.67°W.	7°N.
November ...	N.51°W.	N.41°W	10°N.	N.56°W	N.55°W	1°N.	N.72°W.	N.61°W.	11°N
December ...	N.53°W.	N.43°W.	10°N.	N.60°W.	N.59°W.	1°N.	N.61°W.	N.66°W.	5°W

TABLE V.—*Resultant wind directions*—(concluded).

Months.	Lucknow.			Gorakhpur.			Benares.		
	Average 6·9 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-14 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 15-18 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	N.49°W.	S.89°W.	42°W.	S.86°W.	N.89°W.	5°N.	N.79°W.	S.81°W.	20°S.
February ...	N.58°W.	S.88°W.	34°S.	N.83°W.	S.72°W.	25°S.	N.83°W.	N.81°W.	2°N.
March ...	N.52°W.	S.88°W.	40°S.	N.82°W.	N.69°W.	13°N.	N.87°W.	N.87°W.	2°W.
April ...	N.53°N	N.63°W.	10°W.	N.68°W.	N.78°W.	10°W	N.71°W.	N.83°W	9°W.
May ...	N.46°E	N.E.	1°N.	S.80°E.	S.76°E.	4S.	N.21°W.	N.3°E.	24°E.
June ...	N.15°E	N.83°E.	68°E.	S.72°E.	S.86°E.	14°E.	N.38°W.	S.71°E.	144°S.
July ...	S.77°E	S.74°E.	3°S.	S.66°E.	S.68°E.	2°E.	S.35°E	N.80°E.	65°N.
August ...	S.75°E	S.74°W.	149°W.	S.57°E.	S.69°E.	12°E.	S.22°W	N.77°W.	81°N.
September ...	N.29°W.	N 50°W.	21°W.	S 66°E.	N.64°E.	50°S.	N.79°E.	N.62°W.	141°W.
October ...	N.18°W.	N 44°W.	26°W.	N.84°W	N.85°E	169°E.	N.70°W.	N.68°W.	2°N.
November ...	N.38°W.	N.26°W.	12°N.	N.79°W.	N.70°W.	9°N.	N 83°W.	S.25°E.	122°E.
December ...	N.35°W.	N.70°W.	35°W.	N.86°W	N.86°W.	...	N.87°W.	S.83°W.	20°S.

Months.	Allahabad.			Sutna.			Nowgong.		
	Average 11-12 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 6-7 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 5-6 years	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	N.41°W.	N.10°E.	51°E.	N.15°W.	N.74°W.	59°W.	N.13°W.	N.64°W.	51°W.
February ...	N.71°W.	N.59°W.	12°N.	N.42°W.	N.60°W.	18°W	N.51°W	N 61°W.	10°W.
March ...	N.68°W.	N.58°W.	10°N.	N.52°W.	N.48°W.	4°N.	N.59°W.	N.31°W.	28°N.
April ...	N 55°W.	N 56°W.	1°W.	N.58°W.	N.66°W.	8°W.	N.79°W	N.78°W.	1°N.
May ...	N.12°W.	N.35°E.	47°E.	N.53°W.	N.59°W.	6°W.	N.67°W	N.70°W.	3°W.
June	N.21°W.	N.58°E.	82°E.	N.59°W.	N.70°W	11°W.	N.74°W	N.58°W.	16°N.
July ...	N.82°E.	N.88°E.	6°E.	N.80°W.	N.59°E.	139°E.	S.73°W.	S.86°W.	13°W.
August ...	N.41°W	N 12°E.	53°E.	N.69°W.	N.71°W.	5°W.	S.77°W.	N.84°W.	19°N.
September ...	N.13°E.	N 19°E.	36°E.	N.57°W.	N.22°W.	35°N.	N.71°W.	N.56°W.	15°N.
October ...	N.52°W.	N.40°E.	92°E.	N.36°W.	N.27°W.	9°N.	N.39°W.	N.30°W.	9°N.
November ...	N.72°W.	N 29°E.	101°E.	N.25°W.	N.52°E.	77°E.	N.	N.22°E.	22°E.
December ...	N.65°W.	N 79°W.	14°W.	N.33°W.	N.65°W.	32°W.	N.31°W.	N.44°W.	13°W.

Months.	Jhánsi.			Jaipur.			Ajmere.		
	Average 13-16 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 7-8 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.	Average 13-16 years.	1882.	Variation in 1882.
January ...	N.29°E.	S.36°W.	169°S.	N.25°W.	N.55°W.	30°W.	N.41°E.	S.36°W.	175°S.
February ...	N.6°W.	S.73°W.	101°S.	N.80°W.	N 7°W.	73 °N.	S 80°W	S.84°W.	4°W.
March ...	N.29°W.	N.84°W.	55°W.	N.85°W.	N 33°W.	52°N	S.75°W.	S.78°W.	3°W.
April ...	S.80°W.	S.84°W.	4°W.	N.85°W.	N.57°W	28°N.	S.76°W	S.84°W.	8°W
May ...	N.89°W.	N.47°W.	42°N.	N 80°W	N.62°W	18°N.	S.61°W.	S.75°W	14°W
June ...	S.51°W.	S 65°W.	11°W.	N.62°W.	N 55°W	7°N.	S66°W.	S.88°W	22°W.
July ...	S.43°W.	S.63°E.	106°E.	N.63°W	N.21°E	81°E.	S.59°W.	S·85°W	26°W.
August ...	S.60°W.	S.42°W.	18°S	N.63°W	N 71°W	8°W.	S 65°W.	S.82°W.	17°W.
September ...	N.53°W.	N 78°W	25°W	N.57°W	N.25°W	32°N.	S.83°W.	S.62°W	35°N.
October... ...	N.41°W.	S.61°W	78°S.	N.51°W.	N.26°W.	28°N.	N.71°W.	N.54°W.	17°N.
November ...	N.23°E.	N.9°W.	22°W	W.	N.51°E	144°E	N.44°E.	N.53°E	9°E.
December ...	N.31°E.	N.47°W.	78°W.	S.20°E.	N.37°W.	163°W.	N.67°E.	N.31°W.	98°W.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Area.—The territory under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh lies between* north latitude 23° 52′ (Mirzápur) and 31° 5′ (Garhwal), and east longitude 77° 5′ (Muzaffarnagar) and 84° 40′ (Ballia). Exclusive of native territory, it comprises an area, according to the survey, of 106,000 square miles. This is liable to correction for error of about 1 per cent., as the area cannot be found with accuracy from the present small-scale maps. According to the census report of 1881 the area is 106,103·9 square miles; or, inclusive of native states, 111,228·9 square miles.

Boundaries.—The provinces are bounded on the north by the Chinese empire and Nepal; on the east by the Behár division of the Lower Provinces; on the south by the Chutiá Nágpur division of the Lower Provinces, the Rewah state, the native states of Bundelkhand, and the Ságar division of the Central Provinces; and on the west by the native states of Gwáliár, Dholpur, and Bhartpur, and by the Panjáb. The Jumna forms for some distance a natural western boundary.

General appearance.—The provinces include the whole of the upper portion of the wide Gangetic basin, and consist of rich wheat-bearing country irrigated both naturally by rivers and from lakes and marshes, and artificially by canals and wells. The general aspect when the crops are on the ground is that of a monotonous but verdant and well-tilled plain. The prevailing slope of the land is towards the south-east. The Ganges and the Jumna enclose between them an irregular horn-shaped tongue of country, known as the Doáb. North of the Ganges, between the river and the Himálayas, intervene the plains of Rohilkhand, Oudh, and the districts of the Benares division.

Along the foot of the hills, but separated from them by the *bhábar*, stretches the damp and pestilential region of the *tarái*. This is a tract of marshy forest about 10 miles wide, and is much overrun with jungle and grass of such luxuriant growth as to conceal a man on horseback. The air in consequence is pestilential, except in the coldest part of winter and during the heaviest rains. Formerly it was supposed that this was an area of actual depression; it has, however, a very considerable fall, averaging (in Rohilkhand) more than ten feet in a mile. From the *tarái* the plains gradually decrease in slope to three or four inches per mile in the deltaic regions.

The *bhábar* is formed of boulders and the *débris* of the lower ranges of the Himálayas. In Rohilkhand it is about ten miles wide and has a fall of from fifty to seventeen feet per mile, and, except in the rainy season, water is not procurable in it. Even considerable streams sink into the porous gravel-beds. Except in the upper portions close to the hills, where cultivation is extensively carried on by means of small canals, the face of this tract is covered with grass jungle. Wells cannot be dug, and without the canals crops could not be raised.

The Siwálik Hills, a range running parallel to the Himaláyas, are continued from the Panjáb into these provinces. Of the *Dúns* or valleys lying north of this chain the largest and most important is the Dehra Dún, which occupies a great

* Note by Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent, Trigonometrical Branch Survey of India.

bay in the Lower Himaláyan area. A little to the west of the town of Dehra, it is divided by a ridge that serves as a water-parting between the Asan, a tributary of the Jumna, on the west, and the Suswa, a feeder of the Ganges, on the east. The tracts drained by these rivers are known respectively as the Western and Eastern Dún. The two taken together have a length of about forty-five miles and an average breadth of eleven miles.

The Himaláyan tracts under the Government of these provinces form in themselves only a small portion of the immense geological region to which they belong, but they include part of one of the best and most widely-known of our Indian rock formations (the gneissic). The exterior ranges rise sometimes abruptly and sometimes gradually to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet. After passing a second range the elevation increases till 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained. We then meet the peaks of the Trisul or trident mountain (23,382 feet), Nandí Devi (25,661 feet), and Nandí Kot (22,538 feet). These are all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himálayas, which has a mean height of from 18,000 to 20,000 feet. The rocks of the higher hills to the north, below the snowy range, have as yet received only cursory attention, being chiefly non-fossiliferous slates and crystalline schists. Of the formations in the snowy range, and beyond it in Chinese territory, we have little real knowledge.

South of the Jumna lies Bundelkhand. The plains here are diversified by a series of mountains and hills, which may be classed in three ranges—the Bindhachal, the Panna, and the Bandair; these rise one behind the other. East of this area lies the trans-Gangetic portion of the Mirzapur district, where the hills approach the river more closely and actually touch it at Chunar. In this tract several of the principal rock series of India find very full representation, so far as their lithological character is concerned ; but there is here also a dearth of paleontological data.

Forests.—The Hills, Bhabar, Dúns, and Tarái contain a plentiful supply of timber for all purposes. In the hilly portions of the Mirzapur district and in the western part of Bundelkhand there are large forests of small but useful timber trees and bamboos ; but the distance of these forests from the plains and the difficulty of carriage are drawbacks to their being much utilized. The rest of the provinces is scantily wooded, and, not taking into account the patches of the scrubby jungles of dhak (*Butea frondosa*), there are no forests.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Ganges (*Ganga*), the Jumna (*Yamuna*) the Gogra (*Ghagra*), the Gumti (*Gomati*), and the Ramganga. The Ganges rises in Garhwál, and flows with a south easterly course in these provinces to its junction with the Ghagra in the extreme east of Ballia, where it enters the plains of Bengal. All the drainage of these provinces falls, directly or indirectly, into it. Its principal tributaries are the following :—Malin, Burh Ganga (in Meerut), Mahawa, Sot or Yar-i-wafadar ; Burh Ganga (in Farukhabad), Kali, Ramganga, Kaliana, Isan, Pandu, Jumna, Tons (in Allahabad), Jirgo, Barna, Gumti, Gangi, Basu, Sarju, Gogra. The Ganges canal is drawn off from it near Hardwár, and the Lower Ganges Canal at Narora in the Bulandshahr district The principal towns on its banks are Bijnor, Garhmuktesar, Anúpshahr, Farukhabad, Kanauj, Bilhaur, Shiurajpur, Bithur, Cawnpore, Salempur, Gunir, Dalmau, Kara, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Chunar, Benares, Gházipur, Baxar, and Ballia. Since the construction of railways the trade which is carried in the boats that navigate the Ganges consists only of heavy and bulky articles, timber and bamboos forming the most important items in the upper part of its course, and stone, grain, and cotton in the lower part.

The Jumna also rises in Garhwál and flows almost parallel with the Ganges to Etáwah ; from here it begins gradually approaching the Ganges till it falls into the latter three miles east of Allahabad. Its principal tributaries are the Maskarra, Katha, Hindan, Satr, Karwan, Utangan, Chambal (in Etáwah), Sind, Nan,

Sengar, Nun, Rind, Sasur-Khaderi, Betwa, and Ken. Near Fyzabad it gives off both the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals. It passes the towns of Kutana, Bagpat, Dehli, Shergarh, Mát, Muttra, Mahaban, Farah, Agra, Firozabad, Batesar, Etáwah, Kalpi, Hamírpur, and Allahabad. The Jumna after issuing from the hills has a longer course in these provinces than the Ganges; but it is not so large or so important a river, above Agra dwindling to quite a small stream in the hot weather. The trade borne on it is not now very considerable.

The Gogra vies with the Ganges itself in volume, while it surpasses it in velocity. It rises in the Himálayas, and after receiving the waters of the Suheli, Sarju, Chauka, Daháwar, Muchora, and Rápti, empties itself into the Ganges at Cháprá. The Gumti rises in the Pilibhít district, and, passing the city of Lucknow, and the towns of Sultánpur and Jaunpur, flows into the Ganges near Sayyidpur, in the Gházipur district. Its tributaries are the Katna, Sarayan, Sai, and Nand. The Ramganga rises in the Dudutoli range of Garhwál, and, passing the town of Moradabad, falls into the Ganges opposite Kanauj.

Lakes and jhíls.—Kumaun has several mountain lakes, which are known as Naini, Bhim, Nankúchiya, Malwa, Sát, Khurpá, Khuriyá, &c., with the affix *tál.*' In the Doáb, in Oudh, and especially in the Benares division, *jhíls* are numerous, but none of them are of sufficient size and importance to deserve mention, except, perhaps, the Surha tál in Ballia. In Bundelkhand and Mirzapur there are artificial reservoirs of water, formed by embanking the mouths of valleys. These are attributed to the former rulers of the country. The Bundelkhand lakes are now under the Public Works Department, and are capable of irrigating some extent of land.

Canals.—The irrigation canals of these provinces are classified as (1) productive; (2) ordinary; and (3) protective. The first includes the Upper Ganges, the Lower Ganges, the Eastern Jumna, and the Agra Canals; the second, the Rohilkhand, the Dún, and the Bijnor Canals; and the third, the Betwa Canal, which is still under construction.

The Upper Ganges Canal is taken out of the Ganges two miles above Hardwár. It is supplied by means of a temporary dam, which diverts the water into an old channel of the river, on which, about a mile below Hardwár, are built the headworks proper of the canal, where the water entering the canal is finally regulated. During the first 20 miles of its course the canal crosses four formidable torrents—the Ranipur, the Patri, the Ratmao, and the Solani. The two former are carried over the canal; the third is passed by a level crossing by means of drop-gates, and the canal is carried over the fourth. At mile 50 the canal throws off the Anúpshahr branch, and at its 108th mile it bifurcates into the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches, each 170 miles long. The former in its 32nd mile and the latter in its 39th mile are now supplied with water from the Lower Ganges Canal and are considered as belonging to that canal. The main line is navigable from its head to its bifurcation, and the Cawnpore branch from its junction with the Lower Ganges Canal to Cawnpore. The Upper Ganges Canal is capable of irrigating an area of 1,021,000 acres.

The Lower Ganges Canal is taken from the Ganges at Narora, 140 miles below Hardwár. It meets the Cawnpore branch of the Upper Ganges Canal 55 miles from its head, and the Etáwah branch a few miles lower down. Between Narora and its junction with the latter branch, it crosses four drainage lines, *viz.*, the east Kálí, Karon, Isan, and Rind *nadis*. Besides the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches, it has three other branches—the Fatehgarh, the Bewar, and the Bhognipur. The main line is navigable from its head as far as its junction with the Etáwah branch; but of the branches, none but the Cawnpore branch is navigable. When fully developed, the Lower Ganges Canal will be capable of irrigating annually an area of 735,000 acres.

The Eastern Jumna Canal is taken off from the Jumna about 30 miles north of Saháranpur. Like the Upper Ganges Canal, its supply is obtained by means of a

temporary dam, which diverts the water into an old channel, on which are built the permanent masonry works for regulating the quantity of water entering the canal. It is not navigable except at certain points.

The Agra Canal is taken out of the right bank of the Jumna six miles below Dehli. The main line is navigable from the head to the 100th mile, where it is connected with the Jumna at Agra by what is called the Agra navigation channel, a line 16 miles long. At mile 77 the canal is connected with Muttra by a line seven miles in length. When fully developed, the Agra Canal will be capable of irrigating an area of 250,000 acres.

Communications.—A system of railways furnishes means of communication throughout the greater part of these provinces. The following is a list, with the length within these provinces, of the railways open to traffic :—

	Miles.
Broad gauge—	
East Indian Railway	632
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	547
Sind, Panjáb, and Dehli Railway	112
Dildárnagar and Tárighat Railway	12
Sindhia Railway	22
Metre gauge—	
Rájputána-Malwa Railway	26
Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway	86
Muttra-Háthras Railway	29
Muttra-Achhnera Railway	24
Total	1,490

The following is a list of projected lines of provincial railways :—

I.—Lines sanctioned by the Secretary of State and under construction or about to be constructed.

	Miles.
Metre gauge—	
Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension, to Háthras	103
Bareilly-Pilibhít	34
* Patna-Bahraich (under Government of India).	

II.—Projected lines, surveys of which have been made.

Metre gauge—	
Lucknow-Sitapur	54
Sitapur-Pilibhít	97
Lucknow-Rae Bareli	
Jaunpur-Azamgarh	

III.—Projected lines, surveys of which have not been yet made.

Metre gauge—

Rae Bareli-Jaunpur.
Bareilly-Kásganj.

A line between Jhánsi and Manikpur has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State as a famine protection work, but the question of gauge is still under consideration. A line is also under construction from Bareilly to the foot of the Naini Tal hills.

In addition to the railways, there is a complete network of metalled and unmetalled roads traversing the country in all directions.

Climate.—There are three distinct seasons in these provinces, the hot, the rainy, and the cold. The cold season commences with the close of the rains in October and lasts until April in the upper districts; but in the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November until the beginning or middle of March. In the winter months there is ordinarily a fall of rain, which is welcomed by the agriculturist, as it improves the spring harvest; but the fall is very uncertain both in time and amount.

* Besides the above, the Mau-Ranipur Railway is about to be constructed; but neither it nor the Patna-Bahraich is under the Local Government.

The hot season succeeds the cold season, and lasts until the beginning of the rains, which set in about the end of June. The thermometer during this season ranges from 86F. to 109F. or higher in the shade, the average being about 94F. The climate of the Benares Division is, however, somewhat cooler and more moist than that of the upper Doáb. The rainy season lasts until the beginning of October. The average yearly fall in the plains is from 30 to 45 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Naini Tál receives on an average more than 90 inches. As hill stations the Himálayas are of course cool and bracing.

The chief diseases are fever, bowel-complaints, small-pox, and cholera. A large proportion of deaths is due to fever, which is particularly rife in the sub-Himaláyan tracts. Next to deaths from fever come deaths from bowel complaints. These are most numerous in the fever districts, increasing in proportion in times of scarcity, when people are obliged to live on inferior and scanty food. Cholera and small-pox are epidemic, and irregular in their appearance and in the length of time the outburst lasts. The facilities for vaccination afforded by Government have done much to check the ravages of the last-named disease.

2.—Chief Staples in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The main staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh may be divided into two classes :—

I.—Those which become articles of commerce without going through any manufacturing process beyond the treatment they receive at the hands of the original producer. These are—(1) *Cotton*, (2) *Food-grains*, (3) *Oil-seeds*, (4) *Forest produce*, (5) *Fibres*, (6) *Fruits and vegetables*.

II.—Those which undergo a more or less manufacturing process before they become ordinary articles of commerce. The principal staples coming under this head are—(1) *Sugar*, (2) *Indigo*, (3) *Tea*, (4) *Opium*, (5) *Lac*, (6) *Tobacco*, (7) *Saltpetre*, (8) *Ghi*, (9) *Hides*. These are dealt with seriatim in the following paragraphs :—

Class I. Raw produce.—(1) *Cotton.*—This is one of the most important of the raw staples of these provinces, being grown on 5·8 per cent. of the whole cultivated area and 11·0 per cent. of the area under autumn crops. It is cultivated most extensively in Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, and Bánda, in which districts it occupies generally over 10 per cent. of the whole crop area. Agra is the great collecting centre, but a large percentage of the whole exports is despatched from Cawnpore. Since the opening of the Rájputana Railway there has been a considerable diversion of the trade from Calcutta to Bombay, and the probability is that before very long the latter city will receive the whole of the cotton trade of Agra and its neighbourhood. Cotton is a valuable crop in districts in which irrigation is costly, as it stands drought comparatively well. The following figures show the amount of land occupied by cotton during the last four years and the average price at which it sold in the Cawnpore market :—

	Area in acres.				Average annual price per maund.			
	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton	564,239	491,052	496,052	403,170	14 14 6	15 8 2	15 0 6	13 3 1

The sudden fall of price points to the excellence of the harvest of 1882-83, one of the finest there has been for many years. The following table, which shows the manner in which the exports were distributed during the last five years, brings into striking promi-

nence the part which Bombay is beginning to take in the trade in competition with Calcutta:—

Exports to	Exports from: Meerut Division. 1882-83.	Meerut Division. 1881-82.	Rohilkhand Division. 1882-83.	Rohilkhand Division. 1881-82.	Agra Division. 1882-83.	Agra Division. 1881-82.	Allahabad Division. 1882-83.	Allahabad Division. 1881-82.	Benares Division. 1882-83.	Benares Division. 1881-82.	Oudh. 1882-83.	Oudh. 1881-82.	Total. 1882-83.	Total. 1881-82.	Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	1,40,502	94,512	36,023	27,560	2,15,701	3,58,558	2,61,571	4,23,685	1,845	830	...	1,217	6,04,642	9,02,562	10,22,339	9,00,949	4,39,041
Bombay ...	72,140	18,986	9,296	3,113	3,31,304	2,11,975	1,57,554	60,031	94	...	...	...	5,70,448	2,94,105	26,880	65,649	10,650
Panjab	5,301	6,249	...	166	1	...	251	110	8	...	...	43	5,561	6,568	20,942	26,580	1,392
Rajputana .	252	4,074	...	...	240	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	4,103	1,044	2	62
Bengal ...	18,096	11,473	3,335	1,574	70,089	61,446	44,933	55,119	11,014	7,913	365	125	1,47,732	1,37,650	1,26,608	1,04,872	74,840
Central Provinces.	...	...	...	...	10	16	922	49	98	..	...	...	1,030	65	97	140	244
Southern India.	136	148	...	...	9,069	48	2,394	...	...	...	...	...	11,599	198	10	4,187	58
Total ...	2,45,427	1,35,442	48,654	28,413	6,26,474	6,32,072	4,67,625	5,39,194	18,059	8,743	365	1,385	14,01,504	13,45,249	11,97,920	10,82,379	5,26,287

2. *Food-grains.*—The principal food-grains grown in these provinces in any quantities are wheat, rice, barley, maize, millets, and gram.

(*a*) *Wheat.*—The most important of these food-grains is wheat. Last year it formed 80 per cent. of the total amount of food-grains exported from these provinces by rail. It is grown largely all over the North-West, but the principal centres of cultivation are Saháranpur, Meerut, and Muzaffarnagar. The produce of the last-named district has come to be regarded as almost a distinct variety, its superiority being universally acknowledged. Wheat is also very largely grown in Rohilkhand and Oudh. Its cultivation seems to be spreading, as the following figures for the thirty temporarily-settled districts prove:—

	Area in acres. 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average annual price per maund. 1879-80	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ...	3,058,391	3,227,660	3,366,252	3,567,586	2 11 9	2 1 8	2 2 3	2 4 5

The export trade is almost entirely with Calcutta—mainly because the chief wheat-producing tracts lie north of the Jumna, and export to Bombay would involve a break of bulk to the narrow-gauge railway at Agra. This objection does not apply to cotton, as we have seen; for that staple is largely carried direct from the field to the railway on carts or camels, owing to the situation of Agra in the centre of a cotton-growing tract.

The figures below show that the wheat trade is steadily expanding, and exhibit the manner in which the different parts of India share in the traffic:—

Exports to	Export from: Meerut Division. 1882-83.	Meerut Division. 1881-82.	Rohilkhand Division. 1882-83.	Rohilkhand Division. 1881-82	Agra Division. 1882-83	Agra Division. 1881-82.	Allahabad Division. 1882-83.	Allahabad Division. 1881-82.	Benares Division. 1882-83.	Benares Division. 1881-82.	Oudh. 1882-83.	Oudh. 1881-82.	Total. 1882-83.	Total. 1881-82.	Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	9,63,108	9,99,521	2,40,084	3,55,758	3,32,637	24,711	8,12,696	10,25,272	2,55,289	4,03,923	16,59,238	2,04,268	42,63,054	40,73,456	15,43,379	13,61,233	11,11,014
Bombay ...	33,263	1,667	792	1,621	1,700	16,266	5,745	3,022	...	275	468	...	41,748	22,851	1,36,235	5,84,485	1,98,462
Panjáb ...	2,37,546	10,24,613	3,479	10,968	271	73	...	...	...	...	2	204	2,41,298	10,35,858	9,30,803	3,31,314	1,98,319
Rájputana,	4,776	31,876	17,788	128,054	13,067	15,284	..	298	...	78	...	...	35,631	1,75,590	1,16,507	98,289	1,76,935
Bengal ...	684	...	10	...	887	13	3,498	1,119	631	10,913	1,397	277	7,903	12,320	10,546	20,520	32,255
Central Provinces.	26	80	...	...	2,157	...	342	49	...	275	...	...	2,525	398	798	1,36,676	1,04,997
Southern India.	7,081	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,081	268	1,058	3,90,056	1,60,813
Total ...	12,46,484	20,58,027	2,62,153	4,96,401	3,50,719	56,347	8,22,283	10,29,754	2,56,120	4,15,464	16,61,401	12,64,749	45,99,140	53,20,741	27,39,326	29,22,573	19,30,83

The supplies sent to Calcutta are almost wholly intended for export to Europe.

(*b*) *Rice.*—Rice, though very largely grown in these provinces, is not, properly-speaking, an important staple of the North-Western Provinces, for the exports do not always exceed the imports. The latter come almost entirely from Calcutta, and the former are despatched principally to Rájputana and the Panjáb. Rice is most largely grown in the belt of lowlying land which fringes the base of the Himálayas, and the acreage increases in extent as we go eastwards, the area cropped with rice in some of the eastern districts being very considerable.

The area under rice in the thirty temporarily-settled districts for the last four years is shown below, as well as the average price at which it sold in the Cawnpore market:

	Area in acres.				*Average annual price per maund.*			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82	1882-83.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice ...	1,958,477	3,036,874	3,044,706	2,876,210	4 8 0	3 11 6	2 13 3	3 2 10

The following figures show the quantities carried by rail since 1878-79 and supply details exhibiting the distribution of the trade:—

Exports from	*Imports to*													Total, imports into North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.				
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ..	18,743	18,619	...	...	12,251	10,396	3,114	5,771	1,194	335	34	606	35,326	35,727	12,608	593	4,579
Bombay ...	..	...	...	...	9	3	9	22	...	...	...	...	18	25	12	25	58
Panjáb ...	3,145	6,944	5	7	110	71	35	42	22	14	...	...	3,317	7,078	2,690	4,902	5,628
Rájputana ...	3	43	...	...	1,379	44	...	6	...	...	...	...	1,382	93	1,596	7,187	..
Bengal ...	28,293	1,08,194	11,928	15,205	64,697	1,75,225	1,15,871	3,03,565	5,22,182	5,75,440	8,955	18,533	7,51,926	11,96,168	9,81,156	42,565	2,56,598
Central Provinces ...	13	...	...	...	15	281	3,227	2,129	299	41	...	...	3,554	2,450	3,119	612	5,059
Southern India ...	...	...	..	...	12	4	...	..	...	...	...	..	12	4	...	1	1
Total ...	50,197	1,33,800	11,933	15,212	78,473	1,86,024	1,22,256	3,11,544	5,23,687	5,76,836	8,989	19,139	7,96,535	12,41,545	10,01,511	55,885	2,71,983

Exports to	*Exports from*													Total, exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.				
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881 82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83	1881-82.	1882-83	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta	..	4	8	8	..	1	2	2	290	2,595	273	5	573	2,585	21	2,823	1,905
Bombay	5	31	9	12	9	3	280	2,284	8	1	1	...	312	2,331	7,214	60,9336	56,988
Panjab	1,03,622	1,08,716	1,20,090	35,797	69	964	62,521	15,149	277	19	1,01,504	1,34,557	3,88,092	2,93,202	5,02,725	7,71,364	2,18,216
Rájputana ...	3,634	2,725	39,999	24,915	40,238	58,078	31,151	45,097	328	403	52,940	1,00,748	1,77,28	2,32,566	2,54,716	3,26,275	73,616
Bengal	1	...	..	...	...	67	31	1,249	1,204	624	4		1,240	1,939	2,688	42,392	2,978
Central Provinces ..	3	2	56	37	114	..	304	3,025	140	623	21	20	688	3,706	7,197	15,819	9,601
Southern India ...	8	80	70	187	925	49	..	725	...	413	1	909	1,001	2,363	22,547	44,044	6,682
Total ...	1,07,270	1,09,550	1,60,241	60,955	50,342	59,162	94,339	68,130	2,247	4,047	1,54,750	2,36,279	5,69,196	5,38,694	7,97,128	12,63,653	3,63,964

(*c*) *Barley.*—This crop is seldom grown alone, except in the Benares Division. In Rohilkhand it is generally mixed with wheat, and in Agra and Allahabad with gram. With the mixtures in which it generally forms a part it occupies about 20 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the thirty temporarily-settled districts of these provinces, and 42 per cent. of the total area under spring crops. It requires less manure and irriga-

tion than wheat. The average area as calculated from the returns of the thirty temporarily-settled districts for 1879-80 and 1881 is given below :—

	Acres.
For barley alone	1,527,654
,, barley and wheat	1,022,893
,, barley and gram	2,177,797
Total ...	4,728,344

(*d*) *Maize.*—This is one of the earliest of the autumn crops, and one of the most valuable. It is largely cultivated everywhere but in Bundelkhand, and requires good soil and plenty of moisture. The cobs are very generally eaten green as a vegetable. The area under maize in the thirty temporarily-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces is given below, with the average price of the grain, for the last four years :—

	Area in acres.				*Average annual price per maund.*			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.
Maize ...	720,447	651,240	777,410	770,428	1 9 8	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 4

(*e*) *Millets.*—The varieties known as juár (great millet) and bájra (bulrush millet) are the only kinds of this species of grain largely cultivated among the autumn crops in these provinces. They are both autumn crops, and are not unfrequently sown along with other crops, the usual undergrowth found below the tall stems of the millets being some one or more of the pulses *urd*, *moth*, *múng* and *lobia*, and the oil-seed *til*. This method of mixing grains is the cultivator's insurance against total loss; the chances are against the whole being a failure. As a general rule, the heads of the juár and bájra are cut off and carried to the threshing-floor before the stalks are cut. The latter form excellent fodder, and frequently juár is grown—under the name of *charri*—for cattle only.

The following figures show the area under some of these species of crop in the thirty temporarily-settled districts of the north-west and the average price in the Cawnpore market :—

	Area in acres.				*Average annual price per maund.*			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Juár ...	1,427,549	1,426,505	1,215,176	1,052,028	1 14 3	1 7 4	1 8 0	1 8 4
Bájra ...	986,702	1,052,032	829,133	819,587	2 1 4	1 8 8	1 8 2	1 8 7
Urd ...	250,344	249,574	271,410	350,399	2 6 7	1 14 1	2 2 4	2 6 6
Moth ...	197,953	204,668	232,083	277,713	Not shown in *Gazette.*			

It has been found impossible to collect any statistics giving a satisfactory idea of the part played by *til* and all the low-growing pulses above referred to in the agriculture of the country. Figures are available for such areas as were sown alone, but the produce bears but an infinitesimal proportion to the total outturn of these crops in the provinces.

(*f*) *Gram* —This spring crop is next in order of extensive cultivation to wheat and barley. It occupies about 17 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the thirty temporarily-settled districts, and is largely grown with wheat and barley. It is a hardy

crop, requiring but little care and depending mainly on the winter rains. The average area under gram and its mixtures is given below for the 30 temporarily-settled districts:—

	Acres.
Gram alone	1,168,018
Gram and barley	2,177,797
Gram and wheat	925,130
Total ...	4,270,945

The following figures show the amount and distribution of the railway-borne trade in all grains other than wheat and rice from 1878-79 to 1882-83:—

Class I.—Grains other than wheat and rice.

Exports from—	Imports to— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total imports into North Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	277	...	2	...	2	282	5	5	136	12	...	...	422	299	35	50	8,136
Bombay ...	...	1,089	3	...	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	8,008	16	9,355	7	275	407
Panjáb ...	21,08,699	6,43,562	52,736	30,100	11,730	73,579	359	4,622	59	841	13	755	21,73,596	7,53,402	1,66,446	3,05,765	8,23,867
Rájputana ...	655	22,247	791	13,178	41,411	3,565	5	...	...	777	6	244	42,898	39,997	31,079	2,22,723	4,210
Bengal ...	6,272	47,82	10,467	9,822	15,807	5,39,202	12,978	3,49,775	53,916	1,25,928	825	23,336	1,00,265	10,95,848	8,20,654	10,730	2,25,758
Central Provinces ...	2,275	21,225	28,660	14,767	9,656	2,00,209	9,460	5,05,878	2,348	5,181	518	23,836	52,937	7,71,091	1,96,101	5,783	3,733
Southern India... ...	...	183	...	...	13	534	...	4,577	3	3	...	3,038	16	8,335	4,896	9	786
Total ...	21,18,178	7,36,125	92,659	68,065	78,662	8,17,428	22,807	8,64,857	56,462	1,32,745	1,382	59,249	23,70,150	26,78,469	12,24,218	5,45,347	11,36,487

Exports to—	Exports from— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	2,901	...	270	268	757	3	1,37,876	15,847	5,735	5,070	1,766	...	1,49,265	21,188	1,27,314	1,60,826	4,06,456
Bombay ...	...	...	3	...	2,330	...	5,514	5	1	...	...	...	7,848	5	1,44,173	8,40,348	22,91,885
Panjáb ...	80,773	78,714	1,880	3,427	7,044	514	8,434	14,797	186	11	11,817	743	1,10,734	98,206	2,88,381	3,10,845	3,36,322
Rájputana ...	3,758	24,014	1,601	7,814	8,475	63,178	12,032	1,02,425	5	...	376	10,778	26,210	2,28,209	62,819	82,763	4,21,663
Bengal ...	69	...	68	4	250	35	4,422	626	5,126	1,861	58	48	10,023	2,574	6,747	86,678	58,412
Central Provinces ...	12	1	...	...	461	...	7,162	1,515	279	3	...	...	7,914	1,519	14,184	91,217	2,79,790
Southern India ...	287	274	...	1	28,665	110	1,68,782	936	...	21	274	...	1,97,008	1,340	1,00,225	9,16,541	7,25,386
Total ...	87,800	1,03,003	3,822	11,514	48,670	63,840	3,43,782	1,36,149	11,335	6,966	14,291	11,569	5,09,600	3,53,041	7,43,803	24,95,218	45,23,914

3. *Oil-seeds.*—The oil-seeds principally grown in these provinces are rape, mustard, linseed, and *til*. The first three are grown for the spring, the last for the autumn harvest. Besides these, but not so extensively grown, there are *lahi*, *sehuan* and *randi* (castor). The most largely-exported are rape and mustard, which are always counted together, then linseed, and next *til*. The seeds of cotton are hardly ever pressed for oil, though very generally used for fattening cattle, much in the same way as oil-cake is in Europe. The export trade by rail in oil-seeds is very large, as the following figures show:—

Exports to—	Exports from— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-83.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	3,77,980	1,15,818	1,60,839	27,183	2,81,842	1,13,168	17,90,966	11,51,769	4,51,204	3,35,045	6,99,563	6,95,194	37,62,394	24,38,177	19,16,853	21,85,241	24,16,361
Bombay ...	11,706	1,074	21,617	4,894	80,444	11,996	3,25,122	3,32,635	339	5,489	562	3,597	4,39,800	3,59,745	3,36,917	4,81,358	10,40,994
Panjáb ...	33,936	40,231	9,289	17,531	5,640	2,935	1,756	1,446	278	...	1,271	547	52,170	62,693	69,899	23,384	3,05,067
Rájputana ...	...	582	1,415	2,127	3,441	1,401	350	6,605	299	...	...	...	5,475	10,665	6,980	9,389	69,848
Bengal ...	39,232	7,370	7,307	764	9,604	1,941	1,94,456	2,11,880	72,894	1,37,516	63,991	70,572	3,87,284	4,29,943	1,17,170	4,24,794	3,21,633
Central Provinces.	...	...	...	...	92	15	5,898	3,429	77	...	850	...	6,917	3,444	1,196	1,419	10,642
Southern India,	...	...	...	281	12,400	2,530	616	9,657	...	...	2	267	13,018	12,735	3,160	13,401	69,294
Total ..	4,62,854	1,64,925	2,00,467	52,783	3,93,603	1,33,986	23,19,164	17,17,421	5,24,861	4,78,050	7,66,209	7,70,177	46,67,058	33,17,402	24,52,195	13,37,586	42,34,839

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The Allahabad Division, owing to its including within its limits the great emporium of Cawnpore, is the principal exporting centre. Oil-cake is manufactured and used locally as cattle-food, but it is not exported in any quantity.

Forest produce.—The principal forest products of these provinces are timber, gums, resins, dyes, and tans, but none of them are produced in sufficient quantities to form very important articles of export. The forests, with the exception of the small tracts in Jhánsi, Lalitpur, and Bánda, lie along or near the Himaláyas.

(*a*) *Timber.*—The timber produced is largely used for the manufacture of furniture, for building, and for sleepers on the railways in course of construction. A portion of it is also sold as firewood or made into charcoal.

The more important timber trees are :—

(1) Sál = Shoria robusta.
(2) Mango = Mangifcria indica.
(3) Shisham = Dalbergia sissoo.
(4) Tún = Cedrela toona.
(5) Babúl = Acacia arabica.
(6) Pine or chír = Pinus longifolia.
(7) Nim = Azadirachta indica.
(8) Box = Buxus Sempervirens.

(*b*) *Gums.*—The gums most commonly obtained are the exudations from the bark of the following trees :—

(1) The *kikar* or *babúl* (Acacia arabica), common all over the provinces.

(2) *Khair* (Acacia catechu), common in the sub-Himaláyan tract.

(3) *Reunja* (Acacia leucophlœa), common in Saháranpur and in the Jumna ravines of the Duáb.

(4) *Dhák* (Butea frondosa), a low-growing tree, very common in all jungles and yielding the astringent Butea gum, a variety of kino known as *kamarkas* in the bázárs.

(*c*) *Resins.*—The chief resin is that obtained from the pine or chír (*Pinus longifolia*), a coniferous tree, very common all through the Kumaun Division, and the principal source of the pine resin and turpentine of the bázárs. Tar is sometimes made from its chips and from those of the deodar by a process of dry distillation.

(*d*) *Dyes.*—(1) *Al*—A red dye obtained from the root of Morinda citrifolia. The plant is chiefly confined to the Bundelkhand districts of these provinces (Bánda, Hamírpur, Jhánsi, and Jalaun). It grows best on the peculiar black soil of Bundelkhand. It takes 3½ years to come to maturity, consequently a high price is necessary to recompense the cultivator. The price has fallen greatly of late years, and the crop can hardly be grown now without loss. For use, the roots are mixed with sweet oil and ground to powder in a kind of hand-mill. Cloth, as a rule, is dyed by being boiled with this powder. The coarse fabric known as *khárua* is the material most commonly dyed. The trade in *khárua* is almost peculiar to Mau Ránipur in the Jhánsi district.

(2) *Safflower* (Carthamus tinctorius).—A crimson dye obtained from the flowers. Cultivation is mostly concentrated in the Meerut Division, where, however, safflower is rarely sown alone, but almost always with either gram or carrots. The flowers contain a yellow and a red pigment. If intended for export, they are crushed while a stream of water flowing over them carries off the yellow pigment. They are then made up into round flat cakes for the market. If intended for local use, the yellow pigment is not extracted until immediately before the dyeing process, when it is removed as above and the crushed florets kneaded up with an alkali (generally sajji or impure carbonate of soda). This mixture yields a deep red pigment when mixed with water.

(3) *Harsingha* (Nyctanthes arbortristis). An orange dye is obtained from the flowers. The tree is most general at the foot of the Himaláyas. The flowers are sweet-scented and open only at night. They fall in numbers towards morning and are then collected dried, and kept in this state till needed for dyeing purposes.

(4) *Tesu.*—A yellow dye obtained from the flowers of the *dhák* (Butea frondosa). The dye is extracted by steeping the flowers in a weak solution of lime in water.

(*e*) *Tans.*—(1) *Babúl* (Acacia arabica).—The bark is the commonest and most effective tanning agent used in the North-Western Provinces. The Cawnpore Saddle and Harness Factory uses from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of babúl bark annually.

(2) *Myrobolan.*—The fruit of Terminalia chebula. Used as a grey dye and concentrator of colour, but really a tanning ingredient. It is well ground and mixed with babúl bark in the proportion of 16 per cent.

Fibres.—The only plants grown for their fibre in these provinces are those generally known as *sanai* and *patsan*. The former (Crotalaria juncea) is a leguminous plant, cultivated chiefly in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Agra Divisions. It is used almost solely for making ropes and nets, being rarely woven into cloth of any kind. *Patsan* (Hibiscus cannabinus) belongs to the cotton-plant family and is chiefly grown in the Meerut Division. It is hardly ever sown by itself, but generally as a border to fields of cane, cotton, and indigo. The fibre is softer, silkier, and whiter than that of *sanai*, but not as strong. It is chiefly used for making coarse cloth, sacking, and thin ropes. There is little or no export trade in these fibres. Two other fibrous plants are grown in these provinces, but not only for the sake of the fibre. One is the true hemp (Cannabis sativa) cultivated in Kumaun on account of the intoxicating drug it produces, the charas and bhang of the bázárs. The fibre, too, is sometimes extracted and used for making sacks and ropes. The other is linseed (a variety of Linum usitatissimum, the flax plant), grown in India exclusively for the seed. None of the numerous attempts that have been made to utilize the fibre of linseed has proved in any way a commercial success.

Fruits and vegetables.—None of these are exported to any extent, being grown almost entirely for local consumption. The principal fruits of these provinces are :—

(1) *Mango* (Mangifera indica).
(2) Orange (Citrus aurantium).
(3) Lemon (Citrus acida).
(4) Citron (Citrus medica).
(5) Lime (Citrus limetta).
(6) Pumelo (Citrus decumana).
(7) Guava (Psidium guyava).
(8) Custard-apple (Anona squamosa).
(9) Plantain (Musa sapientum).
(10) Pineapple (Ananas sativus).
(11) Pomegranate (Punica granatum).
(12) Melon (Cucumis melo).

The vegetables most generally cultivated are the following :—

(1) Potato (Solanum tuberosum).—Very largely cultivated in both hills and plains.
(2) Carrot (Daucus carota).—Universally grown in the plains during the cold weather.
(3) Onion (Allium cepa).
(4) Cucumber (Cucumis sativa).
(5) Garlic (Allium sativum).
(6) Turmeric (Curcuma longa).—Very common in the lower hills, where it forms an important crop.
(7) Capsicums.
(8) Gourds of many kinds.
(9) Egg plant.

Besides the above, a large number of the ordinary English vegetables are raised, chiefly for European consumption, during the cold weather.

Class II.—Manufactured Produce.

Sugar.—The sugarcane is one of the most important of the crops in these provinces which yield valuable staples to the commercial world. The varieties grown are very numerous, but there are a few only which are largely cultivated for the production of sugar. The principal cane-growing tracts are Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, the Rohilkhand districts, and those portions of the Benares Division which lie between the Ganges and Gogra. It is a curious fact that cane is no longer an import-

ant crop in the districts that lie south of the Jumna, though the presence of old disused stone mills points to sugar having once been largely manufactured there.

Cane is properly a kharíf crop, as its growth depends mainly on the character of the hot weather and rains. Its cultivation however occupies a year, as sowings generally begin in February, and the crushing is seldom over before the same month of the following year. Land sown with cane is always manured in these provinces; and this custom, coupled with the necessity for irrigation, the fact that the land must remain fallow usually for a rainy season before sowing, and the labour required to prepare the land and raise the crop, renders it probably the most expensive of all agricultural products to grow. The profits however are so high in a good year, and the ease of obtaining advances on the growing crop so great, that it is a favourite with the cultivator and is readily grown whenever facilities for its production exist. The juice is generally crushed out in unwieldy and clumsy wooden mills, but of late years the "Bihia" press, patented by an European inventor resident in Behar, has been coming into general use, with, it is believed, very advantageous results in inspissated produce and improved quality. After extraction the juice is boiled and concentrated in the form of either *gur* or *ráb*. The former is a compost used direct for human consumption; the latter is a glutinous fluid in which crystals are embedded, and which forms the first step in the manufacture of refined sugar. The following table gives the area under canes in these provinces since 1880:—

Year.	Acres.
1880-81	682,320
1881-82	954,253
1882-83	1,002,377

The average price of gur and ráb for the last four years is as follows:—

	Gur.			*Rdb.*		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces ...	4 13 2	4 2 4	3 12 5	Not	available.	
Oudh	3 11 0	3 5 6	2 12 5	3 2 9	2 15 4	2 7 0

Unrefined sugar forms one of the most important exports of these provinces. It is sent chiefly to the Panjáb in return for salt. The following figures show the extent and distribution of the trade during the last five years:—

Exports to—	*Exports from—* Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	1,197	...	95	...	1	...	46	17	6,419	3,521	...	...	7,758	3,538	4,229	5,478	2,573
Bombay ..	5,133	1,662	1,122	6	...	...	2,635	359	2,368	1,983	76	300	11,334	4,310	6,919	24,752	34,991
Panjáb ...	7,90,587	5,56,476	3,11,605	1,13,672	41	5,086	50,573	1,00,416	29,215	1,03,272	20,251	1,13,080	9,72,274	9,85,982	10,81,049	9,88,271	3,80,616
Rájputana ...	5,05,725	4,02,573	1,69,923	2,20,752	77,476	81,463	71,370	1,84,117	88,942	61,982	7,967	25,498	10,21,403	9,76,385	8,22,398	5,99,128	2,75,800
Bengal ...	12	3	248	50	...	...	199	118	1,217	1,182	6	...	1,707	1,353	5,528	2,758	1,034
Central Provinces	120	3,023	70,842	902	29	413	46,352	38,934	1,34,893	1,57,150	13,277	11,733	2,65,513	2,12,145	2,82,589	1,76,217	1,13,731
Southern India.	2,790	2,890	35,137	21,751	2,418	460	22,605	19,573	38,907	1,48,001	16,761	1,087	1,18,638	1,94,362	1,89,026	1,95,633	84,655
Total ...	13,05,564	9,60,627	3,58,967	3,57,133	79,995	87,422	2,93,780	3,43,524	3,01,991	4,77,091	58,330	1,52,284	23 98,627	23,78,081	23,91,738	19,92,237	8,99,465

Indigo.—The dye extracted from the leaves of Indigofera tinctoria has long been an important element in the export trade of these provinces. The traffic is almost entirely with Calcutta, and the cultivation of the plant is most extensive in the Benares Division. West of Allahabad it appears to be most popular in the canal-irrigated tracts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and Etah. In Oudh the total cultivation amounts to only 12,000 acres, yet, curiously enough, the produce of the greater part of the North-West is

known commercially in the Calcutta market as "Oudhs." Budaun and Sháhjahánpur are the only indigo-growing districts of Rohilkhand. South of the Jumna, its cultivation is very limited, and in the valley of the Betwa it may be said to be unknown. The following table shows the extent of the cultivation in the 30 temporarily-settled districts of these provinces for the last four years:—

Year.	Acres.
1878-79	293,058
1879-80	230,731
1880-81	253,541
1881-82	399,210

The process of extracting the dye is too well known to require a detailed account, but it may be noted that steam power is not utilized in factories here as it is in Lower Bengal, nor does it seem possible to obtain the same quality of dye as that made by the planters of Tirhoot. The reason of this has never been satisfactorily explained, and it is still a matter of doubt whether soil, water, or climate has most to do with the quantity and quality of the outturn.

In Lower Bengal nearly the whole of the manufacture is in the hands of Europeans; but this is the case with only about 13 per cent. of the indigo exported from these provinces, where the system of advances prevails, or "badni" as it is generally called. The owner of the factory engages with the cultivators to purchase a certain amount of indigo plant from them at a fixed rate, and makes them an advance for seed and sowing expenses, &c. When the plant is weighed in, the amount advanced is deducted from the price due to the cultivator and the balance paid in cash.

The total amount of cake exported and the destination of consignment are shown below for the last five years:—

Exports to—	*Exports from*— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882 83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	24,871	20,715	2,814	3,120	21,870	15,192	7,828	7,043	7,139	5,962	1,115	1,016	65 637	53,048	40,910	25,063	50,157
Bombay ...	14	34	...	...	23	15	1,369	822	...	...	8	...	1,414	871	110	537	819
Panjáb ...	2,027	918	...	23	75	9	77	24	...	...	...	...	2,179	974	1,183	1,172	1,170
Rájputana ..	277	341	...	...	431	235	1,106	296	...	3	...	...	1,814	875	589	229	265
Bengal ...	4	2	...	...	..	7	22	9	139	77	...	...	165	95	558	89	1,763
Central Provinces,	5	49	...	...	510	75	2,010	644	3	13	...	...	2 528	781	655	390	1,700
Southern India ...	28	128	...	...	76	431	719	6,739	...	..	...	...	823	7,298	1,967	1,308	2,162
Total ...	27,226	22,187	2,814	3,143	22,985	15,964	13,131	15,577	7,281	6,055	1,123	1,016	74,569	63,942	45,972	28,788	58,036

Tea.—Tea is grown only along the slopes of the Himaláyas, in the districts of Dehra Dún, Kumaun, and Garhwál.

The trade is almost entirely in the hands of European planters and its prospects at present are not reassuring. The main reason appears to be that the place with which from their position the North-Western districts can most profitably trade, *viz.*, Central Asia, has lately closed its doors to Kumaun and Dehra Dún tea. Since 1880 the trade with the Panjáb for export to Bokhara may be said to be extinct. Across the Himaláyas there has never been any traffic in tea, mainly because of the jealousy with which the frontiers are guarded by the Thibet Government. Consequently the only near market is Cashmere, and the large balance left after that small principality is supplied has to be sent to Calcutta to compete with the produce of the Assam valleys. The result is that a large proportion of the profits is swallowed up by expense of carriage. Not only is it in the actual transport of tea to the market, but also in the conveyance of requisites for tea gardens from the seaboard, that the up-country planter is at a disadvantage as compared with his rival in Assam. Lead, gardening utensils, and manufacturing apparatus cost far more landed in

Kumaun than similar commodities do in Cachár and Sylhet. The area under tea in 1882 was 4,612 acres in Dehra Dún, 3,455 in Kumaun, and 669 in Garhwál. The average produce per acre of total area under tea is 190lb. in Dehra Dún, and per acre of mature plants 280lb. Statistics for Kumaun and Garhwál are not available. The nature and extent of the export trade by rail is shown below :—

Exports to—	*Exports from*— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta	4,155	2,242	2,194	240	...	...	12	7	4	4	16	171	6,380	2,664	1,252	1,881	8,613
Bombay	806	18	413	296	1	2	2	5	...	...	1	...	1,223	316	330	429	340
Panjáb	2,244	3,124	404	3,258	...	...	...	5	1	...	6	6	2,655	6,393	10,726	6,876	4,615
Rájputana	364	47	27	59	12	5	...	91	...	...	3	...	406	202	450	108	86
Bengal	9	35	23	18	1	...	4	9	...	4	...	7	37	73	79	32	60
Central Provinces ...	6	6	35	22	...	3	2	23	...	...	...	6	43	60	542	60	75
Southern India ...	7	6	182	54	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	189	75	177	70	433
Total ...	7,591	5,473	3,278	3,947	14	10	20	155	5	8	25	190	10,933	9,783	13,556	9,456	14,222

Opium.—The inspissated juice of the poppy (Papaver somniferum) is a Government monopoly in these provinces as well as in Bengal. The cultivation is confined to certain districts, none being grown in the Duáb north of Aligarh or in Rohilkhand north of Moradabad. In Sháhjahánpur, Farukhabad, Etáwah, and Mainpuri, in Oudh, and in the districts of the Benares Division, it is extensively grown. The total provincial area amounts to about 2½ lakhs of acres, or 6 per cent. on the whole cultivated area and 1·3 per cent. on that portion of it under spring crops. Cultivation is carried on upon a system of advances, and is recommended to the cultivators by the ease with which these are procured, together with the comparative certainty of a fair crop and a remunerative price.

The Government factory for the manufacture of the opium of commerce is at Gházipur, in the centre of the best poppy-growing region. The following table gives a concise view of the opium trade as transacted by rail during the last five years :—

Exports to—	*Exports from*— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,839	40,713	...	...	66,839	40,713	47,514	23,448	28,940
Bombay	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	80	...	...	...	...
Panjáb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	372	781
Rájputana	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,517	...	319	...	1,836	...	8,347	11,189	1,202
Central Provinces ...	39	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	787	...	...	947	787	365	418	243
Southern India ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...
Total ...	72	...	48	...	...	33	...	...	69,218	41,500	376	...	69,714	41,533	56,642	35,427	31,166

Lac.—Lac, properly so called, is the gummy deposit of the lac insect (coccus lacca), and is found mainly on the twigs of the *dhák* (Butea frondosa) and the *pipal* (Ficus religiosa). It is brought in large quantities from the wooded hills of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur to Mirzapur, where 22 factories are engaged in the manufacture. Two kinds of lac are exported from these provinces in considerable quantities.

One is the red dye made from the dead bodies of the insects. The other is shell lac, which is made by the trituration and washing of stick lac, the form in which the substance is brought in from the jungle. The figures given below show the exports from these provinces:—

Exports to—	Exports from— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	90,668	74,427	...	...	90,469	74,427	51,174	48,698	50,344
Bombay	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	690	1,775	...	...	690	1,776	2,491	54	104
Panjáb	380	608	14	...	1	...	56	50	187	71	...	...	638	729	1,166	2,145	2,440
Rájputana	105	68	...	4	217	217	51	65	277	151	...	...	650	505	689	356	307
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	22	...	...	82	22	89	86	898
Central Provinces	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	41	...	...	...	43	163	24	...
Southern India	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	27	446	...	...	36	449	96	1	12
Total ...	485	676	14	4	218	219	142	119	91,931	76,933	...	...	92,790	77,951	55,867	51,364	54,095

Tobacco.—The dried leaves of Nicotiana tabacum and Nicotiana rustica ought, perhaps, to have been included under the head of raw products, but the drying process of the ordinary peasant is a species of manufacture, and in view of the elaborate operations of the Gházipur tobacco factory the product may fairly be regarded as a manufactured staple. The crop is generally cultivated in small patches of highly manured land in the neighbourhood of towns and villages. The aggregate of these patches in the whole of these provinces hardly amounts to 100,000 acres, of which total about two-thirds are in Oudh. The curing is generally a simple process. The leaves are cut and allowed to dry on the ground for a while. They are then arranged in heaps with their apices towards the centre and the stalks outwards. Brackish water is sprinkled over them and fermentation ensues. This goes on for a period varying from three days to a month, after which the leaves, being found pliable, are made up into ropes and coils and dried for sale.

The factory at Gházipur is worked on land rented at an advantageous rate from this Government. An effort is being made to grow superior kinds of tobacco and to work up the produce after the American system of curing. The experiment has not been in operation long enough to enable a decided opinion as to its ultimate success to be given.

Saltpetre.—Saltpetre refineries are common over these provinces, and a large supply of the staple finds its way annually to Calcutta. The following table shows the principal producing divisions and the main direction of the export traffic:—

Exports to—	Exports from— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82	1882-83.	1881 82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	3 187	7,968	604	...	94,282	86,374	27,346	33,786	6,294	4,415	4,900	4,504	1,36,613	1,37,047	1,09,914	1,24,996	94,689
Bombay ...	268	...	...	...	1,080	650	1,248	1,434	...	...	...	...	2,596	2,084	1,835	410	4,993
Panjáb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	86
Rájputana ...	88	485	...	...	1,797	230	762	91	41	...	...	...	2,688	806	713	116	15
Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	...	2	192	...	...	371	192	170	131	285
Central Provinces,	101	...	...	...	734	1,800	2,339	6,117	12	2	...	...	3,186	7,919	8,844	4,481	2,511
Southern India ...	80	537	...	...	914	375	3,088	7,195	...	81	...	...	4,082	8,188	7,747	7,945	6,711
Total ...	3,724	8,990	604	...	98,807	8,9429	35,152	48,623	6,349	4,690	4,900	4,504	1,49,536	1,56,236	1 29,224	1,38,079	1,09,290

Ghí.—Ghí is largely made in the pasture lands which border the Jumna. There is not, as far as is known, any considerable traffic in ghí with other countries: and the supplies annually sent down to Calcutta and Bombay are probably for local consumption only. The following table gives details of the trade :—

Exports to—	Exports from— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	12,905	11,637	52	572	58,609	59,185	14,310	13,967	764	2,523	821	1,171	87,521	88,055	60,787	35,285	36,091
Bombay ...	12,011	11,049	43	170	7,755	1,143	3,943	4,713	15	...	1	167	23,771	17,242	1, 80	46	35,304
Panjáb ...	1,376	5,025	711	2,352	1,305	3,321	207	134	...	1	3	17	3,602	10,850	19,031	3,060	4,281
Rajputana ..	199	305	4,503	4,939	16,034	5,431	2,129	907	...	56	...	12	23,465	10,750	105	1,843	28,387
Bengal .	219	234	16	94	2,491	3,111	714	2,655	62	58	22	34	3,524	6,185	11,710	12,260	2,631
Central Provinces ...	82	...	29	18	2,158	2,127	1,570	2,068	4	...	...	12	3,843	4,225	126	191	2,205
Southern India ...	5,083	021	59	177	12,313	12,037	3,017	8,49	...	145	60	7	21,132	22,083	1,638	2,356	13,370
Total ...	31,935	28,771	5,413	7,422	1,01,268	86,955	26,490	32,940	845	2,783	907	1,419	1,66,858	1,60,290	1,20,722	55,04	1,22,280

Hides.—Hides are largely exported to Europe, being sent down from these provinces, principally to Calcutta. The amount of the export trade for the last two years is shown by the figures below :—

Exports to—	Exports from— Meerut Division.		Rohilkhand Division.		Agra Division.		Allahabad Division.		Benares Division.		Oudh.		Total.		Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Calcutta ...	2,765	2,925	17,827	13,75	1,316	3,252	60,28	60,628	14,705	9,38	9,741	11,725	1,06,266	1,01,610	1,17,327	2,35,783	1,61,830
Bombay			4	9	..	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	4	252	20	86	193
Panjab . .	8,57	9,447	2,839	1,410	730	1,063	3,216	2,928	9	...	.	74	15,297	14,95	14,527	24,140	20,741
Rajputana .. .	193	100	613		5,956	700	258	78	...	...	..	47	7,020	90	1,079	696	2
Bengal ...	.	21	...	109	33	...	8,237	11,878	8,230	4,626	2,168	2,271	18, 75	18,8	12,320	21,6 5	20,695
Central Provinces ...	09	.	..	..	1	..	89	201	...	11	.	..	173	272	44	24	187
Southern India .	..		...	6	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	19	7	127	634	191
Total ...	11 200	9,496	21,283	18,289	8,082	5,015	72,130	75,947	22,950	14,014	11,909	14,117	1,47,854	1,36,88	1,45,404	2,83,208	2,12,842

3.—Historical Summary.

After their defeat in 1761 by Ahmad Sháh Duráni, the Mahrattas retired for a time from Hindustan. Ahmad Sháh profited little by his victory, for the Muhammadan confederacy he had formed broke up immediately on the retreat of the Mahrattas, and he quitted India never to return. Previous to the battle, the Emperor Alamgír had been murdered by his Wazír, Ghází-ul-din. The heir to the throne (afterwards Sháh Álam) was then in Bengal, trying to assert his claim to the government of that province, as well as of Bahar and Orísa, which he declared his father had conferred on him. Dehli, thus abandoned, fell into the hands of Ghází-ul-din, and afterwards into those of the Rohilla chief Najib-ul-daulah, who administered the government in the name of Jawán Bakht, a grandchild of Alamgír, whom Ahmad Sháh had set on the throne with the title of Sháh Jahán. Oudh (which included also the present districts of Benares, Gházipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh, and a portion of Mirzapur) was then under the Nawáb Shujá-ul-daulah (grandson of the Persian merchant who had been the first Subahdar); while most of the northern part of the Doáb and Rohilkhand were in the possession of the Rohillas.

In his attempt on Bengal the Sháhzádá (as Sháh Álam was generally called previous to his father's death) was aided by Muhammad Kuli Khán, governor of Allahabad and cousin of the Nawáb of Oudh; and ostensibly by the Nawáb himself. The Nawáb, however, had other aims in view and took no part in the expedition. During Muhammad Kuli Khán's absence in Bengal he treacherously seized the Allahabad fort, and

subsequently succeeded in capturing his cousin and putting him to death. Sháh Álam, thus abandoned, was compelled to retire from Bengal and take refuge with the Nawáb.

When he heard of his father's death, the Sháhzádá assumed the title of Sháh Álam and made the Nawáb his Wazír. In 1760 he made a second attempt on Bengal, but was defeated before Patna and compelled to acknowledge Mír Kásim, the Company's nominee, as Nawáb of Bengal. Two years later the Calcutta Council quarrelled with Mír Kásim and deposed him. He at first attempted to resist, but after the capture of Murshidábád and Monghir by the Company's troops, he fled from Patna and took refuge at Allahabad with the Emperor and the Nawáb of Oudh, who was then meditating an attack on Bundelkhand. From them he obtained promises of assistance, and in 1764 the imperial forces advanced into Bengal. They were, however, totally defeated at Baksár and compelled to retreat.

After this defeat the Emperor Sháh Álam detached himself from the cause of the Nawáb and came over to the British camp. It was then agreed that the Emperor should cede the districts of Benares and Gházipur to the Company and be put in possession of all the rest of the Nawáb's dominions. This arrangement was, however, disapproved of by the Court of Directors, who considered it expedient to maintain the Nawáb as a barrier against the Mahrattas. Accordingly, by a separate treaty, the Nawáb was restored to all his territories except Allahabad, Karra (a part of the present districts of Fatehpur and Allahabad), and Korah (now part of Fatehpur and Cawnpore), which were made over to the Emperor.

In 1771 the Mahrattas again invaded the Doab, and proceeded to attack the Rohillas, who had incurred their enmity by fighting against them at Pánipat. Delhi was then in the hands of Zábita Khán, son of Najib ul-daulah, while Sháh Álam was at Allahabad, scheming to recover his capital. An alliance with the Mahrattas seemed to him the best mode of attaining this object, so, in spite of the opposition of the Calcutta Council, he threw in his lot with them. Zábita Khán hastily evacuated Delhi, and before the end of the year Sháh Álam was seated on his ancestral throne. The price extorted by the Mahrattas for this assistance was the cession to them of the districts of Korah, Karra, and Allahabad. This alarmed the Council, who immediately entered into an agreement with Shuja-ul-daulah to occupy the districts and prevent their cession by force. It was also held that by ceding them to the Mahrattas the Emperor had lost all claim to the districts in question, and by a treaty concluded with the Nawáb in 1773 they were made over to him for a large money payment. By the same treaty the Nawáb was given (on payment) the services of a British brigade. This brigade he employed in crushing the Rohillas and annexing their territories to his own dominions.

In 1775 the Nawáb died, and was succeeded, both as Nawáb and as Wazír, by his son, Asaf-ul-daulah. At that time Warren Hastings was in the minority in the Calcutta Council, and his opponents proceeded to reverse his Oudh policy. The new Nawáb was accordingly told that all previous engagements were cancelled by his father's death, and that any assistance he might wish for must be granted on new conditions. The Nawáb was not in a condition to dispense with the aid of the British troops, and a new treaty was concluded, by which, *inter alia*, the Nawáb was confirmed in the possession of Korah and Allahabad. At the same time he was required to pay a larger sum for the troops lent him, and to cede to the Company the *zamindári* of Rájá Chet Singh (now the districts of Benares, Jaunpur, Gházipur, and part of Mirzapur). This was the first territory which the Company acquired in what is now the North-Western Provinces, and though the superintendence over it was thus transferred to the Company, Chet Singh was continued in possession, the revenue being fixed at 22½ lakhs of rupees. This arrangement continued in force till 1778, when an increased revenue was demanded. This was paid for two years; but in 1780 an additional demand for a cavalry contingent not being immediately complied with,

Hastings proceeded in person to Benares to enforce it. A disturbance followed: after which the Rája made overtures for reconciliation, which were not accepted, and after several defeats finally fled to Gwalior. His estates were made over to his nephew, and the revenue payable for the zamindári was raised to 40 lakhs.

In the same year (1781) a new treaty was negotiated with the Nawáb, by which the British garrison in Oudh was to be largely reduced; but the weakness of the Wazír's government prevented the treaty being carried out. The Nawáb consequently soon fell into arrears, and in 1787, at his urgent request, his annual payment was reduced to 50 lakhs, which was increased to 55 lakhs ten years later. In 1797 the Nawáb died, and was succeeded at first by his reputed son, Mirza Ali, who, however, was soon deposed, in consequence of illegitimacy, in favour of Saádat Ali. A new treaty (1798) was concluded with the latter, by which the Company undertook the entire defence of Oudh, receiving in return the fortress of Allahabad and an annual subsidy of 76 lakhs.

About this time Zamán Sháh, grandson of Ahmad Sháh, the victor of Pánipat, announced his intention of invading India in order to drive out the Mahrattas, and it was considered necessary to put the defences of Oudh on a better footing. The minimum British force of 10,000 men (required by the treaty of 1798) was considered insufficient, while the ill-disciplined and ill-armed troops of the Nawáb were a source rather of danger than help. After protracted negotiations, the Nawáb finally signed in 1801 a treaty ceding to the Company, in lieu of a subsidy, the present districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, and Azamgarh, as well as the territory in the Doab (comprising the present districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Etawáh, Mainpuri, Etah, Farukhabad, and the greater portion of Rohilkhand) which his grandfather had, with the assistance of the Company's troops, wrested from the Rohillas 27 years before. The Nawáb of Farukhabad, who had thus become a tributary of the Company, in the same year ceded his territories to the Company in return for a pension.

In 1802, the Peshwa, Báji Rao, being anxious to recover the throne from which he had been driven by Holkar, concluded with the British the treaty of Bassein, by which a British force was stationed within his dominions and certain districts in the Deccan were assigned for their support. This treaty gave great offence to the Mahratta feudatories, Holkar and Sindhia, and a confederacy of Mahratta chieftains was at once formed to oppose the common enemy. Hostilities soon broke out, and in 1803 General Lake took the field in the Doab. In the campaign which followed the power of Sindhia was completely broken. Aligarh was the first place to fall, Delhi and Agra were occupied, and Sindhia was compelled to sue for peace. By the treaty of Surji Anjangaon, which concluded the campaign, he ceded to the Company, in the north, all his possessions in the Doab and on the right bank of the Jumna, north of Jaipur and Jodhpur (*i.e.*, the present Meerut Division, and the greater part of the present districts of Muttra, Agra, Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissar, Sirsa, and Karnal), as well as Gohad and Gwalior.

Peace did not last long, however, and in the following year war broke out with Holkar. It began badly for the Company, as a force that advanced into Central India against Holkar was almost annihilated. Holkar then advanced on Delhi, but was beaten off, and proceeded to lay waste the Doab. Overtaken by General Lake at Fatehgarh, he was utterly defeated, and retreated in haste across the Jumna, only to find that the rest of his army had been routed at Dígh. Then followed the unsuccessful siege of Bhartpur, the famous raid of the Pathan freebooter Amir Khan into Rohilkhand, and the continued pursuit of Holkar by General Lake. Peace was about to be concluded when the arrival of Lord Cornwallis altered the whole state of affairs. Pecuniary embarrassments had turned the Directors against Lord Wellesley's policy, and Lord Cornwallis came out to India with instructions to conclude immediate peace. He died, however, before this object was attained; and it was left to his successor, Sir George Barlow, to conclude the peace in 1805 by which Gohad and Gwalior were

restored to Sindhia and the Company agreed not to interfere between him and the Rajput chiefs.

Meanwhile, in 1803, under a new treaty with the Peshwa, the land surrendered to the Company under the treaty of Bassein had been exchanged for certain districts in Bundelkhand. The connection of the Mahrattas with Bundelkhand began in 1732, when Chatar Sál, the famous Bundela leader, being hard pressed by the governor of Allahabad, invoked their aid. On his death, some two years later, he bequeathed to the Mahrattas one-third of his territories, including the greater portion of the present Jhánsi Division. This connection was ultimately extended by treaties with the local chiefs to a paid protectorate over the whole province. The authority of the Peshwa was, however, more nominal than real, and the province was overrun with military adventurers, many of whom were practically independent. The most important of these was Rája Himmat Bahádur, who had fought against the British at Baksar, and who had subsequently aided Ali Bahádur, a Mahratta general, to establish himself in Bundelkhand. Alí Bahádur died in 1802, and on the outbreak of hostilities in 1803, the Mahrattas sent his son, Shamshír Bahádur, into Bundelkhand to recover the province from the British. Some of Shamshír Bahádur's proceedings, however, alarmed Rája Himmat Bahádur, who at once entered into negotiations with the British, the result of which was the transfer to him of territory on the west bank of the Jumna, extending from Allahabad to Kalpi, on condition of his maintaining a body of troops in the Company's service. The offer of a pension shortly afterwards induced Shamshír Bahádur to submit; and in 1804, on Himmat Bahádur's death, his assignment was resumed. But some years' desultory fighting with local chiefs ensued before the province was completely pacified.

During this period a new power appeared in the north. The sect of the Sikhs was founded by one Nanak, who was born in 1469 A.D. at Raipur. He was called "Guru," and his followers "Sikhs," or disciples. The sect, which was a purely religious one at first, soon spread and provoked the enmity of the Musalmans, who murdered the fourth Guru and thus earned the fierce hatred of the Sikhs. The founder of the temporal power of the Sikhs was Guru Gobind. On his death, in 1708, the various families or clans of the sect formed themselves into a sort of commonwealth (khálsa) and held on occasions of emergency a general diet at Amritsar. The chiefs or Sirdárs of the various clans were at first quite independent and were constantly engaged in petty warfare with each other. The first Sirdar who acquired any pre-eminence was Mahá Singh. He died in 1792 and was succeeded by his son Ranjít Singh, who soon extended his supremacy over all the Sirdars. The first communication which took place between the Company and Ranjít Singh was in 1803, when he proposed to transfer to the Company all Sikh territory south of the Sutlej as the price of a defensive alliance, an offer which was not accepted. In 1805, Holkar, pursued by Lord Lake, took refuge in the Pánjab, but Ranjít Singh refused to assist him, and concluded a treaty to that effect with the Company in 1806. Matters remained thus till the Sikhs of Sirhind, a province lying between the Sutlej and the Jumna, and occupied by about twenty independent states, alarmed at the systematic aggression of Ranjít Singh, sent in 1808 a deputation asking for British protection. These chiefs had been obliged to yield to the authority of Sindhia when it extended to the Sutlej, but some had rendered service to Lord Lake and had been rewarded by grants of land. Ranjít Singh's ambition led him to contemplate the annexation of these states; but some acts of hostility, which he committed south of the Sutlej while negotiations were pending, induced Lord Minto to declare the province under British protection. A treaty was later on concluded at Lahore, by which the Sutlej was fixed as the boundary between the Company's possessions and Ranjít Singh's. At the same time a garrison was left at Ludhiana.

While peace had thus been secured in the north a new danger arose in the south. The Pindháris (more properly Pendharas) were an organized association of mounted marauders, who had first risen to notice as irregular cavalry under the Peshwa

Baji Rao in his struggles with the Moghal Emperor. They received no pay, being content with unlimited license to plunder, and their ranks were recruited from discharged soldiers, criminals, and others who disliked a quiet life. They took part in all the wars which followed, but for the time confined their depredations to the territories of Sindhia and Holkar, and the frontiers of the Peshwa, the Nizam, and the Rája of Nagpur. At length, in 1812, a company under Dost Muhammad plundered the district of Mirzapur and penetrated as far as Gya. The growing power of these marauders constrained Lord Minto to advise the Directors to depart from their resolution to observe a strict neutrality; but before a reply could be received the Nipálese war broke out.

Nipál was originally occupied by the Newars, a tribe who were afterwards subdued by Rájput colonists. The British had at first attempted to defend the Newars, but ultimately recognized the Gurkha chief as Rája of Nipál. After this there was but little connection with Nipál till 1792, when a commercial treaty was concluded, and an ineffectual attempt was made to arbitrate between the Gurkhas and their Chinese conquerors. In 1801 a new treaty was executed and a resident appointed to Katmandhu. The Nipálese, however, showed so much aversion to this arrangement that in 1803 the embassy withdrew, and in 1804 the alliance was formally dissolved. After this, up till 1812, the Nipálese were guilty of continual aggressions on the British frontier. Remonstrances proved unavailing, and finally in 1814 certain tracts in Gorakhpur which the Gurkhas had seized were forcibly occupied by British troops. This collision brought about a war which, beginning ingloriously, ended in the complete overthrow of the Gurkhas. By the treaty of Sagauli (1816), which terminated the war, the Nipálese ceded Kumaun, Garhwál, and Dehra Dún to the Company. The Nawáb of Oudh (Ghazi-ul-din Haidar, son and successor of Saádat Ali), who had assisted the Company during the war, was rewarded with a portion of the Tarái.

The conclusion of the war was followed by disturbances in Rohilkhand (caused by the attempted levy of a house-tax), but these were speedily quelled. About the same time, the fortress of Háthras, in which a Ját chief had set up as a freebooter, was razed to the ground (1817).

The year 1816 saw the outbreak of the Pindhári war. The Rája of Nágpur, who had for a long time resisted every proposal of a subsidiary allowance, died in 1816. The regent of his son, however, in order to strengthen his position, contracted an alliance with the British and agreed to subsidize a subsidiary force. This brigade failed to check the Pindharis, who crossed the Narbadda in force and committed frightful ravages in the Deccan. It was at the same time discovered that the Peshwa had opened negotiations with Sindhia, Holkar, Nágpur, and the Pindháris, to build up again the broken Mahratta confederacy. Alarmed by this, Lord Hastings determined to disregard the orders of the Directors regarding the observance of a strict neutrality. By a treaty drawn up in 1817 the Peshwa was required, as a further security, to cede to the Company the sovereign rights still held by him in Bundelkhand, and the Ságar and the Narbadda territories (*i. e.*, the present districts of Ságar, Hushangabad, Damoh, Jabalpur, and Mandla). A new treaty, abrogating parts of the treaty of 1805, was at the same time made with Sindhia, and treaties were entered into with the Rájput princes.

No sooner had these measures been completed than war broke out with the Peshwa, the Rája of Nágpur, and Holkár. The campaign which ensued was as remarkable for its shortness as for its decisiveness. In the space of a few months the Mahratta empire was practically extinguished and the Pindháris had ceased to exist. Peace was finally concluded in 1818, by which Nágpur surrendered to the Company the Narbadda territories. This territory was at first separately administered by a political agency, but later on was added to the North-Western Provinces. The other acquisitions of territory do not concern the present narrative.

Nothing further of historical interest occurred till 1825, when Durjan Sál, a grandson of the Ját chief of Bharatpur, who had so gallantly resisted Lord Lake in 1805, deposed his young cousin, the reigning Rája, and seized on the throne. As his cousin had been recognized by the Company and invested by a British officer in open darbar, Lord Amherst determined to reinstate him by force. After a gallant resistance the fort was captured and levelled to the ground (1826). Six years later the Delhi territories (comprising those districts, now forming part of the Panjab, which had been ceded by Sindhia in 1803) were incorporated in the Bengal Presidency.

In 1833 was passed "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories," by which the Presidency of Bengal was divided into two governments—the north-western portions going to form the new presidency of Agra. Hitherto, under the Act of 1773, the whole presidency of Bengal had been administered by the Governor-General and the Council, although a separate Board of Revenue and courts of civil and criminal appeal had been established in the ceded and conquered provinces. The executive government of the new presidency was to be administered by a Governor and three councillors, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed the first Governor. Owing, however, to the opposition of the Directors and other causes, the scheme for the fourth presidency was never fully carried out, and in 1835 an Act was passed allowing the Directors to suspend, as regards it, the provisions of the Act of 1833, and authorizing the Governor-General to appoint a "Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces," and to declare the extent of the territories to be placed under him and of the authority to be exercised by him. The new province thus formed included the local area now known as the North-Western Provinces, except the Jhánsi Division (the districts of Jhánsi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur) and in addition the Delhi and Ságar or Narbadda territories. The capital was fixed at Agra, where also, nine years later, the local Board of Revenue and appellate civil and criminal courts were transferred from Allahabad. In 1840 the Rájá of Jalaun died, leaving no heirs, and the state was held to have lapsed to the Company in virtue of the right of suzerainty ceded to it by the Peshwa in 1803 and 1817. Nine years later Jaitpur (now part of Hamírpur) also lapsed for a similar reason.

In 1843, Janoki Rao Sindhia died, leaving no heir. His widow, Tárá Ráni, adopted Bhágirath Rao, a boy of eight, and Mámá Sáhib, the young Rája's father-in-law, was appointed regent with the approval of the British Government. Intrigues, however, broke out against him and the Company, fomented by one Dádá Khásji, and Mámá Sáhib was forced to resign. At that time the Sikhs, no longer friendly, had an army of 70,000 men within three days' march of the Sutlej, and an outbreak of hostilities was daily expected. Under these circumstances, Lord Ellenborough deemed it imperatively necessary to secure a friendly administration at Gwalior. After some futile negotiations a British force crossed the Chambal, the troops of the Darbar were routed at Maháráipur and Panniar, and a treaty was concluded, under which the Gwalior army was reduced, the fort at Gwalior garrisoned by British troops, and certain territory (now part of Lalitpur) ceded to the Company.

Meanwhile, several acquisitions of territory had been made in the north. Between the years 1809 (when the protectorate over the petty cis-Sutlej Sikh states had been assumed by Lord Minto) and 1845 (when the Sikh war broke out) several of these states (comprising the present districts of Amballa, Ludhiana, and Ferozpur) had through failure of heirs lapsed to the Company. These acquisitions, however, do not immediately concern these provinces, as they were not included in the Bengal Presidency, but were separately administered by an Agent to the Governor-General. A similar administrative arrangement was made with regard to the Jalandhar Doab, which was ceded by the Sikhs after the first Sikh war. These territories were amalgamated with the Panjáb on its annexation in 1849.

The deaths without heirs in 1853 of the Rájas of Jhánsi and Nágpur led to further annexations. Jhánsi was added to the North-Western Provinces, while Nágpur was separately administered by a Commissioner. The annexation of Oudh followed in 1856, in consequence of the continued misgovernment of the king (the Nawáb had assumed the title some forty years previously). The province was placed under a Chief Commissioner, and a system of administration by a mixed commission, similar to that constituted in the Panjáb, was introduced. The next year saw the outbreak of the Mutiny.

Into the causes which led to the Mutiny, or into a detailed narrative of the events that happened during it, it is unnecessary to enter here. It is sufficient to note that the first outbreak occurred at Meerut on May 10th, 1857. The mutineers escaped to Delhi, where, being joined by the native troops, they proclaimed the re-establishment of the Mughal Empire. Local outbreaks followed all over the provinces, and within two months most of the North-Western Provinces and all Oudh, except the Residency at Lucknow, were in the hands of the rebels. The tide of success, however, soon turned. On September 21st, 1857, Delhi was recaptured. Lucknow fell in the following March, and within the course of the year tranquillity was restored.

The territorial and other changes in these provinces since the Mutiny may be dismissed with a brief notice. During the Mutiny Lord Canning assumed at Allahabad the Lieutenant-Governorship vacant by the death of Mr. Colvin; and there the headquarters of the Lieutenant-Governor and of all the chief offices of Government have since been established. In February, 1858, the Delhi territories (comprising the present divisions of Delhi and Hissar) were transferred to the Panjáb. In January, 1859, Lord Canning appointed his Secretary, Sir G. F. Edmonstone, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these provinces. During his rule the new government of the Central Provinces was created and the Ságar and Narbadda territories were transferred to the new administration. Sir G. F. Edmonstone was succeeded in March, 1863, by the Hon'ble E. Drummond, who, after a five years' rule, was followed by Sir W. Muir. While Sir W. Muir was Lieutenant-Governor the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwara, which had previously been administered by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, were taken under the immediate control of the Government of India. Sir W. Muir was succeeded in 1874 by Sir J. Strachey, who, after a two years' tenure of office, was followed by Sir G. Couper, Chief Commissioner of Oudh. It was soon after arranged to amalgamate the administration of that province and the North-Western Provinces, and Sir G. Couper was appointed the first governor of the combined provinces, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. Sir George retired in 1882 and was succeeded by Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall.

The history of the provinces since the Mutiny presents few features of the kind that usually find place in a historical narrative. The settlement of the land revenue and of titles in the land of Oudh, which had been completed in a summary way before the Mutiny, has since then been revised in regular proceedings; while in the North-Western Provinces the second thirty years' settlement of the land revenue has been carried out. The period has not been free from calamity due to failure of the rainfall and to epidemic disease; but it has, on the whole, been one of prosperity; and the record of the provincial administration shows quiet but steady development of material resources and improvement in internal administration. The general tranquillity has been undisturbed, except in a few instances by local religious riots, and in the wilder parts of Bundelkhand by bands of marauders, which have, however, now been altogether broken up and suppressed.

4.—Form of Administration.

The unit of administration throughout these provinces, as elsewhere in India, is the district; but the form of district administration, owing either to casual circum-

stances or to a real difference in the degree of civilisation attained by the people varies in different parts. In the earlier days of British rule in Northern India it was the custom to extend the Bengal Regulations to each new tract of country as it was ceded or conquered; but it was subsequently found that the elaborate system of administration thus introduced, too far advanced perhaps even for the inhabitants of the plains of Upper India, was unsuited to the people of wilder and more backward tracts. In such places the Regulations were accordingly withdrawn or not extended, and the chief local authority was given a large discretion as to the form of administration he should adopt. Hence came the distinction of regulation and non-regulation tracts—a distinction which gradually became somewhat misleading, and which was rendered obsolete by the passing of the *Scheduled Districts Act* and *The Laws Local Extent Act* in 1874. By these Acts the laws in force in the greater part of the country have been declared; while in the more backward parts the Local Government has been given the power of stating, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, what are the laws in force and in what manner they are to be administered. These latter tracts are known as scheduled districts, and the distinction to be drawn now is not between "regulation and non-regulation," but between "scheduled and unscheduled" districts. The scheduled portions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are the Jhánsi and Kumaun Divisions, various tracts in the Mirzapur district, and the tract of country in the Dehra Dún district known as Jaunsár Báwar.

See section 14, Act XIV., 1881.

Each district is administered by a district officer, the Magistrate and Collector (in Oudh and Jhánsi the designation is Deputy Commissioner), who is the direct representative of the executive Government in all departments, and is ordinarily a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. Primarily he is responsible for the peace of the district and the collection of its revenue, but there is no branch of the administration with which he is not concerned. He is head of the police; is responsible for the work of the district treasury; superintends the excise and the collection of the revenue from stamps; is still in many cases (and was always till lately) president of all the municipalities in his district, and of the district committee for the expenditure of local rates. He is required to interest himself in all matters in which Government has any concern, and to look after escheats, sanitation, roads, and arboriculture. He also hears criminal and revenue appeals from the subordinate courts; he has always the power, and in some parts of the province is expected, to take a share in the criminal work of the district; and in Oudh and Jhánsi his jurisdiction extends to the sentencing of criminals to seven years' imprisonment. To aid him in performing these and other duties he has a staff of assistants, of whom one at least is usually a covenanted officer. One of these assistants, generally an uncovenanted Deputy Collector, takes the work of the treasury, and the ordinary work of the district is parcelled out amongst the others. The police are under a special officer, the District Superintendent, who is the Magistrate's assistant in the Police Department and who works immediately under that officer.

At each *tahsíli* or sub-district headquarters is a *tahsíldar*, invested usually with both magisterial and revenue powers, who has a large staff of subordinates, and is to the *tahsíl* very much what the district officer is to the district. His duties are equally multifarious.

Above the Magistrate and Collector is the Commissioner, whose duties in the unscheduled districts of the North-Western Provinces are mostly those of supervision and inspection. A Commissioner in the North-Western Provinces has six or seven districts subordinate to him, while in Oudh and Jhánsi three districts form a Commissionership. The Commissioner is the channel of communication between the district officer and the Board of Revenue or the Government. He also hears appeals from the Collectors and their subordinates in rent and revenue cases, and is vested with large executive and police powers. In Oudh and Jhánsi the Commissioners combine

criminal jurisdiction with their revenue and executive duties, and are the Sessions Judges of their districts, a function held by separate judicial officers in the North-Western Provinces.

The Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces consists of two Members, whose primary duty it is to superintend all matters connected with the collection and settlement of the land revenue. The Board also supervises the administration of the excise, stamp, license tax-revenues; acts as court of wards for the province; and is Legal Remembrancer to Government. In its judicial capacity the Board is the highest court of appeal in certain revenue matters. The Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces has no jurisdiction in Oudh land-revenue matters, which are partly administered direct by the Chief Commissioner aided by the Oudh Revenue Secretary, and partly (in judicial revenue work) by the Judicial Commissioner. But in regard to license-tax, excise, and stamps, and in its capacity of Legal Remembrancer, the Board's jurisdiction extends to Oudh.

The Jail, Police, Education, Medical, and Sanitation Departments, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, are administered by special officers, who, with the exception of the officer controlling the last-mentioned Department, which is in some respects subordinate to the Board of Revenue, act directly under the control of Government.

The chief governing power rests with the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, whose Secretariat staff consists of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Oudh Revenue Secretary, the Junior Secretary (in charge of Finance), and three Under-Secretaries. The administration of the Department of Public Works is under the charge of the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), who is Secretary in the Public Works Department, and of the Chief Engineer for Canals, who is Secretary in the Irrigation Branch.

For the purposes of civil justice the unscheduled portion of the North-Western Provinces is divided into eighteen districts, each of which is under the jurisdiction of a District Judge. Subordinate to these 18 District Judges are—one Additional Judge, 18 Subordinate Judges, 66 Munsifs, one Additional Munsif, four Judges of Courts of Small Causes established under Act XI. of 1865, and seven Judges of Cantonment Courts of Small Causes. The superintendence of all the Courts presided over by these officers is vested in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, whose jurisdiction is defined by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., c. 104, constituting the Court, by the Letters Patent of the Court, and by several Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council. The original civil jurisdiction of District Judges extends to all suits; that of Subordinate Judges to all suits except a few which are exclusively cognizable by District Judges, or by District Judges and the High Court concurrently; that of Munsifs to suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees; and that of Courts of Small Causes established under Act XI. of 1865 to suits for money due on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property or the value thereof, or for damages when the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed five hundred rupees in amount or value. The Judges of the Courts last mentioned have been invested by the Local Government, within certain local limits, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge. Appeals from the decrees and appealable orders of District Judges and Additional Judges and, when the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds five thousand rupees, of Subordinate Judges, lie to the High Court. Appeals from the decrees and appealable orders of Munsifs and, when the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five thousand rupees, of Subordinate Judges, lie to the District Judge. The District Judge may hear appeals from decrees and certain orders of Munsifs for hearing and dispose any Subordinate Judge under his control.

Oudh was originally administered on the non-regulation system, but in 1878-79 it was decided to relieve the district officers of the civil portion of their duties, and a staff of 4 Judges, 12 Sub-Judges, and 22 Munsifs was appointed for the trial of civil cases. Commissioners were still, however, left (as already stated) as Sessions Judges of their divisions, while the High Court in Oudh is the court of the Judicial Commissioner. In Oudh, the jurisdiction of the District Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by civil courts; of the Subordinate Judge to suits in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed Rs. 10,000; and of the Munsif to suits up to the value of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000, at the discretion of the Government.

Parts of the Jhánsi Division were originally under the regulation system, but in 1860 they were removed from its operation. The Division was at first considered part of the Ságar and Narbadda territories; but after the Mutiny it was formed into a separate commissionership and a system of administration similar to that of the Panjáb was introduced, all kinds of judicial and executive functions being exercised by the same officials. The civil court work in Jhánsi is still performed by the district officials, from the tahsíldar upwards; but a special Judge has been recently appointed to administer the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act. Appeals from the Commissioner of Jhánsi lie in civil cases to the High Court, North-Western Provinces.

The Kumaun Division includes the Himalayan districts of Kumaun and Garhwál and the submontane district of the Tarái. The former were never subject to the regulations; the latter was so subject for about forty years, but it was subsequently removed from the regulation districts, and under existing arrangements it is one of the scheduled districts. In the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál the local authorities have more extended powers than in any other part of the province. The Commissioner, in addition to the ordinary powers of such officers, has in criminal matters the powers of a Sessions Judge, and in most civil cases of a High Court. The Senior Assistant Commissioner is the District Judge, and has authority to try original suits without limit of amount. In revenue matters the Commissioner is subordinate to the Board of Revenue. The Tarái is to a great extent a Government *zamindári* or direct property, and rents are collected for the State direct from the cultivators without the intervention of any intermediate landlord. It is managed by a Superintendent, who is in charge of the district and is immediately subordinate to the Commissioner of Kumaun.

The other scheduled tracts are not of sufficient importance to have their administration noticed separately. But it may be noted that the administration of civil justice in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares in matters in any way connected with land is regulated by special enactments, and the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces is in such matters the highest civil court of appeal in the Domains.

5.—Tenures.

When the British Government annexed the country, the following classes, from whom the previous Government had realized its revenue, were found in existence:—

(1) The representatives of old princely houses who paid the revenue on the whole or as much as they could retain of their inherited domains.

(2) Contractors who farmed the Government revenue for more or less considerable groups of villages.

(3) The village zamindars, whose tenure was of one of the following four kinds:
  (*a*) Zamindári, where the produce of the whole village is distributed.
  (*b*) Pattidári, where land in the whole village is divided.
  (*c*) Imperfect pattidári, where the land is divided in one part and the produce distributed in another part of the same village, but the shares in the land and the shares in the produce bear the same, or nearly the same, proportion to the shares in the original interest.

(*d*) Bhayáchára, where the land is divided in part and the produce distributed in another part of the same village, but the shares in the land do not bear the some proportion as the shares in the produce to the original interest, or where the whole land is divided and the separate properties have no rational proportion to one another.

(4) The cultivators themselves, paying revenue through their headman.

By the British Government settlements for the payment of the revenue were in the North-Western Provinces almost always made with either the village zamindárs or the village headmen, and they are now the proprietors of the land in nearly every part of the provinces. In Oudh the case was different. There the position of the owners of large estates was found to be much stronger than it had been in the North-Western Provinces half a century earlier, and after an unsuccessful attempt to make a settlement with the representatives of single villages the Government finally conferred on the large proprietors, who are now known as talukdárs, the right to engage for the revenue of all the villages for which they had paid it in the year preceding annexation. The total number of villages in the North-Western Provinces is 81,084, with an average area of about a square mile each, and by far the greater number are held by village proprietors. In Oudh there are 24,337 villages, with the same average area, of which about two-thirds are held by single proprietors of large estates and one-third by village communities. There are altogether 337 talukdárs, of whom 38 pay a revenue of more than Rs. 50,000 per annum to Government. The average payment by a talukdár is between Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 18,000, while the average revenue of each member of the proprietary communities is less than Rs. 50.

Neither in Oudh nor in the North-Western Provinces is the village now invariably the unit of revenue demand. The principle of the joint responsibility for the revenue of all the members of the proprietary body has so far been relaxed that any individual sharer or group of sharers is allowed to apply for a complete partition both of the land and of the liabilities attached to it. Each separate sub-division of a village is known as a mahál, and becomes, instead of the village, the ultimate unit of revenue demand, if not of assessment. In the eastern districts there prevails a custom by which each member of a proprietary body in the possession of more villages than one, instead of taking compact shares in the whole property, is assigned a separate share in each of the villages. The result is that one property will often consist of a number of small detached shares scattered over as many villages, and in those cases the mahál is usually the aggregate of scattered shares composing an individual property.

Sub-proprietors.—Intermediate between the proprietors and the cultivators are the sub-proprietors. The most common origin of this form of title was when villages of which the engagement under native rule had been retained by a rája or talukdar also supported a family of village proprietors. The relations on which the village proprietors stood to the superior proprietor may have been of three kinds. They may have always collected the whole rents of the village and paid them sometimes through the superior proprietor and sometimes direct to the Government official, or they may have always paid them through the superior proprietor and never direct, or while they held large areas of the village in their own cultivation, or that of tenants cultivating under them, the superior proprietor may have realized the rents of the remainder of the village from the cultivators. The rule for the decision of these rights in the North-Western Provinces was that if the village proprietors had kept alive their title by some species of possession or management over the entire area of their estate, they were entitled to a sub-settlement of the whole of it. In default of this they must be content with the specific lands over which they had managed to retain the possession or control. In cases where sub-proprietary rights in whole villages existed, it was at the option of Government to make the settlement either with the superior or with the inferior proprietor. The rule adopted was that when the two classes were of the same

family or class and mutually willing to maintain the connexion, settlement should be made with the superior proprietor, and the inferior proprietor should pay him the Government demand, with all cesses, and a percentage of not less than 15 per cent. on the Government demand. When engagement was taken from the inferior proprietor he paid his revenue and cesses to the Government treasury, and an addition of ten per cent. on that demand, which was paid from the treasury to the superior proprietor. In either case the inferior proprietor had the whole management of the village and took all the profits that might be derived from it after paying the Government demand and the fixed allowance in favour of the superior proprietor. All men who have at any time been in proprietary possession of a village, but from any reason lose it, are entitled to retain their sír land as ex-proprietary tenants at a rent which is fixed at four annas in the rupee less than the rent paid for similar land in the neighbourhood by tenants-at-will.

In Oudh, where there were two classes, the settlement was always made with the superior proprietor, and the inferior proprietor was, if he satisfied certain conditions with regard to the possession of the whole village before annexation, and could prove the enjoyment of a proscribed share of the profits, entitled to retain the management, paying the superior proprietor a certain percentage of the profits proportional to the profits which he appeared to have enjoyed previously. This was rarely less than 10 per cent. or more than half of the estimated profits. Where the inferior proprietor failed to prove sufficiently continuous possession or the proper profits, he was decreed the largest area of land which he had held in his possession for twelve years before annexation. The rent on this was fixed for the whole period of settlement and cannot be changed. It was either the rent he had been found to pay for the same land before annexation, if that could be discovered, or the Government revenue assessed on the particular land that was decreed to him plus a small percentage. The tenure so created is known as sub-proprietary sír. But a special rule was inserted in the Oudh Rent Act to provide for the case of ex-proprietors whose claims were not sufficiently recent to entitle them to decrees under the rules for sír and sub-settlement. They are secured the possession of all land in their cultivating occupancy which has not come into their possession for the first time since annexation, at a rent which is 12½ per cent. less than what is paid by tenants-at-will in the same neighbourhood and liable to revision only once in five years. The provision has affected only an infinitesimal proportion of the tenures in Oudh. Besides the rights retained by inferior or ex-proprietors, there are a number of small tenures held on special grant from either the Muhammadan Government or the proprietors, the conditions of tenure being settled in each case by the settlement officer or the ordinary civil court. In the North-Western Provinces, in consequence of the rare occurrence of large proprietors, the instances of two rights in the same village are not frequent. In Oudh they are much more common, and one-eighth of the whole number of villages are held in subsettlement.

Cultivators: origin of cash rents.—It is probable that rent originally consisted in a fixed share of the produce. This form of payment still exists over a large portion of the province, but is almost entirely confined to definite tracts, such as the northern districts of Oudh and Rohilkhand, where the population is scanty and produce precarious. The increasing density of the population, while it improved the style of cultivation, made it difficult to feed the same number on the same area without reducing the proportion of the produce paid as rent, and the conversion of grain rents into cash was facilitated by the recent large influx of silver. The intermediate stages in the process were many and various. Sometimes a cash rent was paid on every plough in lieu of the former grain rent, sometimes a rate was fixed for every class of land corresponding to its proved fertility, and sometimes a rate on each kind of crop which varied with its market value. But the most common form was for the landlord to send an appraiser at each harvest, who estimated the weight of the standing crop, calculated the share which was due as rent, and its value in cash to be paid to the proprietor. After a few years

of valuation, a fixed money rent equal to the average ascertained proceeds was determined on by the agreement of the landlord and the cultivator.

Though grain rents were not without their advantages, the chief being that they varied with the season and were a self-acting system for adjusting the rent to the produce, it is probable that the agricultural community has largely benefited by their conversion into cash. With cash rents which are not liable to vary from year to year the tenant is certain of enjoying the whole of the increased produce which is due to his own exertions. With grain rents half of this is taken by the landlord, and half the loss comes out of his pocket, even should the tenant refuse to cultivate altogether. There can be little doubt that with the introduction of cash rents the share of the produce paid by the cultivator has very much diminished. When grain is paid, half of the produce goes to the landlord, and with an assessment at half assets the State would be entitled to a quarter. The Famine Commission estimates the Government revenue in the North-Western Provinces at only 7·8 per cent., or one-twelfth of the total value of the crop. Where the assessment represents one-half of the rental, the latter would therefore amount to one-sixth of the gross produce; and allowing for cases of under-assessment, it is not likely to be more than a fifth in the place of the half which the landlords would have obtained under a system of grain payments.

Agricultural capital.—In every part of the province it is the cultivator who provides the whole of the expenses of cultivation. The cattle with which the land is ploughed or the water for irrigation is drawn from the well belong to him, as do the ploughs and all other implements of agriculture. The seed he either saves from his last year's crop or buys from the village grain-dealer. The mill in which he crushes his sugarcane, and the pans in which the sugar is made, either belong to him or are hired by him from men who make a business of letting them out. The only part of the agricultural capital which is held by the landlord is the cost of some of the wells, and even they are more often constructed by the cultivators themselves.

Classes of cultivators.—Omitting sub-proprietors, there are in Oudh only two classes of cultivators, the landlords themselves and the tenants-at-will. Occupancy tenants in that province are really a case of very weak sub-proprietary right. In the North-Western Provinces cultivators who have no proprietary or sub-proprietary right have been divided into three classes—privileged tenants at fixed rates, occupancy tenants, and tenants-at-will.

The land which is cultivated by the proprietors themselves is known as their *sír*. In Oudh there are no restrictions on the landlord's power to take as much of the land belonging to him as he may wish into his own cultivation, nor does he enjoy any special privileges with regard to it. In the North-Western Provinces, sír land differs from the rest of the village in that no tenant cultivating on it can acquire occupancy rights with respect to any portion of it, and its definition includes three classes:—

(1) Land recorded as sír at the last settlement and continuously so recorded since.

(2) Land cultivated by the proprietor continuously for twelve years with his own stock or by his servants or hired labour.

(3) Land recognized by village custom as his special holding and treated as such in the proprietary accounts. Any other land which he may cultivate, though it may be known as such in common parlance, is not his sír in law, and does not bar the accrual of occupancy rights for cultivators to whom he may sublet it.

Land in respect to which the same person is both cultivator and proprietor cannot pay any true rent. A nominal rent may be assessed on it and entered in the village papers, this being usually the sum which the proprietor has to contribute in addi-

tion to the rental from his tenants, in order to adjust the accounts of the proprietary body of which he is a member.

Privileged tenants occur only in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, and are those who have held continuously at the same rate since the time of the permanent settlement. It is presumed that a man who can prove continuous possession for twenty years has held since the settlement; such tenants are entitled to a right of occupancy at the rate they have hitherto paid.

Occupancy right in the North-Western Provinces accrues in respect of any land which has been held by the same tenant for twelve years continuously, provided that it is not a part of the sír, or of the tenure of another favoured tenant, or granted in lieu of wages, and that no such right can accrue during the term of a written lease. It protects a tenant from eviction so long as the land is properly cultivated and the rent paid punctually, and from enhancement except by agreement, or at the order of a rent court, which will be guided by the rents paid by similar tenants for similar lands in the neighbourhood, and will not revise the rent at shorter intervals than ten years, or unless a revision of the revenue is in process.

Tenants-at-will are liable to eviction at the end of the agricultural year, provided that the landlord serves a notice before April 1st in the North-Western Provinces and April 15th in Oudh, and pays the value of all unexhausted improvements. By a recent interpretation of the law in Oudh a tenant-at-will may be ejected before he has been compensated for improvements, but can bring a separate suit to recover the value afterwards.

Distribution of cultivated land.—The whole of the cultivated land is distributed among the various classes of proprietary, sub-proprietary, and non-proprietary cultivators in the following proportions :—

North-Western Provinces.

	Per cent.
Proprietors as sír	16·
Proprietors not as sír	8·
Privileged tenants	1·
Occupancy tenants	36·5
Tenants-at-will	38·5
Oudh.	
Proprietary tenants	14·
Sub-proprietary tenants	7·
Occupancy tenants	1·
Tenants-at-will	78·

The rates of rent per acre paid by occupancy and non-occupancy tenants in each Division, except the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, for which they are not available, are the following :—

	Occupancy.			Tenants-at-will.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Meerut	4	2	0	4	11	9
Agra	4	1	6	4	4	4
Rohilkhand	3	11	2	3	5	1
Allahabad	4	4	0	3	8	2
Benares	3	8	10	3	1	0
Jhánsi	3	1	1	2	8	7
Kumaun (Tarái)	2	0	10	3	1	8
Oudh	...			5	8	0

The farm of an occupancy tenant is on an average 25 per cent. larger than that of a tenant-at-will, and he usually holds the best land in the village. These two facts combined enable him to pay in some districts a higher rate of rent and at the same time to be better off than the tenant-at-will. The area of farms varies with the density of the agricultural population, and it is on this, rather than on the rate of

rent paid, that the wealth of the agricultural classes depends. The following statistics are approximately correct : —

	Agricultural population per square mile of cultivation	Average area of farm in acres.
Meerut	389	2·555
Agra	477	6·885
Rohilkhand	512	6 48
Allahabad	500	7·515
Benares	751	4·9
Jhánsi	283	1 3
Kumaun	1,054	2·835
Oudh	630	4·88

The population average both for Allahabad and Benares is brought down by the thinly-peopled tracts of Bánda and Mirzapur, and over the larger portion of their area is considerably higher than that given here. The large area of their farms, their careful and intelligent style of tillage, and the security which is given by the canals make the cultivators of Meerut the most prosperous and wealthy of any in these provinces.

The Settlement of the Land Revenue.

The part of these provinces which was first acquired by cession from the Nawáb of Oudh is comprised in the following districts : —

Benares.	Jaunpur.
Gházipur.	A part of Azamgarh.
Mirzapur.	Ballia.

It was permanently settled in 1793 A.D., and no material change has since been made in its revenue. In the country which was acquired between 1800 and 1803 a number of settlements were made, usually for periods of a few years only and on no recognizable principle, except to continue as nearly as possible the revenue which was borne on the roll of the late Government. To take Cawnpore as an instance, the rent-roll under the native Government was Rs. 22,56,156. The first assessment after annexation raised this to Rs. 23,59,361, and this was probably in excess of the whole rental of the district. Other settlements were made in 1805, 1807, and 1812. The last remained in force till 1840, and the final settlement which has just been completed only brings in an annual revenue of Rs. 21,61,438. The first assessment took more than the whole rental, the last takes half of the collections in average years ; and it may be presumed that the share taken by the landlords, though it bears a smaller proportion to the gross produce, has more than doubled in value during the interval.

The first serious attempt to lay down the principles on which settlements of the land revenue were to be conducted in the North-Western Provinces was made in Regulation VII of 1822. It was then for the first time clearly laid down that assessments were not to be based on the mere statements of past collections which were furnished by the native revenue officials, but on a careful and exhaustive enquiry into the circumstances of each village. The pargana and village boundaries were to be demarcated and prominent natural features entered on its maps by the regular revenue survey. The fields were generally (the rule was not made universal) to be mapped in by the native revenue subordinates. The rights and interests of all classes connected with the land were to be determined and the manner and proportion in which the "net rent or profit" was to be distributed among the various classes fixed with as much precision as possible. The object was "to ascertain and record not only the fiscal capabilities of the different mahálls, their extent and produce, the value of that produce and the cost of production, but also all interest attaching to the land, and the arrangement should bear the character of a ryotwari settlement." "It was the bounden duty of Government to maintain the rights of the ryots, and though the policy of fixing rent-rates in perpetuity might be questioned, there was no doubt of the expediency of fixing them for a considerable period of time." In fact, the

general principle asserted seems to have been that, though too much reliance was not to be placed on traditional methods of grain division, and existing customary rent-rates were to receive full attention wherever they could be ascertained, rents were not to be altogether left to the influence of competition or other natural causes, but were to be determined authoritatively by Government for fixed periods and to serve as the basis of the revenue demand. The main operation was not to be so much an assessment of the revenue on recorded or declared rents as an assessment of the rent on ascertained capabilities. Among the minor provisions of especial importance it was ordered that the patwáris should be appointed generally by the zamindár, but not be liable to disturbance or dismissal except on the authority of the Collector, and that attention should be paid to information given by the kanúngos. Written leases were, if possible, to be given to the cultivators. No period was definitely determined upon, but the expedience of long leases was recognized. The Governor-General was of the opinion that it might be well to fix the revenue for 20 or even 25 years, but for the present thought that a term of 10 or 12 years would be long enough. Grain rents were to be converted into cash wherever it was possible.

It is true that the enormous labour which was entailed by the nature of the enquiry ensured the failure of the operations which were immediately instituted, but the measure was of the highest importance, as it for the first time stated the leading principles which have guided all subsequent assessments down to the one which has only recently been completed.

In 1833 the system received some important modifications. The majority of judicial cases were transferred from the settlement officers' courts. Estimates of produce and its value and of rent were simplified, and the system of average rent and revenue rates, actual or assumed, for different classes of soil was introduced. Rents for the term of settlement or other period were to be fixed after the revenue had been determined. The patwáris' papers were put on a new basis, and the universal use of the field map and khasra, which are now the foundation of all assessments, was prescribed for the first time. The first regular assessment of the whole province was completed between 1833 and 1840 A.D.

The second regular settlement of the North-Western Provinces commenced immediately after the Mutiny, the first districts in which it was undertaken being Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Jhánsi. It came to an end with the completion of the Bánda settlement in 1882, having from first to last run a course of 24 years. The average duration for each district has been about nine years; and the total cost, including that of the cadastral survey in those districts in which it was undertaken, a little more than Rs. 1,50,00,000.

Though the legal right of Government to the whole net rental has never been formally abandoned, the necessity of leaving some part of it to the classes who were responsible for the payment of the revenue had been recognized from the first with more or less distinctness. At the 1840 settlement the share to be taken by Government was fixed at 66 per cent.; at the late settlement the officers who made the assessment were directed to take about a half, it being left to their discretion to increase the proportion in cases where they thought that the landlords could pay it, or reduce it where they found that the proprietary body were numerous and impoverished. In fixing the assessment on lands whose value had been increased by permanent improvements, they were to allow a sufficient time for the landlord to have recovered his original expenditure with a reasonable interest, and if they thought that this had already passed, assess the land at its full present value. Very elaborate rules were prescribed for the method of ascertaining what the true assets were, and they varied so much in different districts that it is difficult to give any general account of them. The estimated assets were not the actual assets of the village at the time of settlement, but what the settlement officer estimated that the estate would or could produce after the corrected rental had been raised by enhancement suits to its full

amount. All other receipts which were or could be derived from the natural products of the estate, or from such authorized cesses as dues on traders at a fair or pilgrims at a sacred place, were included. There were, therefore, two documents to be prepared: the first, a corrected rent-roll, which was formed by taking the rents actually paid by ordinary cultivators, and applying to lands, such as the proprietors' sír, for which no true rent existed, the ordinary rate of rent paid by tenants in the neighbourhood; and secondly, the "estimated assets," which represented what the settlement officer considered that the estate could be made to pay, and served as the real foundation of the assessment. Before proceeding to assess single villages the settlement officer made out a table of rates paid, or deemed payable, over considerable areas, generally parganas. These he reported to the Board for sanction, and by applying them to the areas in each estate separately, made a third statement, which was known as the "rental at sanctioned rates." In making his valuation of the rent-rates which could be imposed the principal facts to which he paid attention were the following :—

(1) The natural quality of the soil.
(2) Manure and population.
(3) Irrigation.
(4) Cultivators' caste and agricultural skill.
(5) The kind of crop.
(6) The character and condition of the zamíndárs.

But by far the most important feature in the operation was the classification of the soils. Each village was cut up into separate blocks for each class of soil which it contained, with a further distinction for irrigated and non-irrigated land. How extraordinarily minute this classification sometimes was may be gathered from the fact that in one pargana alone the settlement officer recognized no less than ninety-nine distinct varieties of soil, each with its own special value.

For every class of soil its appropriate rent-rate was determined, and these rent-rates multiplied by the areas of the soils gave the total assessable income of the estate. This brings us to the real foundation of the settlement and the point in which it differed from its predecessors. In order to ascertain what his assumed rent-rate should be, the settlement officer found out the actual rents that were paid for each class of soil, and rejecting those which he thought either too high or too low, chose from among them the rent which he considered could be justly charged for the whole homogeneous area. The change of method which was thus introduced has been well described by the late Mr. W. Smith, who was settlement officer of Aligarh :—"In the method of working out the selection of average rent-rates there would appear to be a great divergence between the practice of the settlement officers of thirty years ago and their present successors. The former calculated on various grounds the gross sum which a certain tract of country ought to pay, and then argued down to the particular rates for each class of soil which could be so used that the result of their application to the particular villages of the tract should not exceed the total sum previously estimated. On the other hand, our system has been to discover the particular rates which each class of soil has been in the habit of actually paying, to apply these rates to the soil as classified, and to take the general total as our estimate for the tract of country for which they have been selected. The present system claims at least the merit of an approximation to fact as its basis." It substituted an induction from particular rents for a deduction from general rent-rates, and differed only from the inductions of true science by the discretion it allowed in the selection of single instances. The crucial part of the operation was the selection of the specific rents which were to be used, and this, as well as the demarcation of the various classes of soil, required the most minute personal inspection and enquiries in each village by the officers in charge of the settlements.

The system just described was only applicable to districts where rents were paid in cash. Where they were paid in kind it was necessary to ascertain by experimental weighings the average rate of produce, convert it into its money value at the average price for as many years before settlement as it could be ascertained for, and then take the share which the custom of the place assigned to the zámíndar, after making allowance for the reductions on account of miscellaneous expenses which were made before the division between the landlord and the tenant took place.

In Oudh a summary settlement based on the records of the existing revenue staff was made immediately after annexation. The first regular assessment was commenced in 1860 and completed thirteen years later. The principles on which the assessment was made varied considerably with the discretion of the settlement officer, and differed from those in use in the North-Western Provinces mainly in being less rigidly scientific in method. The system adopted at Rae Bareli, though by no means that adopted in all districts, may be taken as representative in some degree of the principles usually accepted. Its distinctive feature was that it was done village by village, each on its own basis alone, and no general rates were used or reported. There were no soil rates and no crop rates, and though, after the assessment was made general, pargana rent-rates were compiled from the village rent-rates, this was done mainly for the satisfaction of the Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner, and they were never used except in instances where the rent-rolls were found to be false. The actual entries in the rent-roll were classified by a cross division, first according as the rents were paid by high-caste tenants or proprietors and were too low, or by Kurmis or Muráos and were too high, to serve as a general standard. Land held by all other castes was accepted as giving a true representative rent. The second division was into three zones by the distance of the land from the village site, and each zone again was divided into irrigated and unirrigated. The different rent-rates obtained by dividing the actual rental by the area over which it was paid were entered in a book, and the zones were marked off on a rough map. A careful comparison of the recorded rent-rates with the facts observed by a personal inspection of the village enabled the settlement officer to say whether any modification of the true representative rent-rates paid by ordinary cultivators was required before they could be applied to lands bearing no true rent, and the assessment of the village was completed without any reference to the other villages in its neighbourhood. The results were a comparatively equable assessment and nearly the highest rate of revenue paid in any district in the united provinces.

Estates with an area of 1,908 square miles in Oudh were granted a permanent assessment as a reward to their owners for loyal services during the mutiny. The revenue for the remainder of Oudh and for the whole of the temporarily-settled parts of the North-Western Provinces has been fixed, with a few unimportant exceptions, for a period of thirty years. The whole of the land revenue for both provinces is:—

North-Western Provinces.

	Rs.
Permanently-settled	47,66,000
Temporarily-settled	3,81,56,000
Total, N.-W. P.	4,29,22,000
Oudh.	
Permanently-settled	8,75,000
Temporarily-settled	1,36,16,000
Total, Oudh	1,44,91,000
Grand Total	5,74,13,000

Excluding Jhánsi, which was acquired after the institution of the earlier temporary settlement of the North-Western Provinces, and the permanently-settled districts, the rise in revenue obtained by the late revision was from Rs 3,37,22,000 to Rs. 3,66,53,000, or Rs. 29,31,000, which amounts to 9 per cent. on the old assessment and 20 per cent. on the cost at which the increase was obtained. Allowing for the fact that the proportion borne by the revenue to the rental had been decreased from 66 to 50 per cent., it would point to a rise in the latter during the thirty years of from Rs. 5,05,83,000 to Rs. 7,33,06,000, or by nearly 50 per cent., and there is little reason to doubt that this is considerably under the mark. The summary demand assessed in Oudh immediately after annexation amounted to Rs. 1,05,48,000, and the increase obtained at the regular settlement was Rs. 39,43,000, or nearly 38 per cent. on the previous revenue. The rise, severe though it seems, has been realized without difficulty or any unusual recourse to coercive processes.

It is now generally admitted that the proportion of the rental left to the proprietors by the old assessments in the North-Western Provinces was much less than was absolutely necessary to provide for the support of themselves and their families, bad debts, expenses of management and vicissitudes of season; and it might have been predicted from the first that, independently of all other causes, this would force on Government some reduction of the share it demanded. The comparative ease with which the revenue is paid now is shown by the rare recourse that is had to compulsive processes. Sales for default were exceedingly common immediately after annexation. In the second year after our original assessment in one district alone 405 estates were brought to the hammer. Within the last thirty years the average over the whole province has fallen from 111 to 2 per annum. The decrease, then, in the proportion borne by the revenue to the rental may be accounted for without any reference to extraneous causes, such as the increase in the number of proprietors or an improvement in their style of living. It is only since the late revision that they have been left a sufficient margin to enable them to live at all and count with certainty on being able to meet their liabilities to the State.

The revenue now assessed falls at the rate of Re. 1-11-4 on the cultivated acre in the North-Western Provinces and Re. 1-11-9 in Oudh, and ranges between Rs. 2-7-7 in Lucknow and Cawnpore and (leaving hill tracts and permanently-settled districts out of the calculation) Re. 1-1-1 in Jhánsi and Re. 1-2-11 in Budaun. In the permanently-settled districts, which are for the most part densely peopled and very highly cultivated, the average rate per cultivated acre is about Re. 1-9-0.

In addition to the land revenue proper, but closely connected and levied with it, are the cesses. The ordinary cesses in the North-Western Provinces amounted to 10 per cent. on the revenue and were to be devoted to the maintenance of schools and roads. They were increased in 1878 by a further levy of 2 per cent. in order to defray the expenditure incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and the prevention of famine. The total demand on this account in 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 47,35,000. The amount realized from the forests and mines in Kumaon, from grazing lands in Gorakhpur, and from stone quaries in Mirzapur is somewhat less than a lac of rupees annually. As the proprietors of canal-irrigated villages derive large profits in enhanced rents from the investment of public money, a small charge known as the owner's rate is made on all villages in which the profit due to canals was not taken account of in fixing the ordinary land revenue. This charge yields an annual income of rather more than 1½ lacs.

In Oudh there are two taxes of this class on rental from the land. The first is the ordinary cess of 2½ per cent. on revenue which was assessed with it and included in the engagements taken from the landlords; the second of 2¼ per cent. on the annual value of the land, which is known as the local rates, was imposed by Act IV. of 1878, and was designed to defray expenditure incurred, and to be incurred, for the relief and prevention of famine, and to enable the Chief Commissioner to meet certain charges in-

curred, or to be incurred, on account of canals and railways. The total receipts on these accounts during the last revenue year were Rs. 3,65,825 and Rs. 6,57,579 respectively.

A cess of 6 per cent. on the revenue was formerly levied in order to defray the salaries of the patwári establishment and all incidental expenses connected with village records and agricultural statistics. This was remitted in 1882 and the charge debited to Provincial revenues. In the last year before it was abolished the demand on account of the cess had been Rs. 24,10,000.

The patwári was originally one of the village servants and was remunerated, like all other village servants, by a fixed share in the grain heap or commission on the rent. Unlike the tradesman or the money-lender, he was an integral part of the rural organism, and his right to his share of the produce was as universally recognized as that of the State or of the cultivator. His duty was to record the amount due from each cultivator and to keep all accounts connected with it, and he was very often the only man in the village who had acquired the art of writing. With the introduction and growth of village proprietors his duties increased, and he had to keep the accounts not only of the cultivator with the zamindárs, but of the various members of the zamindári body among themselves. Gradually he became, what he was till a few years ago, and still is in a few particulars, the servant of the zamindárs. The papers which he maintained in the later periods of native rule varied with the circumstances of the village to which he belonged, but were generally three—the jamabandi, or statement of each tenant's holding and annual rent; the wasilbaki, or record of his payments and arrears of rent; and the bujhárat, or account of the distribution of the receipts among the proprietors. He had always been used by the State, which collected from him, through the pargana kanúngos, all the facts on which the assessment of the revenue was based. In the North-Western Provinces, the first serious change in his position, which has not yet been fully completed, was taken by Government when it directed that all the properties in a district should be parcelled out into a number of circles of a convenient size and a separate patwári appointed for each. Formerly the patwári hardly ever kept the accounts for more than one proprietary body; now he might have to do it for as many as half a dozen. His relations, instead of being personal, became territorial. He was definitely declared to be a public servant, and his records to be public records and the property of Government.

In a Minute dated November 24th, 1874, Sir John Strachey recorded his opinion that appraisements of land for settlement purposes were imperfect and assessments unequal and unfair, because information regarding the crops, irrigation, and cultivation of each village for a series of years was not procurable, and the settlement officer's judgment had therefore to be formed on the imperfect data of the observations of a single year; that the expenditure on recasting records, which had been rendered necessary only by the neglect to maintain correct records, would amount to half the total cost of the resettlement of the provinces; that the information existing on the subject of agricultural statistics was unsystematic and wanting in precision; and that almost every question for the consideration of Government in connexion with agriculture was involved in more or less doubt and uncertainty, rendering a satisfactory determination difficult. He therefore recognised the necessity of measures to secure the maintenance of correct and uniform agricultural records, and concluded that in the patwáris, who, if properly utilized, might be made as good a working staff as existed in any country, the requisite machinery for carrying out these measures would be found. In order to secure the proper standard of efficiency and provide for the uniform working of the whole staff towards the same end, as well as to prescribe the forms in which correct statistics should be recorded and superintend their compilation, it was thought necessary that the work should be put under the guidance of some one central authority, and this was to be the first duty of the newly-established Department of Agriculture and Commerce. A complete code of rules for the guidance of both patwáris and kanúngos,

was drawn up by the first Director of the Department and published in 1877. A few years later the opinions of district officers as to the practical working of the rules were invited, and such amendments as were thought necessary were introduced into a revised code, which was finally adopted in the beginning of 1883 A.D. It was found necessary to strengthen the existing staff of kanúngos, and a new class called supervisors was created, whose duties are to remain on tour all the year round, test the accuracy of the records of every patwári's circle in their charge, and see that they were filed on the proper dates. They are also responsible for the proper performance of their duties by the patwáris and for the education of their heirs. The old kanúngos are described as registrars and are entrusted with the work of compiling the returns received from all the villages in their tahsíls, as well as other miscellaneous revenue duties. The establishments of every district in the provinces, except the permanently-settled districts in the east, were brought up to the full numbers required for efficiency, and for the last four years complete agricultural statistics have, with very few exceptions, been received from all the temporarily-settled districts in the province. The general superintendence of the staff in each district is vested in the sadr kanúngo, and the establishment for the whole province now consists of—

Sadr kanúngos	35
Registrar „	195
Supervisor „	432
Patwáris	21,588

The charge of a sadr kanúngo is bounded by his district, that of a registrar by his tahsíl. The average area in acres to each supervisor and patwari is—

	Cultivation.	Total area.
Supervisor	53,142	87,449
Patwári	1,278	2,110

The principal duties of the patwári may be classified as follows :—

(1) To maintain the village map and accurately record on it all changes either in the area under cultivation or in the form of the fields. It is difficult to make any revision of the revenue without an accurate knowledge of the area from which it is to be drawn. Even if the enormous labour of classifying soils and deducing rent-rates were dispensed with and assessments made on ascertained rents only, the maps would still be required in order that areas may be accurately ascertained. Unless the maps are maintained by the patwáris, they must be remade at the end of every period of settlement by a special survey, which, judging from previous surveys, is not likely to cost less than Rs. 100 to the square mile, or nearly a million sterling for the whole province.

(2) To maintain a record of the changes in proprietary right and all the rights of cultivators in each village. Without some record of this kind it is difficult to ascertain who is responsible for the Government revenue, or to avoid constant and impoverishing ligitation. The expense of providing a new record when the old one has not been properly kept up has been estimated for the temporarily-settled districts only at between Rs. 70,00,000 and Rs. 80,00,000.

(3) To record for each harvest the areas under each crop and irrigated from every source. These figures when tabulated give Government the most sure indication of the condition of every part of the province from season to season. It is also the patwari's duty to make special reports on any exceptional emergency, such as the outbreak of disease among men or cattle or the destruction of the crops by hail or floods.

(4) To keep an account of all the land in the possession of every cultivator and of the amount of rent payable and paid.

(5) To keep the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of every member of the proprietary body and of the adjustment of profits among themselves.

The statements compiled from the patwáris' returns are sent through the supervisor kanúngo and copied by the registrar kanúngos into registers containing a separate set of pages for each village. These again are totalled by parganas at the close of each year.

The papers maintained in Oudh by the village servants who were found there at annexation were unusually faithful records of the relations subsisting between the cultivators and their landlords. At the conclusion of the regular settlement the khasra was added to the old village accounts, and in 1880 schools for the education of patwáris were opened in every district. When, in 1882, Government relieved the landlords of the cost of patwáris' salaries, steps were taken to put the arrangements for patwáris on the same footing as those of the North-Western Provinces. The revised rules for patwáris and kanúngos have been extended to Oudh with only a few modifications, the principal being that the patwári, instead of receiving his salary direct from the Government treasury, is still paid by his landlord, who gets a corresponding deduction from his payments of revenue. The State pays the landlord, and the landlord pays the patwári.

Survey.—Till quite lately survey operations in the North-Western Provinces were divided into two distinct branches—one being under the professional Revenue survey, while the second was under the Settlement Department, without any reference to the former. The professional survey originally prepared maps on the scale of four inches to the mile, showing for each village the total area and any other statistical information regarding the number of houses, ploughs, wells, &c., that the surveyor had been able to collect. Another map, on the scale of one inch to the mile, was made for larger tracts of country. This survey was accomplished before 1840 for the whole province, except Kumaun, Jhánsi, and parts of Rohilkhand. Since then it has been completed for the part of Rohilkhand which had been left unfinished, and has been done for a second time, on the scale of two inches to the mile, in Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and the southern parganas of Mirzapur. Kumaun has been surveyed on the scale of a mile to an inch. The first task of the second or settlement survey, in preparing the detailed field maps which were to serve as the basis of assessment, was to determine all boundary disputes between the owners of coterminous village properties and to put up boundary pillars. As soon as this was done, a separate field map of each village, usually on the scale of 16 inches to the mile, was prepared under the supervision of the settlement officer. In the older settlements the method in use was simply to measure up the boundaries of each field one after the other and plot them into the field plan or map by the eye. Survey by plane-table was introduced in 1852 and has resulted in the production of maps of a very high standard of accuracy. The agency employed was usually that of native amíns on a low rate of pay, who, though in other respects unlearned, were capable, under careful supervision, of producing very excellent maps. In some settlements the patwáris were employed to do the whole or a part of the survey, and sometimes showed themselves as expert as professional amíns. The standard of measurement in the settlement survey was the local bigha, or measure actually in use on the spot. What this was or should be considered was determined by the settlement officer and reported for the sanction of the Board of Revenue. It varied with nearly every district and often in different parts of the same district, and it rarely bore a simple proportion to the acre which was in use by the professional survey, and in which all the English statements are compiled.

In the cold weather of 1871 the work hitherto done by the Settlement was taken over by the officers of the regular Revenue Survey Department, whose operations have subsequently been known as the cadastral survey, and the village maps in Agra, Muttra, Bánda, Hamírpur, and Moradabad were prepared by them. They were responsible for the correct entry in the field book or khasra of the serial number of the field on the map, its area, crop, and method of irrigation. They entered, moreover,

all particulars descriptive of uncultivated land, but the correctness of these was tested by the settlement officer.

In 1877 it was determined to make a fresh survey of the permanently-assessed districts, where the maps had become useless and the records-of-rights confused and obsolete. The whole of that part of the operations which was concerned with the ascertainment of correct areas was entrusted to the professional survey, who prepare new village maps and field books, the remaining records being prepared under the Collector's supervision. The resurvey of the permanently-settled districts is now approaching completion.

The present settlement of Basti and Gorakhpur will be falling in in the course of six years, and the field maps prepared at the last revision of settlement, which were originally bad, have never been corrected since the time when they were first made. Very large areas have been reclaimed from forest and waste since the last settlement, and there is no means of obtaining even an approximately correct account of the extent of land under the plough in each village. Before, therefore, a new assessment can be made there must be a fresh cadastral survey, and this will be conducted by the regular revenue survey on much the same principles as have been in use in the survey of the permanently-settled districts.

Revision of settlement in Bulandshahr will be due at about the same time as that of Basti and Gorakhpur. But in this case the maps prepared by the last settlement were very accurate. The changes in cultivation have not been very great, and they have been recorded on the village maps with accuracy by an unusually efficient staff of patwáris, assisted when necessary by amíns. The record-of-rights has also been kept up to date, and it is expected that at the ensuing settlement in Bulandshahr the expense and inconvenience of employing a special agency may be wholly avoided.

In Oudh the areas to be surveyed were at first determined by a special officer, who decided all questions relating to the boundaries of each village and marked off the border lines. The professional Revenue survey then took up the work on the basis of the lines laid down by the boundary officer and made two maps—one for large blocks on the scale of one mile to the inch; the other for small groups of villages on the scale of four inches to the mile. The latter showed for each village its boundaries, its groves, roads, houses, tanks, and any prominent natural features, and marked off blocks showing the position and extent of cultivated and waste land.

The demarcation and numbering of every field on a map of the scale of 16 inches to the mile was done by native amíns working under the supervision of the Settlement Department, sometimes contemporaneously with, but more frequently immediately following in the steps of the professional survey. These maps were tested by the superior officers of the settlement staff and formed the basis of the assessment. No attempt was made to discriminate the differences which subsisted between the standards of measurement actually in use in different neighbourhoods, and the unit of area adopted everywhere was the Sháhjahání bigha, or square of 55 yards. This measure possesses the several advantages of being familiar to the people and adapted to the native style of survey, besides bearing a simple ratio to English standards of measurement, being exactly five-eighths of an acre, while its side is one thirty-second of a mile, and is measured by exactly half an inch on maps of the scale in use.

6.—Civil Divisions of the British Territory.

The division.—The territory administered by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is divided in the first instance into 11 Commissionerships or divisions, which may be grouped as follows, according to the nature of their administration :—

I.—The five unscheduled divisions of the North-Western Provinces proper;

II.—The two scheduled divisions of Jhánsi and Kumaun;

III.—The four divisions of Oudh.

The district.—The North-Western Provinces proper include the divisions of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Benares, each of which is again subdivided into districts, of which Benares contains seven and the others six each. The divisions of Jhánsi and Kumaun and the four divisions of Oudh contain only three districts each. The total number of districts in the province is therefore 49.

The population, area, and density of each division and of each district will be found in the chapter on the census (pages 245—251). From these details it will be seen that the Benares Division, with its area of over 18,000 square miles and its population of 9,829,728, is at once the largest and most densely populated. The average size of a district in these provinces (omitting the Kumaun Division) is 2,036 square miles, and the average population is 936,122. Both in area and population, however, they vary considerably; from Mirzapur, which contains 5,223 square miles, and Gorakhpur, which contains 4,598, to Benares and Lucknow, the areas of which are 998 and 989 square miles respectively. Gorakhpur has considerably the largest population (2,617,120), and Dehra Dún the smallest (144,070). Two of the largest districts, Bánda and Gorakhpur, have each a sub-division, which is usually under the charge of a European officer.

The tahsíl.—For revenue purposes as well as for those of general administration, districts are further subdivided into *tahsíls*, each of which is in charge of an officer who has usually magisterial as well as revenue powers. The number of tahsíls in a district varies considerably. In no Oudh district is the number more than four, while Cawnpore and Allahabad have nine tahsíls each, and many other districts in the North-Western Provinces have five and six. The population of the tahsíls is largest in the Benares Division, both in the temporarily and in the permanently-settled tracts. In Gorakhpur one tahsíl has a population of 559,838 persons, the largest population of any except the Benares tahsíl, the population of which is swollen by the inhabitants of the city. The Utraula tahsíl in the Gonda district comes next to these, with a population of 556,729. Kalsi in Dehra Dún shows the smallest population (45,117), and as a rule the tahsíls in Tarái and in the Bundelkhand tracts are more sparsely populated than those in other parts of the provinces.

The pargana.—The old division of the country into *parganas*, and of the pargana into *tappahs*, has now lost much of its value and importance. A tahsíl usually contains more than one pargana, but in some districts the pargana has merged entirely in the tahsíl, the old pargana name being frequently, however, retained.

The thána.—A division more important for practical purposes, if of less historical interest, is the *thána*. Every district is, for purposes of police administration, divided into a certain number of thánas, each under a separate police officer. The headquarters of a tahsíl are usually also the headquarters of a police circle; but as it is the district, and not the tahsíl, that is sub-divided into police circles, the boundaries of the tahsíl and the thánas it contains do not necessarily coincide. The total number of thánas in the provinces is 833, giving an average area per thána (excluding the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál) of about 113 square miles. The number of thánas in a district varies from 35 in Meerut and 34 in Agra and Gorakhpur to 6 in Dehra Dún and the Tarái, and is, as a rule, much smaller in Oudh than in North-Western Provinces. The population of a thána ranges from 215,000 in Kheri to 1,327 at Chakráta in Dehra Dún, and is on the whole largest in Oudh and the eastern districts and sparsest in the country south of the Jumna.

Judgeships.—The divisions of the provinces for judicial purposes vary somewhat in different parts. In the North-Western Provinces, where Judges exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, the 31 unscheduled districts are grouped into 18 Civil Judgeships and 19 Sessions Judgeships. Of the Civil Judgeships it may be said that the jurisdiction of six extends over a single district, of eleven over two districts, and of one over three, though the Judgeship boundaries in two cases differ from those of the district. Of the Sessions Judgeships the jurisdiction of eight extends over one

district, of ten over two districts, and of one over three. Sub-Judgeships do not require notice as a separate division, as the jurisdiction of a Sub-Judge is conterminous with that of the District Judge, except in the case of the two Sub-Judges at Gházipur, one of whom exercises jurisdiction over the Gházipur district and the other over Ballia. In Oudh there is one Civil Judge to each revenue division, who does not hold criminal powers, these latter being exercised by the Commissioner as Sessions Judge. Subordinate to the Civil Judge in Oudh is the Subordinate Judge, one of whom is attached as a rule to every district.

The munsifi.—The Civil Judgeships are divided into munsifis. These have been in almost every instance so formed that their boundaries coincide with those of one or more tahsíls.

In Jhánsi and Kumaun no separate divisions are required for judicial purposes, as the executive staff are vested with Civil judicial powers, the Commissioner taking the place of the Judge in regard to civil matters.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

See General Summary.

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

Preparation of record-of-rights in permanently-settled districts, N.-W. P.

Jaunpur.—The survey of this district has been completed, but some maps still remain to be supplied by the Survey Department.

In tahsíl Machhlishahr both fairing and copying work has been finished. Work may be said to be finished in tahsíl Mariahu also, where the papers of only a few villages remain to be faired and copied. In the Jaunpur tahsíl the rough copies of the khewats, khasras, and jamabandis have been made and attestation by officers begun Disputes are very numerous in this tahsíl, the largest in the district, but the settlement officer hopes to complete the work within the year 1882-83.

Case work in this district has increased. At the end of the year there remained 2,222 cases and 13 appeals for disposal.

The estimate sanctioned for this district for the preparation of the record-of-rights is Rs. 3,83,993, of which Rs. 1,99,461-5-0 have been expended up to the end of the year under report.

Mirzapur.—In this district operations have been restricted to the Gangetic valley, the survey of which has been completed. Some 220 maps, however, still remain to be supplied by the Survey Department.

In tahsíl Mirzapur more than half the records in rough have been completed. Fairing work is in progress and copying has also been started. In the Chunar tahsíl rough work is in progress, but no fairing or copying work has yet been begun.

The number of cases and appeals pending at the close of the year was 2,010 and 85 respectively.

The allotment for the district is Rs. 2,65,000, and the total expenditure up to the end of September, 1882, amounted to Rs. 94,210-9-10.

Gházipur.—The actual survey of the district has been completed, but the Survey Department has still to supply the maps of 305 villages. In the nine parganas first taken up very little rough work remains to be done. Fairing work is well advanced. In the remaining four parganas, Shadiabad, Zahurabad, Garha, and Dehma, work in the field is about to commence.

Case work in Gházipur is very heavy. There were 8,118 cases and 21 appeals pending at the close of the year. Another Deputy Collector has recently been added to the settlement staff. and this will enable the settlement officer to reduce the large number of cases pending.

The expenditure on record work up to the end of September, 1882, amounted to Rs. 1,39,963-11-10, the allotment for the district being Rs. 3,32,050.

Ballia.—The survey of parganas Lakhnesar, Kharíd, and Kopachit has been completed; pargana Doaba and a portion of pargana Ballia remain to be surveyed.

Some maps have been received from the Survey Department, but very little record work has yet been done, the work during the year being confined to the preparation of a few rough khasras and jamabandis.

There were 1,853 cases and 98 appeals instituted during the year, of which only 218 of the former and 26 of the latter remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

The allotment for this district is Rs. 1,65,796, and the total expenditure since the commencement of operations Rs. 17,006-10-2.

Benares—The demarcation of boundaries, preparatory to a cadastral survey of the district, was commenced during the last quarter of the year under report and an expenditure of Rs. 501-7-11 incurred.

The maps of the cadastral survey under reproduction in the survey office at Calcutta comprise the districts of Jaunpur, Gházipur and Ballia, Mirzapur and Tarái.

3,434 sheets of Jaunpur,
4,006 sheets of Gházipur and Ballia,
2,508 sheets of Mirzapur, and
58 sheets of Tarái, have been printed to end of 30th June, 1883.

Those printed during the year 1882-83 are—

Jaunpur	...	7	sheets photozincographed.		
Gházipur and Ballia	...	572	ditto and 560	zincographed or	lithographed.
Mirzapur	...	544	ditto and 300	ditto	ditto.
Tarái	...	9	ditto and 40	ditto	ditto.

The settlement survey maps drawn in the Board's office on the yellow transfer paper and lithographed at the Government Press comprise the districts of Bareilly and Pilibhít of the Rohilkhand Division, and Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr of the Meerut Division.

The district of Bareilly, comprising 2,105 maps of the settlement survey, has been completed and reproduced.

The districts of Sháhjahánpur, comprising 2,768, and Budaun, comprising 2,449 maps, were reported completed during the previous year 1881-82.

Oudh.

Survey and settlement operations throughout the province have closed.

2.—State Properties.

(a) *North-Western Provinces.*

In para. 67 (page 27) of the last report the number of State properties paying land revenue at the close of 1880-81 was shown as 108 : the real number was actually 111, as shown in the subjoined table, three properties having been inadvertently omitted from the statements received from two districts :—

District.	*At commencement of the year.*		*Acquired during the year.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Remaining.*	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar ...	3	37	1	5	4	42	...	...	4	42
Meerut ...	4	738	...	...	4	738	2	600	2	138
Aligarh ...	2	248	...	...	2	248	...	...	2	248
Bijnor ...	7	2,476	...	...	7	2,476	1	150	6	2,329
Moradabad ...	12	4,250	...	...	12	4,250	1	200	11	4,050
Pilibhit ...	3	560	...	...	3	560	...	...	3	560
Agra	1	770	...	...	1	770	...	...	1	771
Farukhabad ...	1	81	...	...	1	81	...	...	1	86
Etah	1	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...
Jalaun	2	340	...	...	2	340	...	...	2	340
Lalitpur	10	707	...	...	10	707	...	...	10	707
Fatehpur	1	80	...	...	1	80	...	...	1	80
Bandá	11	6,068	2	5,350	13	11,418	3	789	10	10,629
Allahabad ...	51	19,835	...	...	51	19,835	...	...	51	19,835
Hamírpur ...	2	770	...	...	2	770	...	...	2	770
Total ...	111	36,963	3	5,355	114	42,318	8	1,742	106	40,576

During the year under report three properties came into the possession of Government, *viz.*, one in Muzaffarnagar and two in Bánda. The property in Muzaffarnagar was relinquished by the Irrigation Department and made over to the Collector for management; it has since the close of the year been sold to certain residents of the village in which the property is situate. The two properties acquired in Bánda were

(1) Pachnehi and (2) Arsanda. In the former village the owners have given up their proprietary rights and interests to Government in consideration of an annuity of Rs. 2,000 as malikana (*vide* G. O. No. 825, dated 25th May, 1881, Revenue Department); and with regard to Arsanda, as the zamindars refused to accept the land revenue imposed by the settlement officer, the village was sequestrated and held under direct management.

Eight properties were disposed of during the year, *viz.*—

Meerut.—Mauzas Sherpur and Lalpur in pargana Hastinapur, which were confiscated for rebellion in 1857, were sold under G. O. No. 522, dated 5th April, 1882 (Revenue Department), for Rs. 6,900 to one Babu Kylas Chander Bhattacharji, who wishes to establish a colony of native Christians there. The Collector writes:—"The trouble and risk involved in khám management was more than the estates are worth. They are in the khádir of the Ganges and sparsely inhabited by an unsettled class of cultivators, here to-day and gone to-morrow. It is with difficulty that land can be brought under cultivation, and the estates depend for a great part of their receipts on grazing fees and sale of thatching-grass."

Bijnor.—The lease of mauza Augani in pargana Najíbabad was cancelled and the land included in the Chandi reserved forest (*vide* G. O. No. 963, dated 6th June, 1882).

Moradabad.—One village (Kishanpur) was sold to Azim-ud-din Khan of Rampur for Rs. 3,200 under G. O. No. 2083, dated 21st December, 1881 (Revenue Department).

Etah.—Certain land in manza Sirsa Badan, pargana Marehra, belonging to a criminal offender who absconded in 1879, was confiscated and subsequently sold for Rs. 35 under G O. No. 607, dated 12th May, 1882, Judicial (Criminal) Department.

Bánda.—Shares in mauzas Gukrehi, Bichwahi, and Mangas, which were bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, were restored by G. O. No. 827, dated 27th May, 1881, to the old proprietors on their paying up the arrears or a portion of the arrears.

At the close of 1881-82 there were 106 State properties.

Meerut was the only district in which there was a balance, *viz*, Rs. 24,001, on account of the purchase-money. Of this balance Rs. 6,900, purchase-money of mauzas Sherpur and Lalpur, was paid by the 23rd October; the remainder, Rs. 17,101, is on account of instalments not yet due.

(b) Oudh.

There were 52 estates on the register during the year. Two estates in the Sitapur district were sold during the year in furtherance of the arrangements of the official trustees on the award of the Viceroy in the affairs of Sardar Bikrama Singh.

The property remaining at the disposal of the State consists of 50 estates, principally in the Tarái districts, with an area of 19,553 acres, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 14,346. The rental demand for the year was Rs. 30,665. The collections were everywhere remarkably good, but in Kheri and Bahraich little was undertaken for the improvement of these properties.

3.—Waste Lands.

(a) North-Western Provinces.

There were no sales during the year under report. The only districts in balance with their purchase-money are—

Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	1,170
Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	625
				Total	...	1,795

The Rs. 625 entered against Saháranpur represent instalments not yet due. As explained in para. 69 (page 28) of the last report, the Rs. 1,170 shown against Dehra Dún are due from a person who, according to the terms of the warrant, can pay the amount whenever he pleases.

(b) Oudh.

No waste lands were sold on the part of Government during the year. Two large grants were, however, resumed in Kheri The endeavour to settle European grantees in that part of the province has been beset by difficulties. The natural malariousness of the climate, aided by a series of bad seasons, proved fatal to a large number of the ventures, to which the drainage and improvements of the Katra valley, in which most of the grants were situate, came too late for effective assistance. The resumed grants have for the most part been made over to the Forest Department, and will, according to their character, be reserved for forest or pasture. In three the Deputy Commissioner is now engaged in an attempt at settling cultivators, which, however, according to the latest accounts, does not promise, in spite of very liberal terms and a considerable expenditure, to be really successful.

4.—Court of Wards.

(b) North-Western Provinces.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 117 estates under the court's charge; 13 new ones were taken over, making in all 130 estates which were managed by the court during the year, against 124 in the previous year. During the year 9 of the 130 estates were released, leaving 121 under the court's administration at its close.

The aggregate normal income of the 9 estates released was Rs. 32,321. The owners of three having attained their majority, their estates were made over to them free from debt and in good order. The Muradnagar estate was released under the orders of the civil court, the minor wards having been placed under the care of their mother, who will be granted a certificate of administration. In the case of four estates the wards were lunatics. For one of these a certificate of administration was taken out by the son. As regards the others, the lunatics died and their property was, under the orders of the civil courts, made over to their heirs. The proprietor of the remaining estate (Rampur) is Rájá Ram Chandra Singh. This estate was taken over by the court of wards in 1873, and a loan of Rs. 25,000 was granted by Government. The last instalment of this loan was paid by the 1st June, 1882, and at the proprietor's request the estate was, with the sanction of Government, released.

The normal income of the 13 estates taken over aggregates Rs. 2,07,323. The civil court placed 6 of these estates under the Court of Wards, *viz.*, three under Act XL. of 1858 (The Minors' Act) and three under Act XXXV. of 1858 (the Lunacy Act). Government, under section 194 (*g*) of the Land Revenue Act (XIX. of 1873), declared the proprietors of four estates incompetent, and under clauses (*e*) and (*g*), section 194 of the same Act, disqualified the proprietors of another estate. The remaining two estates were, on the recommendation of the local officers, taken under the Court by order of the Board under section 194 (*b*), Act XIX. of 1873.

Of the estates the superintendence of which was assumed under the civil court's orders, four—*viz.*, Jaroda, Kanhya Lal, Sahaswan, and Durga Prasad -are very small, but solvent. The Pathana estate, which has an income of Rs. 5,179, was taken over during the year under report and released on the death of the lunatic proprietor. Lastly comes the Anapur estate, with a normal income of Rs. 73,000. The proprietor, Gauri Shankar Prasad Singh, is the brother of Har Shankar Prasad Singh, whose estate is managed by the Collector of Gházipur under section 326 of the Civil Procedure Code. He is a deaf and dumb lunatic. His property was, under the orders of the civil court, placed under the Court of Wards on the Collector's representation that a combined management of the brothers' shares would be advantageous. These orders were contested in the High Court by the lunatic's wife, but unsuccessfully. The estate is in a solvent condition.

The five estates placed under management by orders of Government are more or less encumbered, the most heavily indebted and the largest being that belonging to

Kishan Chand and Gokal Chand. The two estates taken over on the local officers' recommendation are Rattanpur and Dumri. Rattanpur, a small property lying in the Cawnpore district, is in a solvent condition. The Dumri estate, which lies in Amritsar (Panjab), and Gorakhpur and Benares (North-Western Provinces), is the property of two minor sons of the late Sardar Surat Singh. The wards reside at Amritsar. Its normal income is Rs. 84,296, and it is in a flourishing condition. So much of the available surplus as is not required for improvements is to be remitted to the Financial Commissioner, Panjab, at whose desire the property was taken under management. The estate is capable of considerable improvement, and arrangements have been made during the current year to construct a number of wells, embankments, and other works of utility.

The estates that were at one period or other of the year under the management of the court belonged to the following classes of disqualified proprietors:—

1.	Disqualified females	13
2.	Minors	81
3.	Lunatics	12
4.	Persons otherwise incapable	1
5.	Persons disqualified by Government	40
6.	Encumbered estates managed like court of wards' estates	1
	Total ...	148

The 148 here shown represent in reality 130 distinct estates. This apparent discrepancy is owing to the fact that some of the properties belong to more than one owner, and are thus shown under more than one class. The details given above call for no further remark, beyond illustrating that, as usual, the number of proprietors coming under classes 2 (minors) and 5 (persons disqualified by Government) predominate.

Including both revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, the total number of villages, shares in villages, and detached plots of land under the court was 4,843 in 1881-82, as compared with 4,566 in the previous year.

There was, however, a slight diminution in the current rental demand of the court's property, which aggregated Rs. 30,32,218, against Rs. 30,70,941 in 1880-81; while the payments on account of the Government revenue were Rs. 13,85,437, against Rs. 14,01,222 in the previous year. The decrease under both these heads is caused by the release in 1880-81 of the Manda estate, the rental and land revenue of which were respectively over Rs. 2,20,000 and Rs. 94,000, as also by the sales of property in the Faiyas Ali's and the Dubé estates. These transactions have considerably reduced the total rentals of the Allahabad Division, which now aggregate Rs. 7,58,311, against Rs. 9,81,426. The total rentals of the Jhánsi Division have been also diminished by about Rs. 4,500 in consequence of the release in 1880-81 of the Rajwara and Dharpura-Gidhaura estates. The other Divisions show an increase in their rentals, the increase in Benares (nearly 1½ lakhs) being most marked. In this Division, as already noted, two wealthy estates, *viz.*, Dumri and Anapur, were taken under the court's management during the year.

The following is an abstract of the assets and liabilities of the estates on the 30th September, 1882:—

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Government securities	8,83,500	Government loans	5,52,189
Debts secured	7,44,352	Court of wards' loans	3,60,671
Debts unsecured	62,056	Other debts	19,05,176
Takávi advances	26,897		
Recoverable arrears of rentals ...	5,10,674	Total ...	28,18,036
Cash balance	6,49,768	Net surplus ...	59,211
Total ...	28,77,247	Total ...	28,77,247

At the close of 1880-81 the corresponding figures were :—

	Rs.
Assets	30,20,573
Liabilities	30,09,833
Net surplus	10,740

The position of the estates taken collectively has, therefore, improved during the year under report.

The sum invested in Government securities at the close of 1880-81 was Rs. 9,43,665. There is thus a considerable decrease under this head, which is due to the selling out of Rs. 1,40,000 worth of Government securities belonging to the Kantit estate in order to purchase landed property, as also of Rs. 30,000 worth belonging to Karam Ali Khan's estate, in order to advance money to the Sambalhera estate. This loan, however, it was subsequently considered inadvisable to grant, and the money was, after the close of the year, re-invested in Government paper.

The cash balance has risen from Rs. 5,55,974 at the close of 1880-81 to Rs. 6,49,768 at the close of 1881-82. The estates with cash balances over Rs. 30,000 are Awa (Rs. 1,16,597), Agori Barhar (Rs. 82,934), Kantit (Rs. 70,027), Dumri (Rs. 53,381), Karam Ali Khan (Rs. 38,936), Karaoli (Rs. 30,072). The largeness of these sums is explained by the fact that the balances available are often not known till the accounts of the year have been closed. The principle is accepted and acted on, that only such accounts should be retained uninvested as are required for the working of the estates and the maintenance of the wards.

The total liabilities of the estates aggregate Rs. 28,18,036, against Rs. 30,09,833 in 1880-81, and have therefore been considerably reduced during the year under report. Of the 130 estates under the court 74 are more or less encumbered ; but if merely the cash assets of estates at the close of the year are taken into consideration, 64 properties show an insufficiency of surplus receipts to cover existing liabilities ; 60 estates are absolutely out of debt and have a clear balance in hand of varying proportions ; while in the case of six the assets just cover current disbursements and there is no actual indebtedness.

Progress is being made in freeing the indebted estates from their liabilities wherever the circumstances admit of it. In the Meerut Division the only heavily encumbered estate is Sambalhera, which now owes Rs. 48,332, against Rs. 46,874 in 1880-81. Fresh debts have been discovered, and the estate will now, in all probability, have to be sold in execution of decrees. In the Rohilkhand Division the estates of Suraj Narain and Mubarak Husain are insolvent : with regard to all the others fair progress is being made in reducing their liabilities. In the Allahabad Division the progress made in liquidating the State loan granted to the Pankigangaganj estate has been slow. The estate has hitherto been superintended by the proprietor himself, but this arrangement being for obvious reasons an unsatisfactory one, the Collector has, under the Board's orders, made other arrangements and relieved the proprietor of the management. The liabilities of the Bindaur estate are now shown as Rs. 20,974, against Rs. 20,245 in 1880-81, the increase being due to the discovery of a debt which had been concealed from the court's knowledge by the proprietor, Nawáb Ahmad Husain Khan. As it is evident that the Nawáb cannot be restrained from contracting fresh debts, arrangements are being made with a view to releasing the estate. The Kasimpur (Arampur Bushi) estate's liabilities amount to Rs. 51,9 against Rs. 50,270 in 1880-81. A loan of Rs. 50,000 from the funds of the estate, at a lower rate of interest than that paid to the Allahabad Bank, has been sanctioned by Government. This reduced rate of interest will, it is hoped, enable the Collector to free the estate from debt sooner and render further unnecessary. The estate of Kishan Chand and Gokal Chand, the superintendence of which was assumed during the year under report, is heavily encumbered, its liabilities amounting to Rs. 92,014. The Sarai Bharat and Garabhira estates are gradually reducing their liabilities, which now amount to Rs. 1,07,089 and Rs. 52,751

respectively, against Rs. 1,15,915 and Rs. 58,255 in the preceding year. The next and last estate in this Division deserving of notice is Dubé, the liabilities of which have been reduced by extensive sales of property from Rs. 3,85,877 in 1880-81 to Rs. 2,05,345. This estate may now be considered solvent.

There are three estates in the Benares Division which are very heavily encumbered, *viz.*—

	Liabilities. Rs.
Majhauli	4,19,495
Sarai Mír	1,16,966
Sunwani	5,88,895

The two estates first named are improving their financial position. The liabilities of the Sunwani estate increased from Rs. 5,78,805 to Rs. 5,88,895 in consequence of the accumulation of interest on the debts, which cannot be paid from the income of the estate. The appeal pending before the Privy Council was dismissed in July, 1882. The case of this estate is recognized as hopeless, and arrangements are being made for its disposal to the best advantage.

The following is an abstract of the total receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Expenditure.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rental	28,21,624	28,86,509	Government revenue, cesses, &c. ...	16,58,157	16,03,980
Interest on cash investments or mortgages.	25,569	39,075	Occupier's rate	86,069	1,02,483
Miscellaneous income ...	4,60,962	7,68,298	Cost of management ...	1,68 090	1,81,734
Loans and recoveries of debts,	2,03,874	3,43,454	Miscellaneous charges, interest on debts, law expenses, &c.	3,13,487	4,43,616
Takávi recovered ...	5,578	7,412	Personal expenses and educational charges.	3,91,647	3,49,189
Initial cash balance ...	8,96,232	5,35,534	Improvements	91.772	1,03,376
			Takávi	9,760	14,474
			Repayment of loans	5,42,946	6,51,259
			Investments... Purchase of Government securities.	1,30,986	1,27,307
			Investments... Purchase of landed property.	1,66,648	2,79,770
			Investments... Loans ...	3,03,303	73,326
			Cash balance	5,55,974	6,49,763
Total ...	44,13,839	45,80,282	Total ...	44,13,839	45,80,282

The current demand for rent was Rs. 30,32,218, of which Rs. 28,20,502, or 93 per cent., were collected. Of the arrear demand, Rs. 6,22,154, Rs. 1,93,496, or 31 per cent., were realized. These percentages compare favourably with those of the two preceding years, as shown below :—

	Arrears.	*Current.*
1879-80	22	93
1880-81	19	91

The collections on account of both the current and arrear demands reached 82 per cent., as compared with 82, 80, and 79 per cent. in the three preceding years.

The year was, on the whole, a prosperous one, and better results than those attained in the two preceding years, during which several of the estates suffered to a more or less extent, were to be expected.

All the Divisions except Meerut and Benares show an improvement in their collections. In the Meerut Division the collections in the Bidauli and Hápur estates were poor. The small collections in Bidauli are due to the present unsatisfactory condition of the tenantry. The low percentage of collections in Hápur is not explained, but it is apparently due to the fact that the estate has only been under the court's management for a short time. The percentages in the Benares Division are brought down by the poor collections in the Anapur estate, which are due to most of the time of the collecting establishment having been taken up in examining and clearing up the accounts.

The only other item on the receipt side calling for notice is the miscellaneous income, which aggregated Rs. 7,68,298, against Rs. 4,60,962 in 1880-81. The figures for the year under report are abnormally increased by Rs. 1,73,500, the sale proceeds of the Dubé villages, and Rs. 1,40,000, those of the Government securities belonging to the Kantit estate.

On the expenditure side Government revenue, cesses, &c., aggregate Rs. 16,08,980, against Rs. 16,53,157 in 1880-81. The decrease is chiefly due to the abolition of the patwári rate. The occupier's rate has risen from Rs. 86,069 in 1880-81 to Rs. 1,02,483, owing to the extension of canal irrigation, chiefly in the Agra Division, where alone the increase is over Rs. 15,000.

The cost of management was Rs. 1,81,734, or Rs. 13,644 in excess of the preceding year's figures. This increase is due to several causes, the chief of which are (1) the more careful debit to this head of charges (*e. g.*, travelling and other miscellaneous establishment charges or allowances) which were formerly shown against "miscellaneous disbursements;" (2) the introduction of a special scheme of management in the Bijnor district and unavoidable augmentations of salaries in two or three other estates; and (3) additions to the number of villages under direct management as leases fell in. The percentage of cost of management on the receipts for all the estates under the court was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 5 per cent.

A scheme was referred to in last report for the appointment of responsible managers paid by the estates, who should be entrusted with all but the work of general supervision, and thus relieve the public establishments from much of the additional burden hitherto imposed on them. This scheme has now been sanctioned by Government, and is to be introduced at first in the districts of Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad, Etáwah, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur. The salary of each manager will be from Rs. 250 to 300, rising by quinquennial increments to Rs. 400 or 500. Competent persons not in Government employ will be preferred where available: where not available, the appointment will be made from Government servants in active employ—such as Deputy Collectors and tahsíldars—or from pensioners. The appointment will be made under section 199, Act XIX. of 1873, and the powers to be exercised by the special manager will be, generally, those conferred on him by Act XIX. He will be under the immediate control of the Collector. The salaries of managers will be defrayed rateably by all the estates under their charge, in strict proportion to the gross normal income of each estate. The system of granting extra allowances to the Collector's establishment for court of wards' work will be stopped in those districts where special managers are appointed. It may be possible hereafter to extend the scheme, in a more or less modified form, to other districts besides those named. The actual working of the scheme comes under the transactions for the year 1882-83, and will form the subject of remark in the next year's report.

Miscellaneous charges were Rs. 4,43,616, against Rs. 3,13,487 in 1880-81, and chiefly represent law expenses and interest on loans, which amount to over 28 lakhs. They include the charges on account of the indigo business at Awa, which in the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,240. The Rs. 62,109 entered against the Dubé estate are inclusive of Rs. 60,500 paid towards interest on debts.

The personal expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, aggregated Rs. 3,35,228, against Rs. 3,81,075 in the preceding year. To secure the more correct division of these charges into "ordinary" and "extraordinary," special instructions were issued to all district officers in October last. It was directed that "ordinary" should include only the sanctioned annual and normal maintenance and household allowances of the ward or disqualified proprietor and of his family. "Extraordinary," on the other hand, is to comprise all personal or household expenditure of an exceptional and temporary or provisional nature, such as purchase of furniture, guns, horses, elephants, and special allowances for special journeys, marriages, funerals, or other family ceremonies. No opportunity is lost of discouraging lavish and extravagant personal expenditure.

Rs. 18,960 were spent on education, as compared with Rs. 10,571 in 1880-81. The controlling authorities neglect no means of satisfying themselves that the education of the wards is duly cared for, and that, wherever it is possible, attempts are made to instruct them, before they attain majority, in the main principles of effective estate management. It having been found that wards of the court, on attaining their majority, not infrequently neglect their estates, so that their affairs relapse into confusion, special instructions on the subject were issued in December last. It was enjoined on Collectors and managers that during the last 12 months of court administration they should endeavour to interest the ward in the method of management, as also to train and encourage him, as far as possible, to pursue similar methods and to continue satisfactory business habits on his own assumption of charge. It is hoped that in some cases, at any rate, this course will secure the continuance of a proper system of estate administration and prevent the efforts of many years being thrown away.

The total expenditure on improvements was Rs. 1,03,376 on 36 estates, against Rs. 91,772 on 30 estates in the preceding year. The estates in which sums above Rs. 1,000 were expended for this purpose are given below, together with the figures for 1880-81 :—

Estate.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karam Ali Khan	2,798	2,000
Sherkot	2,267	7,204
Kiratpur		1,277
Pawayan	931	3,134
Karaoli	456	2,488
Awa	44,556	53 663
Rawatpur	3,786	5,563
Sarai Bharat	817	1,033
Partab Chand	2.822	1,903
Dubé	508	1,200
Majhauli	4,125	1,716
Agori Barhar	3,925	4.212
Kantit	11,539	12,497

With regard to improvements in general, the principle has been laid down and impressed upon Collectors that investment of savings in Government securities or in loans is only admissible when they cannot be utilized in improving the estate itself. Difficulty is necessarily experienced by Collectors, both from the absence of any skilled and reliable agency for works of improvement, and also from their inability to find leisure for close personal supervision. It is anticipated that when the special scheme of management above referred to is properly introduced, there will be a considerably larger expenditure on such works.

Rs. 14,474 only were advanced as takávi, of which Rs. 8,105 were lent by the Awa estate.

Rs. 3,992 were advanced by the agricultural banks in the Kantit and Agori Barhar estates, against Rs. 3,728 of the preceding year. The results of the year under report call for little or no remark. The Kantit estate will shortly be released from the court of wards. The experiment will be carried on in the Agori Barhar estate ; but the circumstances are not such as seem to warrant any considerable extension of the system.

The sums repaid by the various indebted estates on account of loans taken by them amounted to Rs. 6,51,259. In dealing with this subject two points may be noticed :—

(a) The debts due by each estate when it was taken over, or which have since been incurred, as also the amount which has been paid off. The aggregate amount of the debts at the time when management was assumed was Rs. 44,62,359, and after assumption of charge a further sum of Rs. 16,19,212 was incurred, this being mostly

sums borrowed to pay off or consolidate a number of pressing claims. Of these Rs. 34,44,222 have been repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,37,349 due at the close of the year, against Rs. 33,89,528 in 1880-81. The estates which are heavily encumbered have already been noticed in respect to their liabilities. The debts of the Dubé estate now stand at Rs. 2,04,667, against Rs. 3,70,267 in the preceding year. This reduction has, as stated before, been chiefly effected by the unavoidable sale of a considerable portion of the property. The estate is now, however, in a healthy financial condition.

(*b*) The progress made in repaying (1) the State loans granted to encumbered estates, and (2) the loans granted by one court of wards' estate to another. As regards (1) there are nine loans, which were granted on different dates some time before the year under report. The amount taken by the Rampur estate in 1874 was repaid in full during the year under report, and nearly four years before the date on which the last instalment was fixed to fall due. At the close of the year, the arrears on account of instalments that had fallen due were Rs. 2,241 on account of principal and Rs. 3,250 on account of interest. The former sum was due from Kunj Behari Lal and the Arjanpur estates, for which the stipulated instalments were not paid, owing to indifferent management in the former estate and to the poor kharif harvest in the latter.

The number of loans granted by one estate to another is 25, out of which five loans at 7 per cent. were given during the year under report, *viz.*—

By	To		Rs.
Karam Ali Khan	... Jaroda ...	...	... 1,300
Sherkot	... Mohanpur ...	...	... 19,000
Rawatpur	... Rattanpur ...	...	... 900
	... Diya ...	...	... 11,000
Kantit	... Chelli ...	...	... 4 300
		Total	... 36,500

The arrears on the 30th September, 1882, were principal, Rs. 3,056, and interest, Rs. 2,367. The arrears on account of principal accrued in the three estates of Bishambhar Nath, Mohanpur, and Ganesh Singh and Satrjit Singh. The necessary explanations have been called for.

The sums invested, as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

		1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Purchase of Government securities	...	1,30,986	1,27,307
2. Ditto landed property	...	1,66,648	2,79 770
3. Loans	...	3,03,303	73,326

The sums invested in Government paper now amount to Rs. 8,83,500, against Rs. 9,43,665 in 1880-81. It has already been explained that this decrease is owing to the disposal of Government securities for Rs. 1,70,000 in the Kantit and Karam Ali Khan's estates. There has been a considerable increase in the total amount invested in landed property, *viz.*, Rs. 1,13,122. Partab Chand's and the Kantit estates have acquired considerable property during the year, having expended Rs. 82,305 and Rs. 1,87,863, respectively, for this purpose. In Partab Chand's estate Rs. 82,305 were applied to the purchase of three talukas, and of a house in the Allahabad city for the minor's residence.

Loans amounted to Rs. 73,326, or less than a quarter of the amount granted in the previous year; of this Rs. 36,500 were granted to other courts of wards' estates, and the balance was advanced on good security to private individuals.

Seven hundred and eighty-five notices of ejectment against tenants, affecting an area of 4,137 acres, were served, as compared with 452 in 1880-81, affecting an area of 2,414 acres. There has thus been a considerable increase in the number of these notices, but from a perusal of the district reports on the subject there appears no reason to conclude that their issue was otherwise than unavoidable, or that

the managing officers concerned displayed any want of caution in serving them. District officers have been warned as regards those estates where there may be any ground for supposing that the notices have been served without due necessity. There are no statistics to show the number of different tenancies on estates under the court's charge, but that only 785 notices should be issued for properties which show a total rental demand of more than 30 lakhs speaks well for the consideration with which the officers in charge have treated the tenantry.

Of the 785 notices issued, 154, or nearly 20 per cent., were contested, 70 successfully and 84 unsuccessfully. In the 631 non-contested cases the tenants abandoned their holdings in 379 instances and in 252 they remained on at enhanced rents.

Forty-two applications for enhancement of rents were decreed. The area on which enhancements were sought was 342 acres. The rent previously paid by the tenants was Rs. 1,079, and the rent decreed was Rs. 1,344. The figures call for no further comment.

The only estates in which the outstandings at the close of the year on account of the arrear and current demands for land revenue, local cesses, and Government takávi are unusually large are Sohanpur (Rs. 3,360) and Chaumuha Shapur (Rs. 1,703). The balance in Sohanpur is under suspension. The Rs. 1,703 entered against Chaumuha Shapur were collected and misappropriated by the minor ward's deceased father. It is possible that this estate, as well as others situate in pargana Fatehpur Sikri, may be at present somewhat highly assessed. The arrears have accordingly been allowed to stand over until the propriety of the settlement of the pargana is finally determined.

With a view to the preparation and maintenance of statistical registers for court of wards' estates, a form of register has been prescribed which is to be kept up for every village under the charge of the court. This register will show the area, the revenue and the cesses, the population, the cultivated area divided into different classes according to irrigation, the number and description of wells, the rental demand and collections, the money spent on improvements and the takávi advanced in each year. It should prove of great assistance to efficient estate management.

(*b*) *Oudh.*

The year began with 57 estates administered by Deputy Commissioners either under the provisions of the Talukdars' Relief Act or in the court of wards. Six were added in the course of the year to those under the court of wards. There were thus 63 estates under management.

The rental demands and collections were:—

	Current rents.	Arrears of rent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	16,30,533	4,69,904	21,09,437
Collections	15,21,411	1,74,214	16,95 625
Balance	1,18,122	2,95.690	4,13.812

The rent collections were thus on the whole 4 per cent. in excess of a year's rental. In 1881 they fell 8 per cent. short of it. In 1880 they were 3 per cent. in excess. The rent receipts naturally vary with the harvests. In 1881 the kharíf had been seriously affected by drought: both in 1880 and 1882 there was a recovery of agricultural prosperity under the influence of better seasons. The harvests of the year are not described as particularly good and in some parts the crops suffered considerably, but prices remained at the level they had reached during the dry season that preceded and rents are stated to have everywhere come in without pressure.

The income derived from sources other than land rents was Rs. 3,46,692 out of a demand of Rs. 3,97,100: the collections were thus 87 per cent. of the demand. This is a branch of the management of the estates which was formerly much neglected, but in which marked improvement has been shown of recent years.

The current land revenue demand was Rs. 7,71,279, the whole of which, with the exception of the small sum of Rs. 9, was paid.

The estates owed at the beginning of the year a balance of revenue amounting to Rs. 56,210, which had been suspended in consequence of the harvest losses of the previous season. The whole of this was paid off with the exception of Rs. 1,844, the recovery of which has been spread by order of Government over a period of three years.

The cost of management, 3·5 per cent. of the total income, fell lightly on the increased collections of the year: it is exceedingly moderate.

The expenditure of the receipts on the several estates is accounted for under the following heads:—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount expended.	Percentage of total income of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Overdue Government revenue (including cesses and rates)	54 366	2·7
Current ditto ditto	8,22,877	40·2
Management	73 230	3 5
Maintenance	1,49 551	7·3
Extraordinary allowances to proprietors	32,445	1 5
Law expen. es	28,811	1·4
Subscriptions	9,536	0·5
Schooling expenses of minors	4.413	0 3
Improvements	43 194	2 1
Miscellaneous (including pay of village police and accountants) ...	1.89,007	9·3
Debts	5,22,260	25 5
Total ...	19,29 690	.94 3
Balance ...	1.15 797	5·7
Total income of the year ...	20,45,487	100·

The expenditure on improvements was nominally half that of the preceding year. But this was due, in the first instance, to the greatly reduced necessity of takávi advances to the tenantry; and very considerable progress has been made in the construction of improvements through the tenants themselves,—the system which is perhaps of most advantage to the estates, whether it be considered from the point of view of practical success, facilities of extension, or the general benefit of the tenantry.

The Estates Officer of Fyzabad for example built six wells, constructed three dams which promise to be of much utility, and repaired the wells in 10 villages; he also got 44 wells built for him by his tenants on terms of all sorts—sometimes in consideration of leases varying from 10 to 20 years, sometimes by the grant of grove-land, sometimes with the assistance of loans; but the actual outlay of the estates for the construction of these 44 wells came to no more than Rs. 878.

The precise terms on which well-building can be most readily induced vary from district to district, and indeed from tenant to tenant. In Rae Bareli the wells seem to be built almost invariably with only a money-help, and on these terms the improvement of the estates has received an extraordinary development. The yearly rental amounts to nearly 5½ lakhs. In the area yielding this income, 204 wells and three dams were built during the year. One hundred and sixty-seven of the wells were made with the help of advances, 31 in return for a grant of grove-land, six only in consideration of an extended lease. The advances given came in all to Rs. 17,822. Some idea of what these investments mean may be formed from the following rough figures. The cultivated area in the estates may be taken at about 95,000 acres, of which, on the basis of the returns furnished for this district to the Famine Commission, about 33,000 were at that date probably protected by well irrigation. If the irrigable area per well be assumed, as in the Gazetteer, at 12 acres, the addition to the well-protected area in these estates during last year may be estimated at 2,500 acres, or a twelfth of the area previously under protection. On the whole, this branch of estates'

administration has been more carefully and successfully attended to than before. In some districts, especially Rae Bareli and Fyzabad, the results have been admirable, and an example has been set which will, it is trusted, be followed elsewhere.

The debts of the estates were reduced by a sum of Rs. 5,22,260. The debts due on them, when first brought under charge, amounted to Rs. 38,05,940. At the commencement of the year they stood at Rs. 25,23,735; but there was an outstanding claim for interest of Rs. 46,645, which had remained unpaid in consequence of the short collections of the previous year. The debt account at the close of the year stood at Rs. 21,31,199, with Rs. 29,492 interest. Of this the sum due to Government is :—

	Principal.	*Interest.*
	Rs.	Rs.
In encumbered estates	8 82,529	53
„ wards' estates	5,16,600	—
Total ...	13 99,129	53

The progress in the liquidation of debts depends on the condition of the rent collections; and as the debt is the last item to be paid, its adjustment varies with the amount by which the collections exceed 90 per cent. of the rent-roll. As the rent collections were in the past year very high, corresponding progress has been made in the satisfaction of the debt.

Of the 63 estates in management during the year, 25 were administered under the Talukdars' Relief Act. These are the balance of the 47 estates which were originally brought under the Act. The more lightly indebted have meanwhile been cleared; those remain in which the debt was the heaviest. After 12 years of management the debt has been reduced by about half. The debt, originally about 17½ lakhs, is now nine. None of these estates were cleared during the year under review, but the probabilities are that three, if not four, will be discharged before the close of the present year. In 1873 there were 47 estates under this Act, with a debt of 32¼ lakhs; 22, with a debt of 15 lakhs, have been meanwhile cleared and discharged.

One of the ward's estates was restored during the year on the owner attaining his majority.

Estates in the court of wards come into it sometimes with a heavy debt, sometimes with none. In some cases the period for which management obtains is a long one; in others the minority or disqualification is short. The results of management are more distinct, therefore, in some estates than in others. It has been hitherto the practice to admit to the court of wards the estates of persons, not minors, who apply to be disqualified from managing their properties. Such estates have usually been very heavily involved, and this accounts for the heavy outstanding debts. The advisability of admitting these heavily encumbered estates, except for very special reasons, may be doubted.

The usual accounts of the civil litigation in which the estates were concerned have been submitted by the officers in charge. It is satisfactory to find a very large reduction in this department of the estates' business.

In 1880 the estates were plaintiffs in 247 suits; in 1881 in 159; in 1882 in 95. In 1880 and 1881 they won 89 per cent. of the cases they instituted; in 1882 only 84. This was solely due to the dismissal of several cases in Gonda on the technical ground that they had been instituted in a wrong court. They have since been successfully prosecuted in a higher court. But for this the ratio of success in the cases instituted would have been very high.

There has been a corresponding diminution in the litigation against the estates. In 1880, 299 suits were brought against them; in 1881, 158; in 1882, 82. In the suits in which the estates were defendants decrees were given in their favour in 1880 in 56 per cent.; in 1881, 77 per cent.; in 1882, 76 per cent.

In 43 appeals presented by or against the estates, they were successful in 32. There were three special appeals in estates' cases, all of which were decided in favour of the estates.

These results show on the whole good judgment in the conduct of the law business of the estates, but the most satisfactory part of these statistics is the very great improvement in the adjustment of the estate concerns without resort to the law courts.

The administration of the estates under the management of the district officers during the year was on the whole very successful. The seasons were favourable, rent collections were large, all charges punctually paid, and a considerable reduction made in the debts of the estates. In some districts admirable work was done in the improvement of the properties under the charge of the Deputy Commissioners, and generally there was marked advance in the attention given to all details of management.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

The Supreme Legislative Council of India alone has the power to make laws and Regulations binding on the inhabitants of these provinces.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory chapter.

3.—Police.

The year under report was in all respects a normal one; the harvests were up to the average, the people fairly healthy, prices were tolerably easy, and the condition of the population was consequently not one of such pressure as stimulates crime, especially crime against property. The returns of the two provinces show a total net decrease (excluding offences against sanitary laws and hurt) of 1,296 cases. There was an increase of 68 cases in the North-Western Provinces and a decrease of 1,364 in Oudh.

The total cognizable crimes reported in 1882 were 195,429, against 195,535 in 1881:—

Province.	Cognizable crimes reported during the year 1882.	Number of police (provincial and municipal constabulary).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of police per 100 square miles of area.	Number of police per 10,000 of population.	Number of police per 1,000 cognizable crimes.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	195,429	*25,140	*93,646	*43,061,606	27	6	128
Bengal	108,980	†24.479	165,996	66 005,281	14	4	224
Panjab	51,910	†19,881	†102,255	†17,611,498	19	11	382

* Excluding Kumaun Division. † Figures of 1881.

There was a decrease of 14 cases in offences against coin; of 41 in rioting or unlawful assembly. There was a decrease also of seven cases under the head "murder by robbers;" under the head "murder" there was an increase of 25 cases; culpable homicide shows a diminution of 48 cases and there were 23 fewer attempts at murder this year than last; exposure of or concealment of birth of infants has decreased by 38 cases, and attempts at suicide by 96 cases; grievous hurt has decreased by 45 cases. Altogether serious offences against the person show a net decrease of 199 cases. There was a net decrease also in serious offences against person and property of 572, chiefly under the heads lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence and attempts at the same. Robbery has decreased by 39 cases. Dakaiti shows an increase of 3 cases. Minor offences against the person show a net decrease of 1,841. Minor offences against property show a net decrease of 515 cases. Theft of cattle has decreased by 181 cases; thefts above Rs. 10 by 104 cases, while thefts under Rs. 10 show a decrease of 7 only. Criminal breach of trust has decreased by 135 cases, and receiving stolen property by 160. The following also showed an increase of the amount stated:—Vagrancy laws (69), Gambling Act (36), Excise laws (83), and the Stage-carriage Act (34). Thus the chief decrease shows itself in offences against property, although petty thefts are as numerous as ever. Excluding "hurt," which, under Act X. of 1882, has become "non-cognizable" from the 1st January, 1883, more than five-sixths of the decrease in recorded crime is under this head. The provisions of the law against vagrants and bad characters have been made use of by Magistrates a little more freely than they were in 1881, the cases being 1,124 against 1,055.

The following table shows the incidence of crime to every 10,000 of the population :—

	North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.		Combined.	
	Cases.	Average per 10,000.	Cases.	Average per 10,000.	Cases.	Average per 10,000.
Including sanitary offences and cases of hurt.						
1881	129,357	39·5	66,178	58·0	195,535	44·3
1882	132,193	40 4	63,236	55·5	195,429	44·3
Excluding sanitary offences and cases of hurt						
1881	84,544	25·8	[illegible]24	40 7	131,068	29·7
1882	84,612	25·8	45,160	39·6	129,772	29·4

The average number of crimes per ten thousand of the population reported in Oudh still very considerably exceeds that in the North-Western Provinces; this year the Oudh average is 39·6, against 25·8 in the North-Western Provinces. This fact has been noticed ever since the police returns of the two provinces have been treated of in one report.

The following table shows the crime incidence of other provinces:—

Province.	Population.	Crime, excluding sanitary offences and cases of hurt.	Average per 10,000 of population.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	44,107,869	129,772	29·4
Panjab	17,611,498	38,920	22·0
Bengal	61,209,570	77,597	12·6

The next table shows the percentage of cases enquired into f[illegible]he North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the former province, with more reports there have been more enquiries than in the preceding year: the percentage of enquiries is 74, against 72 in 1881. In Oudh there were fewer reports and also fewer enquiries than in 1881; the percentage remains the same as in the preceding year, 58. The percentage for both provinces taken together is 68.

In the North-Western Provinces 84,612 cases were reported and 62,620 cases were enquired into: upwards of 20,000 of these enquiries were in petty cases of theft below Rs. 10 and in attempts at burglary.

Provincial percentage of enquiry to report.

*Excluding sanitary offences and cases of hurt.	Population.	1881.			1882.		
		Reported.	Enquired into.	Percentage.	Reported.	Enquired into.	Percentage.
North-Western Provinces	32,720,128	84,544	61,593	72	84,612	62,620	74
Oudh	11,387,741	46,524	27,293	58	45,160	26,416	58
Total	44,107,869	131,068	88,886	67	129,772	89,036	68

The percentage of convictions to reports in both provinces is a trifle less good than in 1881, which again showed a falling off as compared with 1880; but this, of course, is scarcely a test of the efficiency of police work. The following table shows the percentage:—

Province.	*Deducting hurt and sanitary offences.*				Percentage.	
	Reported.		Convicted.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
North-Western Provinces ...	84,544	84,612	23,099	22,777	27·32	26·91
Oudh	46,524	45,160	7,942	7,683	17·07	17·01
Total ...	131,068	129,772	31,041	30,460	23·68	23 47
Panjab	41,071	38,920	21,783	19,434	53·03	49·93
Bengal	76,514	77,597	19,885	20,627	25·98	26·58

With regard to the percentage of convictions to cases decided, this is far from being the crucial or infallible test it is sometimes considered, and the police authorities animadvert upon an alleged tendency of certain superior courts to acquit accused persons in the face of evidence that seemed to the committing Magistrates complete and convincing. There must, however, always be more or less diversity of opinion as to the value of evidence, and there was probably not more of it in the trials of cases prosecuted by the police in 1882 than in those of preceding years. It is to be remembered that in the interests of society and justice the independence of the courts is quite as important as vigorous police administration.

The number of cases disposed of in the United Provinces during the year was 37,855 as compared with 38,548 in 1881, showing a decrease of 693 cases. The percentage of convictions for the year is 80·46 to 80·52, an unappreciable decline. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases prosecuted by the police *suo motu* was 81·18, by order of Magistrate 68·36. In the North-Western Provinces the cases disposed of amounted to 27,391, against 27,699 in 1881; the percentage of conviction was 83·15, against 83·39 in 1881. The percentage of convictions obtained by the police in cases prosecuted by them *suo motu* was 84·01, which shows a slight decline as compared with last year. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases prosecuted by order of Magistrate is 71·32, against 64·59 in 1881; a substantial improvement, showing more judicious action on the part of Magistrates. On the whole the result of police action in the North-Western Provinces is not unsatisfactory. In Oudh, 10,464 cases were disposed of, against 10,849 in 1881. The percentage of convictions, though a shade better than last year, is still much worse than in the North-Western Provinces, being 73·42, or 9·73 below the North-Western Provinces percentage. The percentage of convictions in Oudh in cases prosecuted *suo motu* by the police is 74·09, a slight improvement, and by order of Magistrate 47·52, a considerable falling off compared with last year. It has been suggested that the cause of this comparative failure is the want of trained officers in Oudh to prepare and watch cases: and a scheme for providing Court Inspectors to supervise prosecutions in the courts at the head-quarters of Oudh districts, as is the case in the North-Western Provinces, is under the consideration of Government.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested for the two provinces for the year was 73·3, against 74·1 in 1881. In the North-Western Provinces the percentage is 76·3, as against 77·6 in 1881, a falling off of 1·3. In Oudh the percentage is 65·5 to 65; an improvement of ·5. Whatever may be the cause, Oudh continues to lag behind the North-Western Provinces in successful treatment of crime.

Property valued at Rs. 14,93,600 was stolen during the year. Rs. 5,57,761, or 37·34 per cent., was recovered. The credit of the recovery of Rs. 4,93,309 is due to the police.

The figures both of loss and recovery do not differ widely from those of 1881, and the percentage of recovery is better this year: —

Province.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Detail of recoveries.			Total of columns 4 and 5.	Percentage of total recoveries to total loss.	Percentage of recoveries in cases in which police took action (columns 4 and 5) to total loss.	Remarks.
			Amount recovered in cases in which police took no action.	Amount recovered in cases in which police took action, but no convictions of offenders took place.	Amount recovered in cases in which, on police action, the recoveries were made with convictions of offenders.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (with the exception of the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál, and Railway Police, Rájputana.)	14,84,283	5,53,808	60,499	2,06,968	2,86,341	4,93,309	37·31	33·23	
Add.									
Districts of Kumaun, Garhwál, and Railway Police, Rajputana.	9,317	3,953							
Total ...	14,93,600	5,57,761	...	...	...	...	37 34	...	
Bengal	8,80,388	2,45,803			...	...	27 91		
Panjab	10,21,859	4,50,452	...	...	...	...	44·08		

Judging by the above tests police work has been slightly inferior in 1882 to that of 1881; but these tests should scarcely be accepted as really efficient standards of comparison or as bases on which to rest condemnation or approval of the work performed by police officers. They are merely useful as rough exponents of the police work of a year.

The total number of arrests rose from 102,531 in 1881 to 105,236 in 1882. The number of cases reported and convicted and the percentage of convictions to reports in each class in 1881 and 1882 was as follows :—

Class.	Offences.		Total number of cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.	Total number of persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted or discharged after trial.	Percentage of column 7 to columns 7 and 8.
I.	II.		III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
I.	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	1881...	1,239	813	65·61	5,891	4,081	1,278	76·15
		1882...	1,182	794	67·17	5,938	3,939	1,220	76·35
II.	Serious offences against the person.	1881...	6,090	3,258	53·49	7,533	4,646	1,899	70 98
		1882...	5,854	3,186	54 42	7,211	4,392	1,842	70·45
III.	Serious offences against the person and property.	1881...	51,077	4,528	8·86	9,366	6,276	2,059	75·29
		1882...	50,561	4,386	8·67	9,368	5,984	2,336	71 92
IV.	Minor offences against the person.	1881...	51,890	3,479	6·70	9,612	5,872	2,306	71·80
		1882...	50.055	3,456	6·90	9,472	5,705	2,601	68 68
V.	Minor offences against property.	1881...	69,357	19,213	27·70	34,986	26.329	6,085	81·22
		1882...	68,863	18.769	27·25	33,756	25.184	5,870	81·09
VI.	Other offences not specified above.	1881 ..	17,081	14,821	86 76	35.237	31,043	2,951	91·31
		1882...	20,187	17,717	87·76	39,561	34,830	3,362	91·19

In classes I., II., IV., and VI., the convictions in cases show a little improvement; there is a slight falling off in classes III. and V. The convictions of persons under classes III. and IV. have also fallen off, but the decrease is not very marked.

Offences against coinage.—The number of cases during the year has decreased by 15 (from 222 to 207), chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, while the number of cases convicted has fallen off, principally in that province. In Oudh the number of convictions remains the same as last year. It is often difficult to obtain a conviction in cases of persons passing or attempting to pass counterfeit coin, in consequence of the courts insisting that the police should prove guilty knowledge on the part of the persons accused.

Rioting.—The number of cases, including cases of previous years, was :—

	1881.	1882.
North-Western Provinces	398	404
Oudh	327	290
	725	694

This crime, including the cases of previous years, shows a net decrease of 31 cases; it has increased by six cases in the North-Western Provinces and diminished by 37 in Oudh. Prosecutions have been more successful in Oudh, and less so in the other province than in 1881. The net result for the two provinces is a percentage of convictions of 67·5 for the year of report, as against 66·3 in 1881. Riots are as usual more prevalent in Oudh, which gives for 12 districts 282 cases during the year of report, while the 34 districts of the North-Western Provinces give a total of 374. The districts in which the greatest number of riots were reported were Bahraich 58, Sultanpur 43, Bara Banki 40, Hardoi and Gonda 38 each, Unao 22. In the North-Western Provinces Azamgarh had 48 such cases, Basti 31, Ballia and Gorakhpur 25 each, Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur had 15 and 16 respectively. This offence is still rife in Bahraich, though this year shows a considerable decrease compared with 1881. Convictions, moreover, have risen in that district from 29 to 36·26 per cent., which is satisfactory as far as it goes. The riots were for the most part agrarian.

Murders by robbers, dakaits, and poisoners.—*Robbers* committed 32 murders during 1882, against 39 in 1881, including 2 cases of the previous year: there were 34 cases for disposal, of which 13 were convicted, 9 acquitted, and 6 are still pending, leaving 6 in which no clue was obtained. *Dakaits* committed 5 murders during the year, the same number as in 1881. Including 2 cases of last year, there were 7 cases for disposal, of which 4 were convicted and 3 acquitted. There were 22 cases of murder by *poison* during the year (against 14 in 1881) and 3 remaining ones from the previous year, making a total of 25 cases, in 6 of which convictions were obtained, 13 were acquitted, 2 were pending at the close of the year, leaving 4 cases in which no clue was obtained. Robbery, dakaiti, and professional poisoning are the subjects of special report and are under a special officer.

Other murders.—In the year of report there were 348 cases, 253 in the North-Western Provinces and 95 in Oudh, showing an increase of 16 cases in the North-Western Provinces and of 9 in Oudh, or a total increase of 25 cases. There were 45 cases of the previous year, making a total of 393 cases for disposal. In 157 cases convictions were obtained, 107 cases were acquitted, 50 were pending at the close of the year, leaving 79 cases in which no clue was obtained.

Culpable homicide.—There were during the year 237 cases, against 290 cases in 1881. The percentage of convictions (56·9) was about the same as in the previous year. There is a falling off in the North-Western Provinces in this respect, and a considerable improvement in Oudh, where, with 21 fewer cases than in 1881, the percentage of convictions has risen from 46·7 to 55·3.

Rape.—The number of cases in 1882, including cases of previous years, was 332, against 334 in 1881. Ninety-two cases were prosecuted to conviction, giving a percentage of 27·6, which is slightly better than last year.

Grievous hurt.—This offence has slightly decreased in the year of report; there were 1,564 cases, against 1,611 cases in 1881. The percentage of conviction has risen

from 60·7 to 62·2. The causes which militate against successful prosecution in this class of offence were dwelt upon last year. The offence was, as in previous years, most prevalent in the Rohilkhand, Benares, and Fyzabad Divisions, which between them show 657 cases. The districts which show the largest amount of this crime in the North-Western Provinces are Sháhjahánpur, Bánda, Benares, Budaun, Farukhabad, and Agra. In Oudh, the crime is most prevalent in Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Hardoi, and Bara Banki. Gonda and Sultanpur have been most successful in dealing with this crime; Sháhjahánpur, Benares, Agra, and Bara Banki show badly, and Bahraich has been most unsuccessful of all.

Dakaiti.—The following statement shows the number of dakaiti cases by divisions:—

	Division.	1881.			1882.			*Convicted.*		*Percentage of convictions.*	
		Cases of the year.	Cases of previous years.	Total.	Cases of the year.	Cases of previous years.	Total.	1881.	1882	1881.	1882.
1	Meerut ...	17	1	18	12	...	12	...	...	...	...
2	Rohilkhand ...	23	4	27	36	6	42	9	12	33 3	28·5
3	Agra ...	24	1	25	18	2	20	10	4	40·0	20·0
4	Allahabad ...	7	2	9	16	...	16	5	8	55·5	50·0
5	Benares ...	7	8	15	4	6	10	6	2	40 0	20·0
6	Jhansi ...	6	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	16 6	...
7	Kumaun ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	1	...	100·0	...
8	Lucknow ...	7	3	10	5	2	7	2	2	20·0	28·5
9	Sitapur ...	5	...	5	1	2	3	2	1	40·0	33·3
10	Fyzabad ...	7	1	8	12	1	13	2	1	25 0	7·7
11	Rae Bareli ...	5	...	5	2	...	2	1	1	20·0	50·0
	Total ...	109	20	129	111*	20	131	39	31	30·2	23·6

* Includes all kinds of dakaiti.

Rohilkhand and Agra show as usual more cases of dakaiti than any of the other divisions. There was a serious case in the Agra district at the village of Ladhukhera, which had as its sequel a raid on Bichpuri in Gwalior. Of the 10 men sentenced by the Sessions Judge in this case—four to six years' and four to four years' rigorous imprisonment, and two to transportation for life—five were released on appeal to the High Court.

The following districts were very unsuccessful in dealing with dakaiti:—

	No. of cases.	No. convicted.
Meerut ...	6	0
Agra ...	5	1
Etah ...	5	1
Muttra ...	4	1

The following did well:—

	No. of cases.	No. convicted.
Cawnpore ...	4	4
Allahabad ...	5	4

Moradabad did fairly well with six convictions to 10 cases. In Oudh, Gonda did badly with 7 cases and only one conviction.

Robbery.—This crime decreased by 36 cases in 1882 as compared with 1881. The numbers of the two years are—in 1881, 484 cases, and in 1882, 448 cases; these numbers include in both instances cases of previous years.

The following table shows the districts which were most successful in dealing with robbery during the year:—

District.	Number of cases.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Bánda	8	8	100
Hamírpur	8	7	87
Pilibhít	8	7	87
Azamgarh	10	8	80
Saháranpur	4	3	75
Partabgarh	4	3	75

Mail robbery.—Eight cases were reported during the year, against 7 in 1881 and 11 in 1880; of the 8 cases 6 took place in the North-Western Provinces and 2 in

Oudh. In these cases 28 persons were supposed to have been concerned, and in 5 cases 14 persons were arrested, of whom 5 were convicted and 9 acquitted. The only one true case of mail robbery that took place in the North-Western Provinces occurred at Fatehgarh, and the police there arrested all 4 persons concerned and recovered the stolen articles, except a few of the silver ornaments that were in a packet. Two of the accused got six years' rigorous imprisonment each, the other two were acquitted. Both the Oudh cases happened in the Bahraich district, on the same night, within three hours, and within two miles of one another on the road to Lucknow, and both were clearly committed by the same persons. The police advertised the notes that were stolen, and at Fatehpur a man was arrested who cashed four of these notes, aggregating Rs. 3,000, at the treasury there; he gave up the name of the man from whom he received the notes, and he also was arrested. These men were convicted at Fatehpur and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. In the two cases which were reported in the Bulandshahr district the bags were recovered intact in both instances and suspicion fell on the postal carriers, that they in league with others had disposed of the mail bags with intention of getting persons obnoxious to them into trouble. One of them was reported to the postal authorities and suspended. The third case happened at Sháhjahánpur. Some robbers attacked travellers by night between the railway station and the post-office; the carrier was among the travellers and his mail bag, in the dark, was taken with the bundles of the travellers, but when the robbers discovered what it was they threw the bag away and carried off the bundles. In the Aligarh case the canal despatches were robbed by four men, but none of them were recognized at the time. The bag was recovered and the names of the four robbers ascertained. One of these men was arrested in Etah during February last and has been committed to the sessions. In the Moradabad case the police were successful in recovering the mail bag and in bringing three of the offenders to justice. The three offenders got four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Poisoning.—It is satisfactory to observe that this crime has steadily decreased since 1877, in which year the cases numbered 47; in the year under report they were only 14 in the North-Western Provinces. A similar decrease is also observable in Oudh. The following table illustrates this decrease :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
North-Western Provinces	47	46	38	35	22	14
Oudh	No returns for Oudh		15	11	8	5
Total ...	...	..	53	46	30	19

A separate report is submitted to the Government about this crime. Out of the 14 cases in the North-Western Provinces 5 were prosecuted to conviction; in Oudh, out of 5 cases 3 were convicted.

House-breaking and theft of all kinds.—In the North-Western Provinces, 19,011 cases of house-breaking were reported in 1882, against 18,178 cases in 1881, showing an increase of 833 cases. The percentage of convictions for 1882 was 12·61; in 1881 it was 13·56. This is unsatisfactory. Not only has the crime increased, but the police have been less successful in dealing with it. In Oudh, on the other hand, there is a decrease in the number of reported cases of 1,272, while the percentage of convictions has risen from 9·74 to 10·34. The percentage of convictions to cases reported for the two provinces together is 11·65, against 11·83 in 1881. The number of reported offences has decreased from 33,238 in 1881 to 32,799 in 1882. In house-breaking Meerut, Saháranpur, Sháhjahánpur, Jaunpur, and Ballia were last year singled out as having done badly, because with few cases reported they showed a low percentage of convictions. This year Meerut shows an improvement in convictions, the percentage having risen from 7·79 in 1881 to 12·74; but the number of reports has fallen from 552 to 416. In Saháranpur the reports and the percentage of convictions show no wide divergence from the returns of last year. Jaunpur has 991 reports, against 704 in

1881, and a percentage of convictions very slightly better than in that year. Ballia has increased its number of reports, and its percentage of convictions has risen from 8·2 to 12·80. Sháhjahánpur also shows a decided improvement both in number of reports, which have risen from 665 to 752, and in convictions, the percentage of which has risen from 8·57 to 10·23.

In the North-Western Provinces, 37,925 thefts of all sorts were reported, against 38,537 in 1881, a decrease of 612 cases. The enquiries were nearly as numerous as in the previous year, being 26,071 to 26,157. Over ten thousand cases, or a percentage of 26·57 on cases reported, were prosecuted to conviction; the percentage last year was 26·70. In Oudh 320 more cases were reported than in 1881, the enquiries decreased by 193, and the percentage of convictions fell slightly from its already low figure, 15·79 to 15·41. The total number of cases for the two provinces was 60,140, and the percentage of convictions 22·45, against 60,432 reported cases and a percentage of convictions of 22·75 in 1881.

Cattle theft.—This crime has decreased by 173 cases in the North-Western Provinces; but convictions are worse even than in the previous year, having fallen from 17·7 to 15·56 per cent. In Oudh the crime is less prevalent and the police have been more successful in dealing with it than in the North-Western Provinces, having prosecuted to conviction 30·29 per cent of the cases reported. This crime is no doubt a difficult one to deal with; but that in so large a number of cases prosecution could not be made, or failed, is much to be regretted, and more energy in dealing with this offence seems to be needed. At the same time, the returns do not show an increase in the number of offences, a fact which would seem to indicate that the crime has, on the whole, been kept in check. A table is given showing the number of cattle thefts reported and convicted from 1873 to 1882 inclusive. From this it will be seen that, excluding the year 1878, the circumstances of which were quite abnormal, although the number of cases annually reported has shown no great fluctuation during the last ten years, the percentage of convictions has steadily fallen off. It is true that if we add the cases of cattle theft in which convictions were obtained under section 411, Indian Penal Code (possession of the stolen animal), the percentage of convictions is at once doubled or nearly so; but then the figures showing the convictions under section 411 are available separately for the crimes to which they refer only for the years 1881 and 1882, so they are useless for comparison with the result of former years.

Cases of cattle thefts from 1873 *to* 1882.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
North-Western Provinces only.			
1873	4,311	1,295	30·03
1874	4,226	1,822	31·28
1875	3,829	1,098	28 67
1876	3,116	831	26·66
1877	3.921	1,307	33·33
1878	6,408	2,378	37·10
1879	3,755	999	26·60
1880	4,164	798	19·16
1881	4,260	756	17·74
1882	4,087	636	15·56

	Reported.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Cases of cattle theft	4,260	4,087	756	636	17·74	15·56
Add cases under section 411 which can be distinctly referred to cattle theft cases recorded in crime statement A.	1,084	1,017	788	804	72·69	79·05
Total ...	5,344	5,104	1,544	1,440	28·89	28·21

Attempts at house-breaking.—There were 15,760 cases this year, against 15,864 in 1881; there were 182 convictions, against 204 in 1881.

Mischief to cattle.—Three hundred and sixty-nine cases were reported, against 313 cases in 1881. One hundred and forty-seven cases were convicted, against 127 in 1881, or exactly the same percentage, *viz.*, 39.

Vagrancy and bad character.—The number of cases under the laws relating to bad livelihood is within one of that of 1881, 1,096 against 1,095. The police brought up 785 cases; the Magistrate ordered the institution of 254, and 57 were instituted by private individuals. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight persons were brought before the Magistrates charged with habitual bad livelihood; of these 1,368 were called on to furnish security for their good behaviour; 287 did so, and 1,081 failed to do so and were imprisoned in default; 609 of the persons brought up were discharged without being called on to furnish security, which points to a want of discretion in making use of the provisions of the law. The average amount of security demanded in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 87; in Oudh Rs. 108; the average for the provinces was Rs. 92. The average term of imprisonment in the North-Western Provinces in default of security was 8 months 13 days; in Oudh 9 months 21 days; for the two provinces 8 months 22 days. Among the persons imprisoned in default of security were 491 old offenders. In Oudh, as usual, by far the greater number of charges of bad livelihood were originated by the police, 238 cases to 9 cases by order of Magistrate, and one by a private person. In the North-Western Provinces 245 cases were instituted by order of a Magistrate, against 547 by police *suo motu* and 56 by private persons. The law was more frequently put in force in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Benares Divisions than elsewhere. The Magistrate of Budaun appears to have made freer use of it than others, having ordered 59 prosecutions; while the Magistrates of Fatehgarh, Benares, Azamgarh, and of the Jhánsi Division did not order the institution of a single case.

Excise and stamp cases.—There were, in 1882, 1,680 cases under the Excise law, against 1,586 in 1881; 173 cases under the Salt and Customs laws, against 163; and 61 cases under the Stamp Act, against 105.

Five thousand eight hundred and sixty persons charged with non-cognizable offences were brought before the Magistrates in the two provinces; 2,254 of these were acquitted and 3,601 were convicted. In the North-Western Provinces, 4,350 persons were brought to trial; 1,312 were acquitted and 3,035 persons, or 69 per cent., were convicted. In Oudh, out of 1,510 brought up before the Magistrates, 942 were acquitted. The number of cases in which the police were employed has decreased from 6,278 in 1881 to 4,511 in 1882.

The number of time-expired convicts on the police register at the end of 1881 was 54,362; at the end of 1882 it was 53,244. Seven thousand three hundred and one persons are said to have returned to an honest livelihood; 4,135 emigrated or died during the year; 1,893 were again convicted and imprisoned, but their names retained on the register.

Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ten persons were convicted during 1882 of the more serious sorts of crime. Of these, 3,769 persons were recognized as having been previously convicted before sentence was passed upon them, and 250 were so recognized after conviction. Of the districts which last year were considered negligent in recognizing old offenders (at any rate before conviction). Gonda is the only one which has wiped out the reproach, for in it 53 "habituals" were recognized before conviction and *none* after it, against 40 before conviction and 40 after it in 1881. Mainpuri is sensibly worse than in the previous year, for 52 persons were recognized there before and 29 after conviction in 1882, against 58 before and 17 after conviction in 1881. In Bulandshahr the number of persons recognized before conviction has decreased by 6, and so has the number recognized after conviction.

The subjoined table gives all the particulars as to absconded offenders:—

Province.	Number of men on register at end of year 1881.	Number of men added during the year.	Total.	Number of men apprehended during the year.	Number of men whose names were expunged by order of Magistrate	Number of ascertained deaths during the year.	Total.	Number of men on register at end of 1882.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North-Western Provinces ...	1,746	452	2,198	400	74	32	506	1,692
Oudh	838	182	1,020	179	178	25	382	638
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,584	634	3,218	579	252	57	888	2,330

Only one case of torture by the police occurred during the year, which was reported at the time. The offender, a constable of the Bareilly district, was transported for ten years; the other criminal in this case did not belong to the police; he also was transported for ten years. Another case was reported at Mirzapur; it was committed to the Sessions for trial, and the Judge in dismissing it expressed the opinion that no such charge should have been preferred.

The strength of the force of mounted police remained the same throughout 1882 as in the previous year—that is, for North-Western Provinces 487 men, and for Oudh 152.

The number of complaints made by village watchmen in Oudh about arrears of pay was considerably less than in 1881. There has been a slight increase in the number of resignations and dismissals for neglect of duty among these men, while judicial punishments have further decreased.

The regular police force was increased during the year by three head-constables and 16 constables at an additional cost of Rs. 122 per mensem. In the strength of the municipal police administered under Act XV. of 1873, there was a decrease of three jamadars, two dafadars, and 36 chaukidars; and in cost a decrease of Rs. 2,206 per annum. The decrease is due to several towns being removed from the operation of the Municipal Act and placed under that of the Town Police Act (XX. of 1856). In the cantonment police there has been a decrease in cost of Rs. 614-12-0 per annum, two head constables and five constables having been reduced at the Meerut cantonment. In the town police there has been a decrease in cost of Rs. 1,748 per annum, 29 chaukidars having been reduced and one jamadar added. In the village police there has been a net increase of 132 chaukidars, involving an additional cost of Rs. 11,727 per annum. An increase of 115 was found necessary at Bahraich. The next largest augmentation was at Aligarh, where an increase of 16 men resulted from the withdrawal of Act XX. of 1856 from five towns.

The statement of punishments inflicted upon members of the regular force shows the punishment of 1,088 officers in 1882 as compared with 1,017 in 1881, and of 1,981 men as compared with 2,146. A large proportion of these punishments were inflicted in the Government Railway Police and in the districts of Meerut, Mirzapur, and Moradadad. Thus there has been a considerable increase in the number of punishments inflicted on officers of the force, though the rank and file have been punished less frequently than in 1881. The severity shown in the case of the officers may have been necessary; but when 60 per cent. of the officers in one district have been punished in one way or other, it would seem that either unnecessary harshness has been shown, or that due care has not been taken in allotting to the district a fair share of competent men. The Government has again impressed upon Commissioners and Magistrates the necessity of maintaining a careful supervision over the award of punishments to the inferior officers, as nothing can well tend to make service in the force more unpopular among men of the class from whom it is desirable to draw its officers than frequent departmental punishments for errors of judgment or slight negligence which in other departments would be noticed with censure only.

The table of rewards shows an increase in the number of officers and men rewarded, but a considerable decrease in the amount distributed: Gházipur, Kheri, Bareilly, and Sultanpur show the greatest number of rewards given to chaukidars, but the table shows on the whole that chaukidars are not so freely rewarded as is desirable. The matter is one that has before been noticed: and the Inspector-General has been directed again to draw to it the attention of the Magistrates and District Superintendents of the districts where it was insufficiently attended to.

Criminal tribes.—Three tribes in these provinces are subjected to the provisions of Act XXVII. of 1871 and the rules framed thereunder—the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur and the Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah. The Sanauriahs of Lalitpur are not a hereditary caste, but consist simply of organized bands of plunderers recruited from all classes. The Act seems to have been carefully worked in Lalitpur, and what seems possible in the way of keeping the Sanauriahs in their homes was done. At the end of the year there were under observation 140 persons, forming 94 families, living in 22 villages. Of these 94 families, 69 hold small plots of land, while the remaining 25 families are without land and their means of subsistence are a matter of speculation. The sum of Rs. 200 has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Lalitpur, to be expended in defraying the expenses of informers and others who are sent to track Sanauriahs when absent on thieving expeditions. The Aheriahs and Haburahs of Etah are hereditary criminal tribes in the strict sense of the term. Very few Haburahs are now under observation. There were originally 98 registered Haburahs in four villages: but the inhabitants of three of these (now removed from the register), having founded a village of their own, known as Nagla Ram Lal, have settled down to a life of agricultural industry. The fourth village was deserted by its registered Haburahs, but as 15 persons of the caste have lately taken up residence there, it is at present kept on the register. Of the registered Aheriahs there are in all 133 families in 10 villages. Of these families 58 hold plots of land, those who have no land being said to live by making baskets and string. Seven Aheriahs returned from desertion during the year, of whom five were punished under the Act.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(*a*) *North-Western Provinces.*

The number of offences reported was 254,048, against 227,165 in 1881 and 167,899 in 1880. In the section on the administration of criminal justice in 1881 it was explained that "offences reported" in that year could not properly be compared with those of previous years, because as a rule only offences which were investigated by the police or came before a Magistrate used to be shown in the annual returns as "reported," whereas a Resolution of the Government of India had now required all offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, of which information was given, complaint made or cognizance taken, to be so shown. In practice, it is a matter of no small difficulty to obtain accurate information respecting "offences reported" as they are now defined, and the increase in their number in 1882 is probably due as much to stricter observance of the directions issued by the High Court as to more accurate registration of reports by the police, to which some Magistrates attribute the larger number of offences reported in their districts.

With the increase in the number of offences reported there was, of course, an increase in the number of "cases returned as true," that is to say, of cases in which the complaints were not dismissed under section 147, Act X., 1872, or in which Magistrates did not declare that the charges were false and that the offences never occurred. The number of cases returned as true was 210,387, against 198,893 in 1881.

The number of cases brought to trial was 98,259, against 92,673 in the previous year. The increase mainly occurs under the heads of cases under special and local laws, criminal trespass, criminal force and assault, mischief, offences against the lawful authority of public servants and against public justice, hurt and offences against the

public health. Prosecutions for such offences seem always to increase as serious crime diminishes. There was a falling off of 682 cases under the head of theft and of 158 under that of receiving stolen property.

The number of persons under trial was 179,031, against 166,180 in 1881, most of the increase occurring under the heads of criminal force and assault, mischief, and special and local laws.

Of the accused whose cases were disposed of, 46 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. In 1880 the percentage was shown as 27 only. But there can be no useful comparison between the two years. During 1881 and 1882 persons, withdrawal from the prosecution of whom under sections 188, 205, 209 or 210, Act X., 1872, operated (by sections 188 or 212) as an acquittal, have been shown as acquitted. Up to the end of 1880 such persons were as a rule not even registered as under trial. The more accurate system of registration which has now been adopted has rendered previous statistics of acquittals and discharges useless for comparative purposes.

The number of persons convicted was 95,144, against 92,619 in 1881. Convictions for breaches of special and local laws were most numerous: next come those for theft, and then those for voluntarily causing hurt. Of persons convicted under special and local laws, 12,382 were convicted under section 34 of the Police Act, 1861; 7,054 under the Municipalities Act, 1873; 3,779 under the Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; 2,867 under the Cantonments Act, 1880; 1,526 under the Public Gambling Act, 1867; 1,294 under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871; 1,015 under the Excise Act, 1881; 645 under the Arms Act, 1878; 578 under the Inland Customs Act, 1875, and Salt Act, 1882; 518 under the Railway Act, 1879; 397 under the Female Infanticide Act, 1870; 396 under the Stamp Act, 1879; 363 under the Opium Acts of 1857 and 1878; 119 under the Stage Carriages Act, 1861; and 92 under the Ferries Act, 1878. Of persons under trial under the several Acts, 86 per cent. were convicted under the Police Act, 82 per cent. under the Municipalities Act; 80 per cent. under the Canal and Drainage Act; 80 per cent. under the Cantonments Act; 82 per cent. under the Public Gambling Act; 41 per cent. under the Cattle Trespass Act; 77 per cent. under the Excise Act; 83 per cent. under the Arms Act; 90 per cent. under the Inland Customs and Salt Acts; 78 per cent. under the Railway Act; 78 per cent. under the Female Infanticide Act; 89 per cent. under the Stamp Act; 50 per cent. under the Opium Act; 75 per cent. under the Stage Carriages Act; and 67 per cent. under the Ferries Act.

There was a falling off in the number of cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in the number of persons concerned in them; but this is nominal, and is due to the practice of registering proceedings against nuisances (which obtains in the Lower Provinces) having been extended to these provinces. The result has been that the number of cases under chapter XXXIX., Act X., 1872, appears as 137 only, and of persons concerned in them as 352 only, against 1,333 and 6,221 respectively in 1881. Cases in which the person against whom the order was directed neither obeyed it nor appeared in court, either in person or by agent, and thus incurred the penalty provided in section 525, Act X., 1872, and cases in which the person simply obeyed the order by removing the nuisance complained of, have been excluded from the returns for 1882.

The number of original criminal cases disposed of by benches of Magistrates was 2,713; by unpaid Magistrates sitting singly, 13,541; by stipendiary Magistrates, 83,260; by courts of session, 1,405; and by the High Court, 7. Two thousand five hundred and eight persons were accused in the 1,405 cases which courts of sessions disposed of, and 68 per cent. of them were convicted. At the close of the year fewer cases were pending in those courts, and fewer persons under trial in them, than at the close of 1881. In the seven cases disposed of by the High Court, four persons were convicted and five acquitted.

The average duration of original cases calculated from date of apprehension or attendance on summons or otherwise was between four and five days in courts of

Magistrates, and calculated from date of commitment, 35 days in courts of session and 38 days in the High Court.

The total number of witnesses who attended the courts was 384,637, against 381,276 in 1881: namely, 121 the High Court, against 133; 13,710 the courts of session, against 13,100; and 370,806 the courts of Magistrates, against 368,043.

Of the 13,710 witnesses who attended courts of session, 9,265, or 68 per cent., were discharged on the first day; 2,198, or 16 per cent., on the second day; 1,018, or 7 per cent., on the third day; and 1,229, or 9 per cent., after the third day. In the previous year the percentages were 67, 17, 7, and 9 respectively. Of the 370,806 witnesses who attended courts of Magistrates, 342,059, or 92 per cent., were discharged on the first day; 23,496, or 6 per cent., on the second day; 3,911 on the third day; and 1,340 after the third day.

All witnesses who attended the High Court received their expenses. Of those who attended courts of session, 73 per cent. received their expenses; and of those who attended courts of Magistrates, less than 7 per cent.

Of the witnesses who attended courts of Magistrates, 43 per cent. received their expenses in Hamírpur, 18 per cent. in Sháhjahánpur, and 13 per cent. in Moradabad, Jhánsi, and Cawnpore; while 1 per cent. or less received them in Kumaun, Jaunpur, Benares, and Gházipur.

The sum paid to witnesses was Rs. 18,146, of which Rs. 1,931 were expended in High Court, Rs. 7,049 in courts of session, and Rs. 9,166 in courts of Magistrate.

Each witness to whom payment was made received on the average Rs. 15-15-4 in the High Court; Rs. 0-11-4 in courts of session; and Rs. 0-5-11 in courts of Magistrates.

The average sum paid to each witness to whom any payment was made varied in courts of Magistrates from Rs. 2-2-0 in Garhwál, Rs. 1-8-8 in Dehra Dún, and Rs. 1-0-8 in Agra, to Rs. 0-3-7 in Etah, Rs. 0-3-6 in Mainpuri, and Rs. 0-3-4 in Bijnor.

Of the witnesses discharged after examination, 69 per cent. were examined, and of the sum paid in courts of Magistrates to witnesses, 41 per cent. were awarded by Native Magistrates.

Orders have recently been issued by the High Court, after communication with the Government, with the object of securing more equable working of the rules as to the expenses of complainants and witnesses.

Notwithstanding the larger number of persons convicted, fewer persons were sentenced to death, to transportation, to rigorous imprisonment, and to whipping than in 1881. In not one of the preceding ten years were whippings so few as in 1882, and in only one of those years were fines so numerous.

The decrease in the number of whippings is, of course, directly attributable to the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{2}{41\text{-}54}$, which was published early in January, 1882, and made known to the courts by the end of that month.

Of the 4,687 persons who were whipped, 526, or 11 per cent., received five stripes and under; 1,133, or 24 per cent., from six to 10 stripes; 1,179, or 25 per cent., from 11 to 15 stripes; 869, or 19 per cent., from 16 to 20 stripes; 291, or 6 per cent., from 21 to 25 stripes; and 689, or 15 per cent., from 26 to 30 stripes.

Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-three, or 85 per cent., of the whippings were awarded on first convictions, and 694, or 15 per cent., on second convictions.

Three thousand three hundred and fifty-four, or 72 per cent., of the whippings inflicted were awarded for theft; 648, or 14 per cent., for dishonest receiving of stolen property; and 526, or 11 per cent., for lurking house trespass and house-breaking.

One hundred and twenty-one juveniles were whipped for offences other than those specified in sections 3 and 4 of the Whipping Act.

Whipping, it will be observed, was awarded in 22 per cent. of the cases in which it would have been legal sentence.

The number of persons fined was 64,227; the amount of the fines imposed Rs. 3,21,413, and the amount realised Rs. 2,79,099.

The percentage of fines realised to fines imposed (87) was larger than in any one of the preceding 20 years. The increase in the number of prosecutions under special and local laws is the principal cause of the number of persons fined being so much larger in 1882 than in 1881.

The number of persons from whom recognisance or security to keep the peace was required was 2,736; and of those required to furnish security for good behaviour under sections 504 and 505, Act X., 1872, 1,005. Recognisance or security to keep the peace was required from 390 persons in Fatehpur, 345 in Bánda, 202 in Sháhjahánpur, 189 in Gházipur, and 164 in Budaun; in Lalitpur from no one, in Azamgarh from only one person, and in Saháranpur from two only. Security for good behaviour was required from 99 persons in Gorakhpur, 89 in Aligarh, and 81 in Budaun; in Garhwál from no one, in Farukhabad from two persons, and in each of the districts of Basti and Azamgarh from four persons only.

Six hundred and forty-six persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing the security required for their good behaviour.

The number of appeals (cases) preferred to District Magistrates was 1,872, and of those disposed of 1,824. Of the 3,159 appellants whose appeals were disposed of during the year, the orders of Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed in their entirety in respect of 1,747, or 55 per cent.

The number of appeals (cases) preferred to courts of session was 2,571; and of those disposed of 2,422. Of the 3,384 appellants whose appeals were disposed of during the year, the orders of Magistrates were confirmed in their entirety in respect of 1,780, or 52 per cent.

Of the 822 convicts whose appeals to the High Court were disposed of during the year, the Court confirmed the orders of courts of session in their entirety in respect of 502, or 61 per cent.

Of the 14 persons against whose acquittal appeals preferred by the Government were disposed of by the High Court during the year, one was convicted and nine more were ordered to be re-tried. Thus the Government was successful in 71 per cent. of its appeals under section 272, Act X., 1872.

The average duration of appeals was nine days in courts of Magistrates, 15 days in courts of session, and 32 days in the High Court.

Revision cases were more numerous than in 1881, and the arrears heavier at the close of the year.

The receipts, including process fees, other court fees, fines, penalties of forfeited bonds, and sale proceeds of property disposed of under sections 172, 354, and 417, Act X., 1872, and section 27, Act V., 1861, are reported to have been Rs. 3,93,625—a sum less than one-fourth of the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of sessions courts and courts of Magistrates.

During the year rules were issued by the High Court regarding fines, deposits, penalties, and costs, and the record and payment of expenses of complainants and witnesses.

Since the close of the year the court has published a complete edition of its criminal rules and orders.

(b) Oudh.

On the last day of the year there were 199 tribunals open in Oudh, being four more than at the close of 1881. The Lucknow City Bench, consisting of 12 Honorary Magistrates, is counted as one tribunal. The staff of officers was as follows :—

	Europeans.			*Natives.*
	Covenanted.	Military.	Uncovenanted.	
In 1881 ...	20	20	14	151
„ 1882 ...	20	13	12	165

Besides 150 Stipendiary Magistrates, there were 60 Honorary Assistant Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates, of whom one was an European.

Inclusive of charges incurred by the Public Works Department on buildings, an item which appears in the accounts for the first time, the aggregate cost of all courts was Rs. 12,40,608. The receipts were Rs. 9,29,064. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 3,14,544, which is less by Rs. 1,04,970 than the deficit of 1881, when the cost of the courts was Rs. 12,84,456, the receipts Rs. 8,64,942, and deficit Rs. 4,19,514.

The number of offences reported in 1882 aggregated 75,693, exclusive of cases under the Criminal Procedure Code, being 3,654 below the figures for 1881.

Out of these 75,693 cases 3,416 were struck off by order of the Magistrate as frivolous or vexatious, and 7,293 were dismissed under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code ; the percentage of the total number of cases struck off or dismissed being 14·1, against 12·6 in 1881.

The greater part of these were complaints of hurt, criminal force, theft, robbery, cheating, mischief, criminal trespass, offences relating to marriage, defamation, and cattle-trespass.

Three hundred and fourteen cases were pending at the commencement of the year and 29,172 were brought to trial during the year, making a total of 29,486 cases before the courts, of which 351 remained undecided at the close of the year. In 1881, 27,642 cases were brought to trial, being 1,530 less than during the past year.

The number of persons brought to trial was 54,403, and as there were 601 under trial on the 1st January, there were altogether 55,004 under trial during the year, being 3,188 more than in 1881.

Of these 10,597, or 19·27 per cent., were discharged ; 14,786, or 26·88 per cent., were acquitted ; and 28,751, or 52·27 per cent., were convicted. Deaths, escapes, and transfers account for 98, and 772 were under trial at the close of the year.

False complaints were very common regarding kidnapping, extortion, robbery and dakáiti, cheating, fraudulent deeds, offences relating to documents, criminal breach of contracts of service, and defamation. In each of the above classes the number of cases returned as true was less than half the number reported. Out of 1,267 reports of mischief only 638 were returned as true ; but, notwithstanding the large number of false cases struck off, the proportion of convictions in the cases that were brought to trial was, as shown above, very low.

Though the attention of Magistrates was drawn to the advantage of making a more frequent use of the provisions of section 250 of Act X. of 1882, to check frivolous complaints, yet the number of cases in which compensation was awarded to complainants sank from 140 to 98.

In 713 cases 2,398 persons were called on to show cause why they should not give security for keeping the peace, 905 were discharged, and 1,446, or 60 per cent., were required to give security. In 1881, 2,078 persons in 616 cases were called on to

show cause why they should not be bound over, and from 1,235 persons, or 59 per cent., security was required.

Four hundred and twenty-five persons were tried as to their liability to furnish security for good behaviour, and 319 were convicted; the corresponding figures for last year being 516 and 382.

Proceedings in connection with local nuisances were taken in five districts only. The greater number (45) were in Lucknow city. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that Magistrates, in their anxiety to improve the sanitary condition of their districts, are inclined to strain the law under this head.

Though the number of offences reported was less than during 1881, the number of persons dealt with increased from 55,381 to 58,697, and the number of cases disposed of rose from 29,346 to 30,754.

The figures showing how persons were disposed of during 1881 and 1882 are as follow:—

	1881.	1882.
Died, escaped, or transferred	89	97
Discharged or acquitted	24,779	26,525
Convicted on regular trial	25,891	28,320
Ditto summary trial	3,087	2,058
Committed or referred	940	957
Remaining under trial	595	740
Average duration of each case	6·22	5·77

The percentage of convictions was much the same, being 52·3, against 51·7 in 1881.

Of the persons dealt with, 31,107 were arrested by the police, 2,050 were brought up on warrant, 25,734 appeared on summons, 1,212 appeared voluntarily, and two were received by transfer.

Honorary Magistrates disposed of 5,429 cases, involving 9,907 persons, being considerably more than in 1881, when 3,761 cases and 7,586 persons were disposed of. This increase is mainly due to the Lucknow Bench of Magistrates, who decided 3,581 cases, in which 6,126 persons were concerned.

The number of persons dealt with by tahsildárs rose from 13,013 persons in 1881 to 14,939. Native Assistants dealt with 3,176 persons more than in 1881, and European Assistants with 3,652 less than in that year.

The average provincial duration of trials fell from 6·22 in the previous year to 5·77 in the year under report.

The provincial percentage of successful prosecutions is 52.

The percentage of convictions by the several classes of tribunals are shown in the following comparative table:—

Tribunal.	*Percentage of convictions.*	
	1881.	1882.
Unpaid Magistrates	47·8	62·4
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates	48·7	64·6
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction { Native	52·0	50·9
{ European	64·9	63·1
Chief Magistrate of District	65·7	62·2
Deputy Commissioner under section 36, Act X. of 1872	73·9	62·5

The percentage of convictions was lower than in 1881 in all courts except those of unpaid Magistrates, where it rose from 47·8 to 62·4. This increase is accounted for by the greater number of offences against municipal bye-laws disposed of by these gentlemen.

Summary trials during 1832 decreased by 403, *viz.*, from 1,933 to 1,530, and of 46 officers who exercised these powers 10 were Deputy Commissioners. Out of 31,335 persons who were convicted, only 2,058, or less than 7 per cent., were found guilty on summary trial.

One hundred and eighty-eight cases were tried by Deputy Commissioners under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

The forms of punishment inflicted during the past two years are given in the following comparative statement :—

	1881.	1882.
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	2,484	2,068
Ditto ditto without ditto	5,271	5,834
Simple imprisonment	345	395
Fine with imprisonment	2,501	2,528
Do. without ditto	16,634	18,351
Whipping in addition to imprisonment	239	140
Ditto in lieu of other punishments	2,379	1,819
Persons ordered to give security, &c., for good behaviour and keeping the peace	1,615	1,741

In 1881 nine, and during the past year seven, persons were sentenced to transportation for short terms by Deputy Commissioners.

There was an increase in the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, but a decrease in the number of those who had to pass a portion of it in solitary confinement. Whipping fell off, but there was a great increase under the head of fines.

The falling off in the number of offenders whipped is due, in a great measure, in the Judicial Commissioner's opinion, to the publication of the views of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the subject.

As a rule fewer stripes were inflicted than in 1881 :—

	1881.	1882.
Percentage of persons sentenced to receive 10 stripes and under ...	32	40
Ditto ditto ditto 20 ditto ...	47	43
Ditto ditto ditto 30 ditto ...	20	15

Twenty-one boys were sentenced to be whipped for offences which would not be punishable with whipping if committed by adults.

The percentage of offences in which sentences of whipping were passed, calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping, was 21·69.

Inclusive of the amount unrealised at close of 1881, the amount of fines recoverable was Rs. 81,630, of which Rs. 63,402, or nearly 78 per cent., were recovered, against 72 per cent. in 1881. Out of Rs. 75,476 imposed during 1882, the sum of Rs. 60,903, or nearly 81 per cent., was realised. At the close of the year the outstanding fines amounted to Rs. 7,583.

The amount of compensation awarded out of fines to complainants was Rs. 17,147, as against Rs. 1,569 in 1881.

The number of appeals to Deputy Commissioners was 18 less than in 1881, being 601 as against 619.

In 26 per cent. of these the original sentence was reversed and in 10 per cent. it was modified.

The total number of witnesses examined by Magistrate fell from 84,692 in 1881 to 82,572.

The average cost per witness of the 44,016 dieted at the expense of Government was seven annas five pies, against seven and-a-half annas in 1881. The amount disbursed, Rs. 19,385, is less than the expenditure in 1881 by Rs. 1,919.

Considerable progress has been made in weeding records, but much still remains to be done, especially in Fyzabad, Gonda, and Sultanpur.

Inclusive of 37 cases, involving 68 persons, pending at the commencement of the year, there were 433 cases, 729 persons, before the sessions courts, of whom 257 were acquitted, 373 convicted; and 44 cases concerning 99 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were 464 cases and 806 persons before the courts.

The percentage of convictions was 68 in Rae Bareli, 61 in Lucknow, 58 in Fyzabad, and 49 in Sitapur. The average duration of each case from date fixed for hearing to date of decision was 1·12 in Sitapur, in Fyzabad 1·20, in Lucknow 3·26, and in Rae Bareli 4·44. The increase in Rae Bareli is due to the illness of the Sessions Judge during three months of the year, and the office having been vacant for three weeks. The average duration from date of commitment to date of decision rose from 41·11 days to 43.

The sentences passed by sessions courts are compared below :—

	1881.	1882.
Death	25	33
Transportation for life	70	54
Ditto for a term	94	93
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	79	83
Ditto dittto without ditto...	152	164
Simple imprisonment	6	2
Fine without imprisonment	4	8
Whipping in addition to imprisonment	3	...
Ditto in lieu of imprisonment	6	3

The fines inflicted by Sessions Judges amounted to Rs. 506 only, against Rs. 4,326 during 1881, and in no case was a fine of more than Rs. 50 inflicted. Rs. 342 were realised, of which Rs. 207 were on account of fines inflicted during the year. Rs. 305 were awarded as compensation and Rs. 131 were actually paid.

The number of trials with assessors decreased from 407 in 1881 to 379, in 311 of which the Judges agreed with the assessors.

The witnesses examined in the sessions courts were 3,720, against 3,963 in 1881. Of these witnesses 2,985 were detained one day, 522 for two days, 127 for three days, 66 for four days, 15 for five days, and five for six days.

Appeals to Commissioners increased from 1,100 in 1881 to 1,323. There were 36 cases pending at the close of the year, and the average duration was 7·09, against 8·82 days in 1881; 366 appeals were rejected, 621 sentences confirmed, 20 enhanced, 102 modified, 175 reversed, and in three cases the proceedings were quashed.

The cases of 1,224 persons came under revision of the sessions court. Of these 165 were taken up on application, 106 were rejected, the sentences of six were confirmed, new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of eight persons, the cases of 40 were referred to the Judicial Commissioner, and the cases of five were pending at the close of the year.

Commissioners called *suo motu* for 545 cases involving 1,059 persons, and returned after inspection those regarding 1,008 persons, being 95 per cent. Cases affecting 51 persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner.

The following statement of the work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court shows an increase in the number of persons whose cases were disposed of. The increase was 76 under appeals, 32 under revision cases, and 13 under report for confirmation of sentence of death. The total number of persons whose cases were pending at close of the year was 79, against 125 at the close of 1881. The average duration of appeals fell from 27· to 22·9 days, but the average duration of revisions rose from five to six days.

Number of persons involved in—

	1881.	1882.
Report for confirmation of capital sentence	20	34
Appeals	251	357
Revision side.		
Application by parties	118	107
References by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners ...	231	219
Cases called for *suo motu* by Judicial Commissioner ...	572	627
Total ...	1,192	1,314

Of the 34 persons sentenced to death six were released, three were transported for life, and the sentences of the remaining 25 were confirmed.

5.—Prisons.

The daily average population during the year was 25,602·76, as compared with 28,068·54 in the preceding year. The details of the jail population for the year under review and its six immediate predecessors are given in the following table:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Received during the year	Convicts ...	51,610	63,772	88,223	49,625	46,502	45,519	43,225
	Under-trial,	48,901	66,303	84,997	49,386	46,272	46,449	43,818
	Civil ...	3,508	2,963	3,365	2,789	2,683	2,699	2,571
Total ...		1,04,019	133,038	176,585	101,800	95,457	94,667	89,614
Daily average number	Convicts ...	26,698·00	26,536·00	37,323·00	32,912·00	27,672·75	26,477·00	24,066·00
	Under-trial,	1,450·25	1,924·75	2,151·00	1,373·00	1,259 50	1,342 55	1,305·25
	Civil ...	349·65	279·25	310·33	263 85	203·24	248 99	231·51
Total ...		30,497·90	28,740·00	39,784·33	34,548·85	29,175·49	28,068·54	25,602·76
Sentenced to imprisonment during the year.		43,577	53,983	73,221	41,514	39,391	38,776	37,934

This table affords satisfactory evidence of the great decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment when compared with the abnormal years 1877 and 1878, and also shows a steady decrease when compared with the normal years 1876, 1880, and 1881. The average number of prisoners in 1882 was 5·4 in every 10,000 of the general population of the province, against six in 1881.

Among the prisoners released during the year, 4,091 were classed as competent to earn remissions under the good conduct rules, while the number who actually gained a remission was 416, *i.e.*, 10·11 per cent. of the whole number. In 1881 the number who gained a remission was 379, or 9·5 per cent. of the whole number. The bulk of the remissions are earned by prisoners in the central jails, a very large proportion of the population of which are competent to earn remissions. The great divergence in practice that exists between the several provinces of the Empire in respect to remissions of sentences has recently been discussed, with the result that it did not appear necessary to make any material change in the direction of making remissions of sentences more easy of attainment in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It has, however, been proposed that, in future, life convicts not transported beyond seas should be admitted to the benefit of the remission rules, except when they belong to classes of professional criminals who cannot with safety be released; but this question has not yet been settled.

Of the 23,144 prisoners in jail at the close of 1882, 1,386 were females, who belonged to the following classes:—

Married	811
Unmarried	88
Widows	487

The number of juvenile prisoners was 208, of whom only 16 were girls. All of these prisoners except 22 were confined in separate wards of the central prisons, where they are kept entirely apart from the rest of the convicts and are taught and trained, as far as this is possible, on a plan modelled upon the system of a reformatory. The Lieutenant-Governor in his visits to the central jails has made particular inquiries into the condition and general discipline of the boys in the separate wards and into the question of providing employment or protection for them on their release. But this latter question is by no means easy to solve. Where the boys have parents and guardians, the local officers can take care that on release they are sent to their homes or that some responsible person receives them at the jail door. But many of the children belong, on their conviction, to wandering or criminal tribes or to vagrants, or have lost their parents; and of this class the reclamation, after the expiry of their sentence, is most difficult. There is indeed a law, though it is practically obsolete (Act XIX., 1850), which enables a Magistrate to bind such children as apprentices. But artizans or craftsmen will very rarely undertake the care of children with such antecedents; while the social system of India, which divides crafts into castes, seriously limits the openings for the employment of houseless, and perhaps casteless, children. The introduction into Upper India of large manufactories under European superintendence may give a better chance of providing these boys with a livelihood.

Short sentences have been relatively more frequent than in 1881, while at the same time sentences of transportation for life have been more common.

Orders were given during the year for the release of four life convicts in the Agra Prison, who had been over 20 years in jail; and the question whether life transportation convicts may obtain release after 20 years when confined in central prisons, in the same manner as when deported to the Andamans, having been raised, measures are under preparation which may, at least to some extent, prevent any positive disadvantage to convicts who are detained in prisons in India instead of being transported in accordance with their sentence. Meanwhile, there are not at present in the jails any convicts who have been as long as 20 years in confinement.

Of the convicts in jail on the last day of 1881, 28·77 per cent. had been previously convicted; and of those admitted during 1882, 14·96 had been so convicted, 89·06 per cent. of these prisoners were recognised in the courts before conviction; a percentage which shows that the courts generally kept a careful watch for old offenders. Much has already been done to segregate old offenders in the jails and to subject them to special discipline, and further measures in the same direction are under consideration.

Twenty-eight prisoners escaped during the year, and 124 who had escaped in 1881 and former years were uncaptured at its close. Considering the numbers of the jail population the escapes were few, and they were due in almost every case to the connivance or carelessness of the warders on duty. The principal preventive against escapes is unquestionably effective watch and ward, rather than the supposed security of the quarters in which the prisoners are confined; and the right remedy for ineffective watch and ward lies in bettering the position and prospects of the jail establishment. Something has been already done towards improving their pay and attracting a superior class of men; but there can be no doubt that the service is, for many obvious reasons, unpopular.

The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole fair, as evidenced by the great diminution in punishments. A few serious crimes were, however, committed. In two cases prisoners were murdered by their follow-convicts, and in a third one convict was brutally assaulted by another. In three cases prison officials were assaulted. Orders have been issued with a view to rendering murderous assaults by convicts more difficult of commission for the future. The total number of punishments inflicted was 5,521 on an average number of 24,006 convicts, or 22·94 punishments

for every 100 convicts. The following table shows in detail the punishments inflicted during 1881 and 1882 :—

	By criminal courts.	By jail officers.					Total.
		Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	
1881 ...	42	582	1,027	1,378	3,422	684	7,135
1882 ...	29	553	982	1,799	1,562	596	5,521

There has been a large decrease in the number of punishments, and a very marked decrease in the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted. Solitary confinement with reduced diet has to some extent taken the place of whipping, and it does not appear that prison discipline has suffered through the less frequent use of the cane.

Of the prisoners released during the year 3,458 had been under instruction; 2,604 of these were unable to read or write when admitted to prison, and 959 were still unable to read or write when released; 180 were able to read and write well when admitted, and their numbers had increased to 613 on release. The chief success has been attained with boys, the adults having learnt very little.

Eight hundred and seventeen prisoners were employed during the year as prison officers, of whom no less than 262 were visited with reduction or other punishments. In connection with the steps that are being taken to improve the status of the warder class, measures are being introduced in order to try, experimentally, whether better treatment and more encouragement will not get better work out of the convict warders. The class is capable of doing good service if the men are carefully selected and considerately treated.

New and carefully-prepared diet scales were introduced in the latter part of the year. There has not yet been sufficient time to test their efficacy.

The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days was 20,959·45, and 37·08 per cent. of these were employed on manufactures, as compared with 38·09 per cent. in 1881. Out of 55,057 prisoners employed on various industries, 13,100, or over 23 per cent., were employed in the crafts followed by them before imprisonment. A considerable number of prisoners were employed on repairs and additions to jails and on the construction of new jails, but no prisoners were employed on other public works. The subject of the employment of prisoners on extramural labour has for some time past engaged the consideration of the Government and continues to do so.

The cost of the guarding and maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 39-0-2½ per head in 1882, as compared with Rs. 35-15-7¾ per head in 1881. This cost was made up as follows :—

	1881.	1882.	1881, per head.	1882 per head.
Average number	27,160·25	24,716·75	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	3,83,754	3,81,078	14 2 0¾	15 6 8½
Establishment	3,72,537	3,81,492	13 11 5½	15 6 11½
Police guard	85,026	83,231	3 2 1½	3 5 10½
Hospital	28,755	25,095	1 0 11½	1 0 2½
Clothing	57,502	55,347	2 1 10½	2 3 10
Contingencies	41,036	34,175	1 13 2½	1 8 7
Printing	7,936	3,802		
Total ...	9,77,146	9,64,220	35 15 7¾	39 0 2½

As in 1881, the profits per head of prisoners sentenced to labour are very low compared with the returns of other provinces. There are, however, a few jails in

which the profits per head are large as compared with the provincial average: for example, the Agra Central Prison and the district jails at Cawnpore and Dehra Dún show profits of over Rs. 20 per head in each case. In the central jails generally the profits have been smaller than in 1881. The profits realised on the capital employed amounted to Rs 31-1-5 per cent., the smaller jails showing more profitable working than the larger ones. The Agra and Bulandshahr District Jails show marvellous profits of Rs. 257-15-7 and Rs. 107-3-7 per cent. respectively, which lead to a doubt whether the system of appraisement is uniform. These variations of profit are, perhaps, due to some extent to a different system of account; but they are in part explained by the greater custom given to jails elsewhere in the manufacture of materials for Government departments and to the large number of prisoners employed in building at some of the central prisons in these provinces.

The cost of maintenance, excluding building charges, was Rs. 9,64,220, and the net cost was Rs. 8,03,538, which falls at Rs. 33 per head of all convicts. A further sum of Rs. 35,010 was expended on the maintenance of the under-trial prisoners who were kept in separate lock-ups. The daily average number of these prisoners was 654·50.

Judged by the number of admissions into hospital and the number of deaths from all causes, the health of the convicts during the year was good, the death-rate being 2·28 per cent. of average strength, against 2·34 per cent. in 1881. As a rule, the jails were well able to receive the number of prisoners sent to them during the year, though in some cases the maximum number on particular occasions exceeded the legitimate number for which accommodation was available. There were 44 cases of cholera, of which 22 were fatal.

6.—Civil Justice.

(*a*) *North-Western Provinces.*

The number of original suits instituted in the civil courts subordinate to the High Court in the year 1882 was 87,046, and of those disposed of 86,956. In the previous year the numbers were 86,178 and 87,110 respectively. Thus more suits were instituted and fewer disposed of in 1882 than in 1881.

There was an increase in the number of suits instituted in the Mainpuri, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Cawnpore, Bánda, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, and Mirzapur districts; and a decrease in the districts of Saháranpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Moradabad, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Agra, Farukhabad, Azamgarh, Benares, and Gházipur.

No particular causes have been assigned by District Judges for either increase or decrease of litigation in their districts. Reference to the agricultural report on the rabi harvest of 1882 seems, however, to show generally that where crops were good litigation was brisk, and that where they were bad or indifferent litigation fell off.

In every district except Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Gházipur, more suits were pending at the end than at the commencement of the year. This general increase of arrears, which occurs in all courts but those of Subordinate Judges, is mainly attributable to the courts having been closed for six consecutive weeks towards the end of the year during the Daschra, Muharram, and Kartiki Puranmáshi holidays.

A minor cause of the increased arrears is the operation of the recent rules respecting the grant of privilege leave to judicial officers. Formerly, when a Subordinate Judge or Munsif fell ill, he applied for such privilege leave as he was entitled to and obtained it on full pay. Now, when forced through illness to seek respite from work, he applies for privilege leave for a week or a fortnight on half pay, and no officiating appointment is deemed necessary for so short a period. The health of the Subordinate Judge or Munsif may, however, be such that short extensions of leave have

to be granted, and because each extension is short, his appointment continues unfilled and his court closed. To this cause must be attributed most of the arrears that accrued in the courts of the Subordinate Judge of Agra and the Munsif of Mariahu in 1881 and in the court of the Munsif of Shámli in 1882.

The description of the suits instituted was much the same as in the previous year. Where, as in the case of suits for goods sold, there is any noticeable difference, it is probably due in great measure to more accurate classification. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was smaller than in the previous year, most of the decrease occurring in courts of Subordinate Judges, where, however, more suits were instituted than in 1881.

The percentage of suits contested to suits disposed of was 31·32, against 31·03 in the preceding year. In that year the percentage was 25·5 in the Lower Provinces and 31 in the Panjáb.

The average duration of contested suits was 62 days, and of uncontested suits 26, as compared with 56 and 25, respectively, in the previous year. Most of this increase in the duration of suits is attributable to the causes mentioned above as having conduced to the general increase of arrears.

The number of miscellaneous cases (Judicial) before the civil courts subordinate to the High Court during the year was 18,898—that is, 23 per cent. larger than in the previous year. Among these cases were 389 applications for declaration of insolvency; 340 commissions received from other courts for examination of witnesses; 402 applications for permission to sue or to appeal *in formâ pauperis;* 9 cases under section 14, Act XVIII. of 1879; 319 cases regarding the property of intestates under section 7, Regulation V. of 1799, in which a claimant appeared; 1,366 applications under Regulations I. of 1798 and XVII. of 1806, of which 111 were by mortgagors for redemption and 1,255 by mortgagees for foreclosure; 20 applications under Act XIX. of 1841; 1,006 applications for certificates of administration of estates of minors under Act XL. of 1858; 24 applications respecting the custody or guardianship of minors under Act IX. of 1861; 31 applications regarding the care of lunatics' estates and the guardianship of their persons under Act XXXV. of 1858; 691 applications for certificates under Act XXVII. of 1860; and 22 applications under section 265, Act. IX. of 1872, for winding up the business of firms after the termination of partnership.

There was an increase of miscellaneous cases (Judicial) of every description except applications for leave to sue or to appeal *in formâ pauperis*, and applications by mortgagors and mortgagees under Regulations I. of 1798 and XVII. of 1806.

Of the 389 applications for declaration of insolvency, 98 were granted, 83 were rejected, 100 were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 108 remained pending at the close of the year. Little progress was made in satisfying claims admitted. Seventy-seven per cent. of the applications filed during the year were made by judgment-debtors under arrest or imprisonment. Only one decree-holder applied that his judgment-debtor might be declared an insolvent.

As in the previous year, applications to sue or to appeal *in formâ pauperis* were most numerous in the Jaunpur district..

Applications by mortgagors for redemption were most numerous at Jhánsi (36) and Gházipur (18), and by mortgagees for foreclosure at Cawnpore (301), Gorakhpur (172), Azamgarh (132), Mainpuri (128), and Bánda (101).

Of the certificates of administration applied for under Act XL. of 1858, 686, or 30 per cent. more than in 1881, were granted, and the court-fees paid on them amounted to Rs. 22,636, or 121 per cent. in excess of the sum paid in 1881. Of 46 applications where Collectors advanced funds for action under Act XL. on behalf of minors succeeding to large landed estates, 40 were granted.

Applications under Act XIX. of 1841 were made at Azamgarh, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Sháhjahánpur; and under Act IX. of 1861 at Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Mirzapur.

There was a falling off in the number of certificates granted under Act XXVII. of 1860, but the amount of court-fees paid on them was larger than the sum paid on such certificates in 1881.

Applications under section 265, Act IX. of 1872, were more than three times as numerous as in the previous year. They were filed in the district courts at Agra (7), Cawnpore (5), Saháranpur (4), Allahabad (2), Aligarh (2), Meerut (1), and Jalaun (1).

The average duration of miscellaneous cases (Judicial) was slightly less than in 1881.

The number of appeals from decrees before the courts during the year was 11,315, or 5 per cent. larger than in 1881. Of these appeals, 1,890 were pending from the previous year, 9,303 were newly instituted, and 122 were remands under section 562 of the Code, reviews under section 626, and revivals under sections 558 and 560.

Of the 9,425 appeals instituted and received on remand, review and revival during the year, 736 were from the decisions of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 895 from decrees of Subordinate Judges, and 7,794 from decrees of Munsifs.

Of the 11,315 appeals for disposal, 8,713 were disposed of—namely, 5,092 by Subordinate Judges and Judges of courts of small causes exercising powers under section 51, Act XI. of 1865, 3,539 by District Judges, and 82 by the Commissioner of the Jhánsi Division.

The average duration of appeals from decrees was 66 days, against 61 in the previous year.

The result of the appeals that were heard was that 58 per cent. of the decrees appealed from were left undisturbed by Subordinate Judges and 60 per cent. by District Judges; 15 per cent. modified by Subordinate Judges and 13 per cent. by District Judges; 20 per cent. reversed by Subordinate Judges and 23 per cent. by District Judges; and 7 per cent. remanded by Subordinate Judges and 4 per cent. by District Judges.

There were fewer miscellaneous appeals (Judicial) before the courts than in the previous year, and fewer were disposed of. Of the 580 appeals of this description that were disposed of, 42 were heard by the Additional Subordinate Judge of Agra, 520 by District Judges, and 18 by the Commissioner of the Jhánsi Division.

The number of these appeals pending at the close of the year was 35 per cent. larger than when the year commenced; and the average duration of those disposed of was 22 days longer than in 1881.

The number of applications for execution of decrees before the courts was 109,948, or larger by 8 per cent. than in the previous year.

Four thousand eight hundred and forty-six* decrees were transferred to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the largest numbers transferred by single courts being:—

230	by the	Munsif of	Agra.
192	ditto	ditto	Muhammadabad Gohna.
191	ditto	ditto	Aligarh (Haváli).
179	ditto	ditto	Mahában.
162	ditto	ditto	Gháziabad.
156	ditto	ditto	Bijnor.
123	ditto	ditto	Tilhar.
112	ditto	ditto	Rasra.
101	ditto	ditto	Deoband.

In the previous year the number of decrees transferred to Collectors was 3,703 only.

*Agra ...	...	...	627
Allahabad	...	...	88
Aligarh	...	...	424
Azamgarh	...	...	279
Bareilly	...	...	174
Benares	...	...	27
Bánda...	...	...	85
Cawnpore	...	...	140
Farukhabad	...	...	220
Gházipur	...	...	282
Gorakhpur	...	...	351
Jaunpur	...	...	34
Meerut	...	...	441
Mirzapur	...	...	15
Moradabad	...	...	463
Mainpuri	...	...	342
Saháranpur	...	...	636
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	464
Jhánsi...	...	...	21
Jalaun...	...	...	25
Lalitpur	...	...	8
	Total	...	4,846

The transfer of decrees to Collectors has the effect of making the proceedings of the courts in executing their decrees look less successful than they really are. Applications on which satisfaction was obtained in full and in part are reported as being 20 per cent. and 17 per cent. If, however, to these figures there be added the 4,846 cases in which decrees were transferred to Collectors, because there was something to sell and therefore full or partial satisfaction to be had, the percentage of fructuous applications becomes 42.

On 1,250 applications, moieties of the salaries of 1,150 judgment-debtors, of whom 910 were public officers and 240 railway servants, were ordered to be withheld under section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Of the public officers 486, and of the railway servants 54, were drawing salaries of ten rupees or less; and in their case, as well as in that of those judgment-debtors whose salaries exceeded ten and did not exceed twenty rupees, the orders of attachment must, of course, have been made before the 1st of June, 1882.

The effect of the amendment of clause (*h*) of section 266 of the Code will probably be to reduce attachments of salaries to less than one-fourth of their former number. In 1880 the salaries of thrice as many public officers and railway servants were attached as in 1882. In the Farukhabad district, where the salaries of 550 public officers were attached in 1880, those of 66 only were attached in 1882.

The number of witnesses summoned to give evidence or produce documents at the hearing of original suits was 198,431, and of parties and witnesses examined 141,722; the numbers in the previous year having been 194,421 and 139,819 respectively.

The sum paid to witnesses for travelling and other expenses was Rs. 1,04,067, being Rs. 34,850 less than in 1881. This decrease is due to the operation of the revised rules made by the High Court and published in its Circular Order No. 2 of 1882.

The cases instituted in the High Court were:—

Original suits	5
Appeals from original decrees	130
Appeals from appellate decrees	1,455
Appeal under section 10 of the Letters Patent	1
First appeals from orders	191
Second appeals from orders	76
Miscellaneous cases (Judicial)	338

and those disposed of—

Original suits	5
Appeals from original decrees	112
Appeals from appellate decrees	1,497
Appeals under section 10 of the Letters Patent	4
First appeals from orders	152
Second appeals from orders	92
Miscellaneous cases (Judicial)	320

The average duration of original suits was 59 days, of appeals from original decrees 407 days, of appeals from appellate decrees (including appeals under section 10 of the Letters Patent) 228 days, of first appeals from orders 148 days, of second appeals from orders 143 days, and of miscellaneous cases (Judicial) 121, and 108 days in contentious and non-contentious proceedings respectively.

Cases in which records are called for under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, cases referred under section 617 of the Code, section 205 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, and section 18 of the Ajmír Court's Regulation, 1877, and application under sections 22, 25, 558, 560, 592, and 623 of the Code are classed as miscellaneous cases (Judicial) in the High Court.

During the year 1882 the records of 207 cases were called for under section 622.

The total income of the civil courts of the provinces, including the High Court, during 1882 amounted to Rs. 22,59,769, against Rs. 22,59,653 in 1881.

That the income of the courts continued stationary notwithstanding the general increase of business is due, partly, to the small number and value of the appeals preferred to the High Court from original decrees, and to the consequent falling off in the receipts from court fees in that court, and partly to the reductions made at the end of 1881 in the table of fees for the service and execution of processes.

In 1882 the number of appeals preferred to the High Court from original decrees was 130 only, against 148 in 1881. The small value of those appeals may be inferred from the fact that in 1882 the number of stamps of the value of one thousand rupees filed in the court was 8 only, while in 1881 it was 18.

Notwithstanding that the number of processes served and executed by peons was in 1882 larger by nearly 8 per cent. than in 1881, the amount of the fees charged for such processes was in 1881 larger by nearly 9 per cent. than in 1882.

In 1879, the last year throughout the whole of which fees for the services of peons were charged on the scale prescribed under Act XI. of 1863, the receipts in the courts subordinate to the High Court were Rs. 3,22,620: under the table now in force they were Rs. 3,24,943 in 1882. In the provinces generally, therefore, there is no appreciable difference between the incidence of the fees on the former scale and their incidence under the present table.

Under the former scale process-fees were levied according to the distance of the court which was to cause the process to be served from the place where the service was to be effected: under the present table uniform rates are levied, irrespective of distance.

There was again an increase in the sum levied as duty and penalties on instruments not duly stamped.

Judicial Record Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 82,665, exceeding those of the previous year by over Rs. 2,000. That notwithstanding the reduced cost of copies from the 1st August last, when the system of collecting copying charges by means of impressed stamps was introduced, the income of the fund was maintained is due to a large number of copies having been granted than in the previous year.

The promptness with which applications for copies are now complied with, and the remission of court fees in the case of copies furnished for the private use of the persons applying for them, sufficiently explain the greater demand for copies.

The central nazarat system is working smoothly and well in respect both of accounts and of process-serving.

The 1,213 process-serving peons employed in the provinces, outside the Jhánsi Division, served and executed 349,165 processes (reckoned in the manner prescribed in Rule X. at page 64 of the Civil Rules and Orders of the High Court). Each peon, therefore, served an annual average of 288 processes, a number closely approaching that laid down in Rule IX. of the rules made under section 22 of Act VII. of 1870.

The notes of inspection of subordinate courts received from District Judges prove the administrative business of the civil courts to be generally conducted in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

During the year rules were issued by the High Court respecting the travelling and other expenses of witnesses, administration accounts, the classification, registration and arrangement of English correspondence in district and sessions courts, the distribution and preservation of circulars, the classification and arrangement of books in libraries, the duties of munsarims, the regulation of departmental cash accounts, and the receipt and disposal of intestate and other property in district courts.

A complete edition of the Extant Civil Rules and Orders of the High Court was published in August, 1882.

(b) *Oudh.*

The number of suits instituted in the several civil and rent courts of Oudh during the year 1882 was 87,761, the increase being, as in 1881, nearly ten thousand more than in the preceding year. The figures given below show the institutions in the several classes of courts during the past three years. It will be seen that the increase is general, but that it is greatest in suits under the Oudh Rent Act.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	Increase.
Ordinary civil courts	... 38,149	43,777	47,402	3,625
Small cause courts	... 4,717	5,024	5,648	624
Rent courts (Act XIX. of 1868) ...	... 25,218	29,053	34,711	5,658
Superior courts	... ...	...	1	1
Total	... 68,084	77,854	87,762	9,908

The total value of the property concerned in these suits was Rs. 1,16,20,320, being Rs. 53,41,602 more than in 1881.

Ordinary civil courts.—Though the number of suits instituted in the ordinary civil courts exceeded the number instituted during 1881 by 3,625 only, the number for the year under report being 47,402, the value of the subject-matter of these suits was more than double that of the previous year's suits, being Rs. 1,04,05,137, against Rs. 51,28,863. This increase in the value of property in litigation was greatest in Fyzabad, where the total value rose from Rs. 11,47,097 to Rs. 51,50,088 ; the average value of each suit being Rs. 340.

The description of the more numerous kinds of suits for the two years is shown below :—

	1881.	1882.	Difference.
Contract in writing	13,675	13,807	+ 675
Ditto not in writing	8,263	9,009	+ 746
On account stated	2,759	3,428	+ 669
Money had and received	1,020	1,287	+ 267
Goods sold	2,055	2,431	+ 376
Breach of contract	1,477	1,563	+ 86
Moveable property	4,829	5,196	+ 367
Damages	1,856	2,219	+ 363
Immoveable property	4,757	5,302	+ 545

The number of suits filed during the past two years in the courts of each grade was as follows :—

	1881.	1882.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	4,196	3,792
Subordinate Judges and Munsifs	39,512	43,528
District Judges	69	82

Trial of suits.—The number of suits disposed of by ordinary courts of original jurisdiction aggregated 47,490, being 1,915 in excess of the figures for 1881, and the manner in which they were disposed of during both years is shown in the following table :—

	1881.	1882.	Difference.
Transferred	...	...	...
Disposed of without trial.			
Plaints rejected or returned	537	823	+ 286
Dismissed for default	7,634	8,137	+ 503
Withdrawn with leave	2,672	2,057	− 615
Disposed of without contest.			
Compromised	4,223	5,352	+ 1,129
Decreed on confession	6,441	6,570	+ 129
Ditto *ex parte*	4,238	4,491	+ 253
Dismissed ditto	925	938	+ 13
With contest.			
For plaintiff	11,828	11,501	− 327
For defendant	6,489	7,081	+ 592
On reference to arbitration.			
For plaintiff	460	406	− 54
For defendant	128	134	+ 6
Pending	5,193	6,340	+ 1,147

The following table shows the class of court by which these suits were decided:—

	Number of suits.	Percentage.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	3,776	7·95
Munsifs	28,507	60·00
Subordinate Judges	15,143	31·88
District Judges	64	·13

There was a considerable decrease in the average duration of suits as shown in the following figures:—

	1881.	1882.
Average duration of contested suits	66	58
Uncontested suits	38	34

Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners show the lowest average duration, 27 days for contested and 19 for uncontested cases. The average in courts of Munsifs is a little below that of Subordinate Judges' courts. Though the average duration in the courts of District Judges fell from 103 to 94 days as regards uncontested cases, it rose from five to seven months in contested cases.

Of the 6,224 miscellaneous cases disposed of, nearly two-thirds, or 65 per cent., were contested, 2,423 being decided in favour of the plaintiff and 1,683 in favour of the defendant; 1,195 were struck off without trial, 216 were compromised, 201 were decreed on confession, 505 were decreed or dismissed *ex parte*, and nine were referred to arbitration. In contested cases the average duration was 26 days, and in uncontested cases it was 21 days.

The number of appeals before District Judges and Subordinate Judges increased from 4,440 in 1881 to 5,011 during the year under report. A comparative statement of the figures for both years is given below :—

	1881.	1882.	Percentages. 1881.	Percentages. 1882.
Total number of appeals for trial	4,440	5,011		
Rejected	50	65	1·12	1·36
Transferred	...	2		
Dismissed for default	116	197	3·81	3·93
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	30	51	1·33	1·55
Modified	8	8		
Reversed	13	11		
Remanded	4	8		
Contested.				
Confirmed	1,955	2,569	44·00	51·26
Modified	245	329	5·51	6·56
Reversed	507	586	11·44	11·69
Remanded	304	412	6·84	8·22
Remaining	1,208	773	27·43	15·42

District Judges disposed of 191 miscellaneous appeals, of which eight were confirmed and one reversed without contest, and of the contested ones 100 were confirmed, four modified, 45 reversed, and 16 remanded. There were 30 appeals pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 64·61 days. Thirteen miscellaneous appeals were disposed of by Subordinate Judges.

There were 620 appeals for disposal in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, against 438 in the preceding year; 95 being appeals from original decrees and 525 from the decrees of appellate courts. A comparative statement of the figures for both years is given :—

	1881.	1882.	Percentages. 1881.	Percentages. 1882.
Rejected	49	109	11·65	18·39
Dismissed for default	2	5		
Heard ex parte.				
Confirmed	2	2	2·5	·96
Modified	5	2		
Reversed	4	2		

Contested.

	1881.	1882.	*Percentages.* 1881.	1882.
Confirmed	142	129	32·41	29·89
Modified	8	26	1·82	4·19
Reversed	113	82	25·80	13·22
Remanded	1	4	·23	·62
Pending	112	259	25·57	41·77

There were also 107 miscellaneous appeals before the Judicial Commissioner, of which 58 were disposed of and 49 remained pending.

There were 25,056 applications for execution of decree, which were disposed of as follows:—

	1881.	1882.	*Percentages.* 1881.	1882.
By transfer	534	516	2 38	2·05
Satisfied in full	9,166	10,119	40·86	40·38
Do. in part	2,168	2,384	12·12	13·5
Wholly infructuous	6,765	8,083	30·16	32·21
Pending	2,797	2,954	12·47	11·78

The decrees were executed in the manner shown below:—

By imprisonment of debtor	128
„ arrest	219
„ sale of moveable property	2,389
„ attachment of moveable property	1,340
„ sale of immoveable property	701
Under section 305, 322, or 326, Code of Criminal Procedure	35
By attachment of immoveable property	869
„ giving possession of moveable property	33
„ „ „ of immoveable property	1,791
„ contracts enforced	120
„ partition	11
„ execution otherwise effected	8,404

Inclusive of four pending from the previous year, there were 28 applications for declaration of insolvency, of which nine were withdrawn, 13 were rejected, and four granted, leaving two pending at the close of the year. Two estates remained in the hands of the receivers at the close of the year.

Of 53,991 witnesses who came before the courts, 51,770, or 95 per cent., were detained one day, 1,992 during two days, 197 during three days, 29 during four days, and three during five days. In 1881 the percentage of witnesses discharged the first day was 96.

Including receipts of small cause courts, the amount realised by process fees aggregated Rs. 81,401, being Rs. 7,432 more than the receipts during 1881. The surplus that remained after meeting all charges rose from Rs. 15,916 to Rs. 21,222.

The sale commission receipts amounted to Rs. 7,714, and after defrayal of all charges a surplus of Rs. 4,364 remained in hand.

The arrangement and weeding of records has been carried on steadily throughout the year and is still proceeding.

Small cause courts.—Exclusive of 7,479 suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges under the special powers conferred under section 24, Act XIII. of 1879, which are not included in the foregoing figures, 5,648 cases were instituted in small cause courts proper.

The figures for the past two years are—

	Lucknow city.	*Lucknow cantonment.*	*Fyzabad cantonment.*
1881	4,429	531	64
1882	5,014	410	224
Difference ...	+585	−121	+160

The increase in Fyzabad is due to a former Cantonment Magistrate having exercised jurisdiction in the city as well as the cantonments.

The figures given below show an increase in suits under—

	1881.	1882.	*Difference.*
Contract in writing	1,113	1,275	162
Ditto not in writing	650	685	35
On account stated	808	1,002	194
Money had and received	16	21	5
Goods sold	1,294	1,348	54
Moveable property	222	269	47
Damages	80	87	7

and a decrease under—

Breach of contract	185	141	44
Rent (not falling under Rent Act) ...	345	330	15

The subject-matter of the suits was valued at Rs. 1,86,750, being Rs. 10,116 more than the estimated value of suits instituted in 1881 and nearly Rs. 39,000 in excess of that for 1880.

There were 5,882 suits before the courts against 5,188 in 1881, and the manner of their disposal is shown below:—

	Number.	*Percentage.*
Without trial	467	8·27
Without contest.		
Compromised	348	5·91
On confession	1,419	24·12
Ex parte	1,519	25·82
Dismissed	25	·42
By arbitration	4	·06
With contest.		
For plaintiff	1,328	22·57
For defendant	527	8·95
Pending	223	3·79

The number of miscellaneous cases before the courts rose from 253 to 317, of which 125, or 39 per cent., were disposed of without trial, 34 without contest, and 155, or 48 per cent, with contest, 71 being in favour of plaintiff and 84 of defendant. Three cases remained pending at the close of the year.

There was again in the year under report a considerable increase in applications for execution of decree. As 75 cases were pending from the previous year and 14 were received by transfer, the total number of cases before the courts aggregated 5,070, which were disposed of as shown below:—

	Number.	*Percentage.*
By transfer	311	6·13
Satisfied in full	1,550	30·57
Ditto in part	1,176	23·19
Wholly infructuous	1,931	38·08
Pending	102	2·01
Total ...	5,070	
In which debtor was imprisoned	80	1·57
Ditto arrested	64	1·26
Moveable property sold	143	2·82
Ditto attached	91	1·79
Execution effected otherwise	2,196	43 31
		Rs.
Amount realised with issue of process		46,510
Ditto without issue of process		17,412

The increase over the realisations during 1881 is on issue of process Rs. 18,565, but there is a falling off of Rs. 1,732 in realisations without issue of process.

Of 3,231 witnesses examined all but 21, who were kept two days, were dismissed on the same day that they appeared.

The foregoing remarks refer to small cause courts proper. Besides the Judges of those courts the Subordinate Judges in 10 districts exercise the powers of Judges of courts of small causes. The suits instituted before these officers were 7,479, so that there

were altogether 13,127 suits of this nature. The classes to which the greater number of these suits belong are shown below:—

Contract in writing	3,671
Ditto not in writing	2,532
On account stated	1,716
Goods sold	1,951
Moveable property	1,108

The total value of these suits was Rs. 4,32,576.

Rent courts.—The number of suits filed under Act. XIX. of 1868 during 1882 was 34,711, against 29,053 in 1881. The increase was greatest in Hardoi, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Bara Banki, and Unao. The classes of cases that show the largest increase were suits for arrears of rent and to contest notices of ejectment, the increase being most marked in the latter class of cases and being common to all the districts of the province. The cause of it in both cases is said to be wholly or in part due to a widespread belief that the rent law of the province is likely to be altered. Plaintiffs were more successful in the rent courts than in any others; and in respect of the execution of their decrees the rent courts continued to show excellent results, while their decisions stood the test of appeal fairly well.

The subject-matter of the suits filed aggregated Rs. 10,28,433, being Rs. 55,212 in excess of the figures for 1881. The number of suits, the subject-matter of which was valued above Rs. 50, was a little less than 13 per cent.

There was a considerable increase in the number of suits before the courts, which numbered 37,165, against 31,352 in 1881. A comparative statement of the figures for both years is given below:—

	1881.	1882.	Percentage. 1881.	Percentage. 1882.
Without trial.				
Rejected	325	275	1·03	·73
Dismissed	3,260	4,336	10·30	11·66
Withdrawn	958	1,366	3·05	3·67
Without contest.				
Compromised	1,337	1,786	4·26	4·80
Decreed on confession	3,921	3,761	12·50	10·11
Ditto *ex parte*	4,629	5,366	14·76	14·38
Dismissed *ex parte*	1,099	1,098	3·50	2·98
By arbitration.				
For plaintiff	81	9	·39	·19
For defendant	15	12		
With contest.				
For plaintiff	9,753	12,396	31·10	33·35
For defendant	4,658	5,646	14·85	15·19
Pending	1,316	1,074	4·19	2·91

The miscellaneous cases that came before the courts aggregated 15,872, being 3,906 more than during 1881. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-six, or 12·38 per cent., were struck off without trial; 828, or 5·21 per cent., were compromised; 5,228 were decided without contest, being 32·93 per cent.; 45, or 21 per cent., were referred to arbitration. The contested cases numbered 7,462, of which 5,616, or 75 per cent., were decided in favour of the plaintiff; and 1,846, or 25 per cent., in favour of the defendant; and 343 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

There were 3,429 appeals before the courts, being 780 in excess of the number shown for 1881. They were disposed of as follows:—

Transferred	2
Summarily rejected	45
Dismissed	130
Heard ex parte.	
Confirmed	92
Reversed	32
Modified or remanded	4

Contested.

Confirmed	1,675
Modified	242
Reversed	613
Remanded	233
Pending	358

Commissioners disposed of 1,566 appeals and Deputy Commissioners 1,505. The average duration in Commissioners' courts was 56·27 days. In the Deputy Commissioners' courts the average duration was 28·07 days.

Of 394 appeals that came before the Judicial Commissioner, 129 were summarily rejected, 7 dismissed, and 18 disposed of *ex parte*. Out of 142 contested appeals 102 were confirmed, 9 modified, 31 reversed. At the close of the year 98 appeals remained pending.

There were, in addition to the foregoing, 221 miscellaneous appeals before Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, against 189 during 1881. Sixteen were transferred, rejected or dismissed, and 19 were heard *ex parte*. Of the contested appeals 82 were confirmed, 7 modified, 33 reversed, and 16 remanded. Forty-eight appeals were pending at the close of the year.

Thirty-nine similar appeals were before the Judicial Commissioner, and of the 17 contested ones 9 were confirmed, 1 modified, and 7 reversed. Seven appeals were rejected or dismissed, and 3 heard *ex parte* were confirmed. There were 12 pending at the close of the year.

Applications for execution of decrees rose from 2,642 to 13,442. A comparative statement, showing how such applications were disposed of in 1881 and 1882, is given below :—

			Percentages.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
By transfer	42	49	·33	·36
Satisfaction in full	5,562	6,039	43 99	43 43
Ditto in part	1,946	1,934	15·49	14 38
Wholly infructuous	3,590	4,031	28 39	29 98
Pending	1,502	1,389	11 88	10·33
In which debtor was imprisoned	215	161	1·70	1·19
Ditto arrested	180	171	1·42	1·27
In which moveable property was sold	5	1,619	·03	12 04
Ditto ditto attached	2,703	3,139	21·38	20 35
Ditto immoveable property sold	647	431	5·11	3·20
Ditto ditto dealt with under section 305, &c., Act X. of 1877	67	61	·53	·45
In which immoveable property was attached	379	391	5 37	2·80
Ditto possession given of moveables	4	5	·03	·03
Ditto possession given of immoveables	176	113	1·32	·84
Ditto contract was enforced	4	17	·03	·12
Ditto execution otherwise effected	1,861	2,199	14 72	16 35
Amount realized { With issue of process Rs.	250,909	255,853	...	...
Amount realized { Without issue of process Rs.	18,952	26,630	...	...

Seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six out of 18,022 witnesses, or 98 per cent., are said to have been discharged on the day on which they appeared, 225 were detained two days, 19 for three days, and 12 from four to six days. The proportion of witnesses discharged the first day in 1881 was 97 per cent.

The number of processes served rose from 224,311 in 1881 to 317,407 during the year under report, being an increase of nearly 94,000. There was a corresponding increase in the surplus that remained after the defrayal of all charges, which rose from Rs. 19,686 to Rs. 38,936. The receipts of the Sale Commission Fund amounted to Rs. 4,032, and the surplus remaining after all charges had been met was Rs. 2,684.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.—Besides the appeals that have been already noticed, 10 references for rulings were made to this court and 625 applications were

disposed of, which include 550 under section 622, Code of Civil Procedure, in 28 of which the orders of the lower courts were reversed or modified. The large number of applications under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure is owing to the Oudh Civil Courts Act of 1879, which allows no second appeal when the decree or order of the court of first instance is confirmed by the appellate court. The unsuccessful suitor frequently attempts to get a second appeal admitted in the guise of an application for revision, and most of the petitions being pure appeals are rejected. In addition to the foregoing, seven civil cases were called for and 15 applications for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council were disposed of.

7.—Infanticide.

(*a*) *North-Western Provinces.*

The returns for the year under review present no abnormal features. The death-rate among infants is apparently high, but, as will be shown, is slightly lower than the decennial mean, 1872-82. The death-rate among children between 1 and 12 years of age is also high, but not so much as to call for special notice.

At the close of the year 1881-82 the villages under the repressive rules numbered 2,368. From 1st April, 1882, the number specified below were exempted :—

Muzaffarnagar	...	...	... 17	Cawnpore	...	...	... 9
Meerut	...	...	... 5	Fatehpur	...	...	... 1
Bulandshahr	...	...	... 13	Bánda	...	...	... 13
Agra	...	...	... 1	Hamírpur	...	...	... 5
Mainpuri	...	...	... 9	Jaunpur	...	...	... 100
Etah	...	...	... 24	Mirzapur	...	...	... 1
Bijnor	...	...	... 15	Gházipur	...	...	... 3
Budaun	...	...	... 2				
Bareilly	...	...	... 13			Total	... 231

leaving 2,137 on the registers. In addition to these, 49 families were exempted in four districts. Allowing for these changes, the year 1882-83 opened with a proclaimed population of 263,282 and closed with one of 265,887.

The following table places side by side the English rates, the decennial mean, and the provincial rates for the year. It is satisfactory evidence of the general correctness of the police registers that the figures for the year vary but slightly from those of the decennial mean :—

	England.	*North-Western Provinces.*	
		Decennial mean, 1872-82.	For 1882-83.
Birth-rate per mille of population	35·00	43·19	44·90
Percentage of births of boys to total births...	50·68	51 79	52 19
Ditto ditto of girls	49·32	48·21	47 81
Ditto of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year	55·38	50 36	49 68
Ditto of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	44·62	49 14	50·32
Ditto of deaths under one year to births of the year ...	15 78	23·19	22·50
Ditto ditto of male infants to male births	17·24	22·93	21·42
Ditto ditto of female infants to female births ...	14·27	23·45	23·69
	...	1874-82.	...
Percentage of all deaths between one and 12 years of age to population of that age.	...	3 61	4·09
Percentage of all deaths of boys between one and 12 years to boy population of that age	1·59	3·03	3·42
Percentage of all deaths of girls between one and 12 years to girl population of that age.	1·63	5·35	5·13

There were 5,388 births in the first half of the year and 6,434 in the latter half: the variation is probably accidental. Last year the births were equally distributed,

and no cause for the increase in the latter half of the year under review has been suggested in any district.

The birth-rate for the province is 44·90; the decennial mean gives 45·19. Fatehgarh returns the highest rate, 69·41, and Azamgarh the lowest, 29·96.

The following averages taken by Divisions show how regularly the rate falls from west to east:—

Meerut	50·17
Agra	47·60
Allahabad	37·52
Benares	34·54

Rohilkhand to the north has a rate of 51·27, and Jhánsi to south-west, 53·23.

Test A.—Percentage of boy and girl births on total births.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Decennial mean.	For 1882-83.
Boys	50·68	51 79	52·19
Girls	49·32	48 21	47·81

The ratos this year are 4·38 to prejudice of girls, but the decennial mean gives a variation of 3·58, as compared with 1·36 English rate, a difference of 2·22 only.

Test B.—Percentage of boy and girl deaths (under one year) on total deaths under one year.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Decennial mean.	For 1882-83.
Boys	55 38	50·86	49·68
Girls	44 62	49·14	50·32

For over ten years the deaths have been nearly equally distributed between the sexes, and the figures of the year under review exhibit the same results. There is nothing to call for remark.

Test C.—Deaths of infants of both sexes on births.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Decennial mean.	Provincial rate for 1882-83.
Percentage of deaths of infants on births ...	15·78	23·19	22·50

The infant death-rate is higher than that of the last year, but still lower than the decennial mean. The chances of infant life in this country are admittedly less than in England, and it therefore seems useless to comment on the higher rate of mortality prevailing out here. In the previous year the mortality was higher in the eastern districts owing to an epidemic of fever. In the year of report the mortality was greatest in the western districts. Those showing the highest rates were:—

Etah	... 33·66	The infant death rate has always been high, and no cause is assigned.
Budaun	... 26 06	Ditto ditto ditto.
Bareilly	... 26·03	Ditto ditto ditto.
Shahjahánpur	... 28·07	The infant death-rate has always been high, this year attributed to prevalence of small-pox.
Etáwah	... 26·08	Infant death rate always high: no cause assigned.
Bulandshahr	... 25·53	Small-pox prevalent.

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Test D.—Percentage of deaths of infants of each sex to births of that sex.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Decennial mean.	Provincial rate for 1882-83.
Boys	17·24	22·93	21·42
Girls	14·27	23·45	23·69
Variation against girls ...	...	·52	2·27

The variation to prejudice of girls is but small, and that of the decennial mean still less. In 13 districts the rate is in favour of girls.

The following districts, in which there is a large infant population, showed in 1881-82 a death-rate in favour of girls ; in the year under report the rate is against girls :—

District.	1881-82.					1882-83.				
	Minor population.		*Death-rate.*		Variation in favour of girls.	*Minor population.*		*Death-rate*		Variation against girls.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	
Meerut ...	316	279	16·77	13·97	2·80	279	281	16·48	23·37	6·89
Bulandshahr ...	3·2	309	21·79	18·66	3·13	190	186	19·47	31·72	12·25
Etáwah ...	234	240	22·36	20·94	1·42	210	190	21·90	30·52	8·62
Bareilly ...	115	102	25·21	17·64	7·57	85	84	21·17	30·95	8·78
Sháhjahánpur ...	117	100	25·64	21·00	4·64	97	74	25·77	31·08	5·31
Fatehgarh ...	445	427	20·67	20·60	·07	432	365	24·07	25·75	1·68

On the other hand Jaunpur, whose rate in 1881-82 was 2·76 against girls, returns a rate of 1·90 in favour of girls for 1882-83. Mainpuri alone shows for both years a high infant death-rate combined with a rate greatly against girls. The figures are as follows :—

1881-82.					1882-83.				
Minor population.		*Death-rate.*		Variation against girls.	*Minor population.*		*Death-rate.*		Variation against girls.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1,009	819	20·81	28·44	7 63	731	632	18·46	29·58	11·12

The Magistrate, however, apparently doubts the correctness of the registers.

Test E.—Death-rate of children between 1 and 12 years of age calculated on the population of each sex of that age.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.	
		Mean for 8 years.	Provincial rate for 1882-83.
Boys	1 59	5·03	3·42
Girls	1 63	5·35	5·13
Both sexes	..	3·61	4·09

The general death-rate is slightly higher than that of the previous eight years. The general death-rate culminated in 1879-80 and began to fall in 1880-81. In 1881-82 it fell to 4·17 : in the year under review it fell to 4·09. The variation between the sexes is normal.

Of the nine districts mentioned in the last report as exhibiting an extraordinary high girl death-rate, three only—Meerut, Moradabad, and Azamgarh—are still conspicuous; to these must now be added Bulandshahr and Bareilly (the numbers in this latter district, however, are very small.)

The figures are given below:—

District.	Boys.	Girls.	Variation against girls.
Meerut	4·89	9·10	4·21
Bulandshahr	3·68	8·80	5·12
Moradabad	4·98	9·31	4·33
Azamgarh	4·67	8·68	4·01
Bareilly	6·83	10·61	3·78

Percentage of girls on population between 1 *and* 12.—The steady increase noted in last report as having commenced in 1875-76 is still maintained. The percentage has risen from 37·14 at opening of the year to 38·88 at its close.

Juvenile mortality.—We have now fairly reliable data for three years, which are given in the following table:—

	Deaths of boys on boy population.			*Deaths of girls on girl population.*		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83.
Under 1 year	19·49	21·09	21·63	19·19	21·14	24·44
1 year	13·76	11·68	10·02	14·08	12·70	11·36
2 years	8·07	7·01	7·88	10·24	10·18	9·21
3 do.	4·17	4·59	4·14	6·35	7·60	4·98
4 do.	2·96	3·11	3·10	4·29	6·08	5·51
5 do.	2·42	2·31	2·66	2·53	3·57	4·60
6 do.	1·89	2·18	1·99	2·52	2·44	2·39
7 do.	1·22	1·86	1·52	1·86	2·14	2·03
8 do.	1·35	1·06	1·33	1·94	1·83	1·48
9 do.	1·13	·91	1·07	·92	1·15	1·25
10 do.	1·17	1·13	·77	1·73	1·41	1·18
11 do.	1·20	1·27	·67	4·07	3·49	1·59

These figures support the general conclusions arrived at last year.

The actual number of both sexes who died is nearly even:—

Boys	2,804
Girls	2,776
	28 boys in excess.

The death-rate of female infants was higher than in the two previous years, and varied by 2·61 points from that of male infants; this will probably be compensated for in the coming year. The variation of the previous ten years is ·52 only. From 1 to 11 years it was slightly less than in the previous years; for boys the rate has remained much the same in all years.

The percentage of girls in minor population for the three ages as given below shows a satisfactory increase:—

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage.	Boys.	Girls	Percentage.
Under 1 year	7,749	7,046	47·62	6,110	5 523	47·47
1 to 4 years	16,159	12,950	44 48	15,550	12,007	45·34
5 to 11 years	32,877	16,728	33 72	28.429	15,574	35·39

Natural increase.—The subjoined statement exhibits the natural increase in the female child population during the year under review:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.	
Initial number	44,123	28,906	39·58	
Add births	6,170	5,652		
	50,293	34,558		Increase of ·51.
Deduct deaths	2,804	2,776		
	47,489	31,782	40·09	

There has been a decrease in eight districts, but it is so trifling as to be undeserving of notice.

Arrivals and removals.—In this year the arrivals and removals very nearly balanced one another. The general movements were about one in six of the proclaimed population.

Midwives.—Consequent on exemptions, the number of midwives has fallen from 5,035 to 4,325.

Inquests and judicial action.—Inquests were 507 fewer held than in the previous year. *Post-mortems* were 107 less in number than in 1881-82. In seven cases there appeared ground for suspicion, but two only (Sahâranpur and Jalaun) were eventually brought before a court; in both the prosecution failed, though there could be no doubt of the child having been destroyed in the Jalaun case.

Lesser punishments.—Punishments of heads of families were about one in 400; and 66 chaukidârs and two midwives were punished.

Establishment and rates.—The assessments in the following districts seem in excess of requirements:—

District.	Actual receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bulandshahr	924 4 0	622 13 4
Etawâh	918 8 0	629 0 0
Bijnor	1,376 4 0	1,290 10 5
Budaun	1,562 6 0	1,466 5 4
Bareilly	428 0 0	359 2 8
Shâhjahânpur	112 10 0	26 0 0
Azamgarh	1,649 11 0	862 0 0

On the other hand, the following districts do not meet their charges fully:—

	Assessment.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Etah	955 0 0	1,077 8 0
Cawnpore	1,422 3 0	1,508 8 0

Ghâzipur has reduced a head-constable from 1st April, 1883, which will bring the charges of that district within its income. Fifteen head-constables and five chaukidârs came under reduction from 1st April, 1882, and four additional head-constables were sanctioned for Basti during 1882-83.

(*b*). *Oudh.*

The system in force in Oudh, by which the examination of villages containing Rájput residents is still being carried out and new villages are yearly added to the list of proclaimed villages, makes the compilation of comparative statistics somewhat complicated, and it is rather difficult to reconcile some of the figures submitted for the year under report with the facts reported for 1881-82. It has been explained to the Inspector-General of Police that what is necessary is that the returns submitted with the yearly report should show accurately the statistics of the villages under supervision during the year of report, and a comparison between them and the statistics of the villages under report in the preceding year. The comparison would be between the villages actually on the register in each year, so that the figures for each year would not be for the same set of villages, though the two sets would probably contain many villages that had been under surveillance in both years.

In the Lucknow district there were 15 villages on the register at the opening of the year. Three were exempted, and one was added out of 30 new villages in which a census was taken. There remain, therefore, 13 on the register at the close of 1882-83. These have percentages of girl population varying from 25 to 42, and an average of 29·10 for the whole. At Unao a census was held in 20 old villages, and all were exempted but four. A census was held in 30 new villages, and 16 of these will be brought on the register, making 20 in all. In Bara Banki there were 22 old villages, and a census was taken in 34 new villages. Ten of the latter and 15 of the former will be kept on the register, making 25 in all. There are six villages with percentages of 16·66 and under, which will be carefully watched. In Rae Bareli there were 50 villages on the register. No new villages were selected for census; and 41 of the old villages remain, with a girl percentage of 31·09. Nine villages have, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, been placed on the specially guilty list. In Sultanpur there were 10 villages on the register, and a census was taken in 35 new villages. Eight of the former and four of the latter, *i.e.*, 12 in all, will now be shown on the register. One village has been removed from the specially guilty list. The large number of widows among the suspected population is remarkable. In Partábgarh there were 69 old villages, and a census was taken in 19 new villages. Twenty of the former and 11 of the latter will be kept on the register, *i.e.*, 31 in all. There is one specially guilty village, and a proposal has been sanctioned to place a second village, Isipur, on the list. It has now 24 boys and eight girls, and instead of improving is growing worse. In Sitapur there were 50 villages on the register at the commencement of the year. No new villages were selected for census, and 30 of the old villages will be retained.

In Hardoi there were 17 villages on the register, and a census was taken in 13 new villages. Twelve of the old and three of the new will be retained, making 15 in all. In Fyzabad there were 24 old villages, and a census was taken in 26 new villages. Of the former 17 and of the latter seven will now be kept on the register. Some of these villages are, however, clearly entitled to exemption, and the Deputy Commissioner has been directed to submit proposals on the subject. In Gonda there were 50 villages on the register, and no census was taken in any new villages; apparently 47 villages now remain on the register.

There was only one prosecution during the year, and that resulted in an acquittal; but it is clear from the Rae Bareli report that several suspicious cases were observed in which children of an advanced age are supposed to have died from maltreatment or neglect. The Inspector-General has been requested to continue to devote attention to the subject, and advise the Government as to the best means of dealing with the evil, if it in fact exists.

It is still difficult to form any very definite opinion whether the measures taken for the suppression of female infanticide in Oudh, which have now been in force for some years, have as a whole been effective for their purpose. This seems to be mainly

due to the tentative system in force in Oudh as already alluded to, under which the population to which it is applied is altered from year to year; and it will be taken into serious consideration whether a more permanent and definite system should not be adopted.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

(*a*) *North-Western Provinces.*

The total number of suits in which Government was engaged was 231, as shown below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	State plaintiff or appellant.	State defendant or respondent.	Total.	For the State.	Against the State.	Pending.	Percentage in favour of the State.
I.—Government.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	20	21	41	29	6	6	83
(*b*) On regular appeal	3	8	11	4	3	4	57
(*c*) On special appeal	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total ...	23	30	53	33	9	11	79
II.—Municipalities.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	4	16	20	8	7	5	53
(*b*) On regular appeal	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
(*c*) On special appeal	...	6	6	4	...	2	100
Total ...	4	24	28	12	7	9	63
III.—Court of Wards.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	70	34	104	67	15	22	82
(*b*) On regular appeal	10	21	31	17	3	11	85
(*c*) On special appeal	3	12	15	6	3	6	67
Total ...	83	67	150	90	21	39	81
Grand Total ...	110	121	231	135	37	59	78

Of the 53 cases in which Government was a party, it won 79 per cent., or the same percentage as in the previous year. In regular appeals it won 4, or 57 per cent., out of the seven decided cases. The single special appeal in which it was engaged had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

Municipalities show an increase in the amount of litigation in which they have been engaged and a decrease in the percentage of success. The number of cases in which they were engaged rose from 19 in the previous year to 28, while the percentage in which they were successful fell from 100 to 63. Of the 19 decided cases they won 12 and lost seven.

No cases were appealed by the municipalities, but they were respondents in two regular appeals, which were pending at the close of the year, and in six special appeals; four of the latter were decided during the year, all in favour of the municipalities.

The court of wards was concerned in 150 cases as against 194 in the preceding year. This decrease is chiefly due to the number of cases pertaining to the Áwa estate having been diminished from 98 in 1880-81 to 42 in 1881-82. The court of wards was the department which was most successful during the year in its litigation. It won 81 per cent., against 89 per cent. in 1880-81. The percentages of success in the

court of first instance and in regular appeals were 82 and 85 respectively. In special appeals, out of the nine decided cases the court won six, or 67 per cent., and lost three.

The total number of Government cases which came before the courts in these provinces during the year was 231, or 50 cases less than in the previous year (281); of the 231 cases 172 were decided, 135 being given in favour of the State and 37 against it. The percentage of success was 78 against 87, in 1880-81 and 82 in 1879-80. There was a falling off in the municipal and court of wards departments, most marked in the former. The results in purely Government litigation were the same as last year.

As usual, the largest number of suits were brought to recover money due under contract or to recover real property with or without mesne profits.

The financial results are given in the table below:—

	Claimed by the State				*Claimed against the State.*			
	Government.	Municipalities.	Court of wards.	Total.	Government.	Municipalities.	Court of wards.	Total.
Claimed	27,082	5,656	48,619	81,357	1,02,351	2,852	3,95,699	5,00,902
Decreed	20,786	224	23,796	44,806	782	387	53,754	54,923
Dismissed	1,627	...	2,093	3,720	4,601	1,870	2,05,052	2,11,523
Pending	4,669	5,432	22,730	32,831	96,968	595	1,36,893	2,34,456

Of the claims made by the State in decided cases, 92 per cent. were decreed; and of those made against it and decided, the plaintiffs obtained decrees for 20 per cent.

The following table exhibits the progress in recovering the claims (including interest) decreed during the year:—

	Decreed.	Recovered.	Percentage recovered.	Remitted.	*Balance.*			
					Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Doubtful.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	21,015	15,094	72	...	4,863	...	1,058	5,921
Municipalities	224	53	24	...	171	...	...	171
Court of Wards	24,003	16,637	69	...	7,280	41	45	7,366
Total ...	45,242	31,784	70	...	12,314	41	1,103	13,458

The percentage of recoveries was 70 per cent., against 38 per cent. in the preceding year. Municipalities realised only 24 per cent. of their decrees, but of the balance, Rs. 171, Rs. 165 represent sums which were decreed during the last month of the year under report, and there was therefore little time left to recover them.

The sums decreed against the State aggregated Rs. 53,587, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Government	724
Municipalities	387
Court of wards	52,476
Total ...	53,587

The outstandings on the 1st October, 1881, were Rs. 2,56,729, making in all Rs. 3,10,316 due by the State, out of which it paid Rs. 63,648, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,46,668, of which Rs. 2,22,425 is due from one estate under the court of wards.

The costs disbursed during the year amounted to Rs. 37,394, against Rs. 24,860 in the previous year.

The costs awarded in favour of the State, including interest, were Rs. 18,625, of which Rs. 1,591 were realised and Rs. 16 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,018, the greater part of which (Rs. 16,074) is recoverable.

The percentage of recoveries on the realisable amount was eight only. The large balances are chiefly due to three causes, *viz.*, (1) the short time that has elapsed since some of the decrees were made, and the difficulties which notoriously attend the execution of all decrees in this country; (2) appeals having been filed and remained pending at the close of the year; and (3) the period of appeal not having expired in several cases decided in favour of the State.

As regards progress in realising outstandings, including interest, very little was collected on account of Government dues, 4 per cent. only being realised on recoverable sums, as against 15 per cent. in 1880-81; but the percentage is kept very low by the inclusion in the balance of two bad debts which make up nearly the whole total.

Of the Rs. 868 due to municipalities, Rs. 800 are due from one person who has applied to be declared insolvent.

The percentage of recoveries on court of wards' dues was 28, as compared with 7 per cent. in 1880-81. Of the balance, Rs. 1,27,040, Rs. 16,133 are classed as irrecoverable, and the removal of this amount from the accounts has been sanctioned by the Board since the close of the year. Many of the decrees are very old, some of them having been passed before the estates concerned were taken under the court of wards. Inquiries are being made about these, and a large portion will probably have to be remitted. In other cases the judgment-debtors are in embarrassed circumstances, and the court of wards has consequently to allow them to pay in instalments.

The net financial result of the year's litigation was as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Claims recovered by the State	31,784		
Costs ditto	1,591		
Outstandings ditto	52,063		
		85,438	
Claims paid by the State	63,648		
Costs ditto	37,394		
		1,01,042	
Net loss to the State ...		15,604	

Government dues in pauper suits.—The amount outstanding on the 30th September, 1881, was Rs. 22,474; the dues for the year under report were Rs. 14,823, in all aggregating Rs. 37,297. Of this Rs. 8,164 were recovered and Rs. 12,847 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,286. The percentage of recoveries on realisable sums was 33, against 17 in 1880-81, 50 in 1879-80, and 29 per cent. in 1878-79.

(*b*) *Oudh.*

The subjoined table exhibits the litigation in Oudh and its results:—

	State plaintiff or appellant.	State defendant or respondent.	Total.	For the State.	Against the State.	Pending.	Percentage in favour of the State.
I.—Government.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	14	13	27	20	2	5	91
(*b*) On regular appeal	2	7	9	4	...	5	100
(*c*) On special appeal	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	17	20	37	24	3	10	89
II.—Municipalities.							
(*a*) Court of first instance ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
(*b*) On regular appeal	2	1	3	1	...	2	100
(*c*) On special appeal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	3	5	1	1	3	50
GRAND TOTAL ...	19	23	42	25	4	13	86

Out of 42 cases for disposal the State won 25 cases, or 86 per cent., and lost four, leaving 13 cases pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of success in the previous year was 87.

The State was concerned in 12 regular appeals, of which five were decided, all of them being given in its favour. There was only a single special appeal during the year: this was instituted by the State and lost.

Of the 37 cases in which Government was engaged, 22 belong to the Lucknow district and 14 to the Fyzabad district.

The financial results were as shown below :—

	Claimed by the State.		*Claimed against the State.*	
	Government.	Municipalities.	Government.	Municipalities
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Claimed	19,902	...	2,90,857	229
Decreed	1,551	...	193	10
Dismissed	250	...	4,892	111
Pending	18,101	...	2,85,772	108

Government won 86 per cent. of its claims in decided cases; and of the claims brought against it and municipalities which were disposed of, 4 and 8 per cent. respectively were decreed.

Of the Rs. 1,551 decreed in favour of Government, Rs. 879, or 57 per cent., were realised.

The Rs. 193 and Rs. 10 decreed against Government and municipalities have been paid off.

Cost of litigation.—The actual disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 2,233. Rs. 2,318 were awarded on account of costs, out of which Rs. 61 only were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,257, the collection of the greater portion of which is deferred pending the result of two appeals.

Including interest, the outstandings on the 1st October, 1881, on account of claims and costs decreed in favour of the State were Rs. 6,741, out of which Rs. 1,643, or 24 per cent., were collected and Rs. 5,098 were in balance. Rs. 4,338 of this balance are due in the Bara Banki district and are recoverable by instalments: all instalments that have fallen due have been paid.

The net financial result of the year's litigation was as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Claims recovered by the State	879	
Costs ditto	61	
Outstanding ditto	1,285	
		2,225
Claims paid by the State	203	
Costs ditto	277	
		480
Gain to the State ...		1,745

Looking at the numerical and financial results as recorded above, the State has been successful in its litigation in Oudh.

Government dues in pauper suits.—The outstandings on the 30th September, 1881, were Rs. 4,147, and the dues for the year Rs. 2,386, or in all Rs. 6,533. Rs. 1,224 were recovered and Rs. 1,280 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,029.

The percentage of recoveries on the realisable amount was 23, against 43 in 1880-81 and 36 in 1879-80.

9.—Registration.

The receipts for 1882-83 were estimated in the registration budget of the North-Western Provinces at Rs. 2,78,980. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,65,568, being Rs. 13,412, or 4·81 per cent. less than the estimate, and Rs. 7,390, or 2·86 per cent. more than the gross receipts of the previous year. The budget estimate for Oudh was Rs. 80,900, and the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 81,924, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,024, or 1·26 per cent., more than the estimate, and Rs. 1,023, or 1·23 per cent. less than the gross receipts of the previous year.

The following abstract shows the results for 1881-82 compared with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Number of registrations.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.	Percentages of charges on receipts.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registration.	Total.					
	Compulsory.	Optional.							
				North-Western Provinces.					
1881-82 ...	73,721	33,092	31,746	1,38,559	2,58,178	1,41,602	1,16,576	220	54·84
1882-83 ...	75,335	33,721	29,287	1,38,343	2,65,568	1,44,289	1,21,279	220	54·33
Increase ...	1,614	629	...	...	7,390	2,687	4,703	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	2,459	216	...	...	...	...	...
				Oudh.					
1881-82 ...	18,897	12,550	14,388	45,835	82,947	45,332	37,672	126	53 37
1882-83 ...	18,316	11,953	14,845	45,114	81,924	45,421	36,503	126	55·44
Increase ...	...	...	457	...	...	89	...	...	...
Decrease ...	581	597	...	721	1,023	...	1,169	...	...

The effects of increasing agricultural prosperity might have been looked for in a moderate farther decrease in the number of registrations, and a trifling decrease is indeed observable both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. That the decrease is not more important is entirely owing to the six registration districts which until recently constituted the Benares Division. In these districts there is a substantial increase of 3,847 registrations, which considerably moderates the falling off throughout the great bulk of the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh, the fluctuations are more generally distributed, but the four districts which adjoin the tract which has been named all show a moderate increase. It may therefore with apparent safety be assumed that, as a rule, decreased registration has followed, as might have been looked for, the general prosperity of the western districts; while in the eastern districts there have been special causes to account for the increased number of registrations. A number of reasons have been suggested for the increase; among the most powerful causes seem to be the unsatisfactory nature of the rice harvest and the tendency observed to substitute formal for informal documents, so that the arrangements which they record may be entered in the village records now under revision or about to be revised in the majority of these districts. In giving due weight, however, to the second of these considerations, it is necessary not to overlook the fact that the increase in these districts was not confined to documents affecting immoveable property. It is possible that there was a general increase of business transactions of all kinds not solely due to the causes above mentioned. In Jhánsi there was a noticeable decrease in the number of registrations of all kinds, and especially of mortgages, which may probably be connected with the Encumbered Estates Act at present in force there.

Jaunpur. | Gházipur.
Mirzapur | Azamgarh.
Benares. | Gorakhpur.

The following table shows how registrations have been distributed in both provinces and how they compare with the figures of 1881-82 :—

		North-Western Provinces.		Oudh.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83
Registrations affecting immoveable property.	*Compulsory.*				
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	20,407	20,746	3,290	3,349
	Instruments of mortgage, &c., of immoveable property of value of Rs. 100 and upwards	33,570	35,315	11,131	14,040
	Perpetual leases	1,121	1,255	293	240
	Term leases under section 17 ...	10,606	10,375	2,662	2,139
	Other compulsory registrations ...	7,927	7,644	1,521	1,548
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property.	73,721	75,335	18,897	18,316
	Optional.				
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	10,190	10,093	2,872	2,938
	Instruments of mortgage, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100.	17,477	17,855	8,425	7,924
	Leases for one year and less	1,683	2,204	333	323
	Miscellaneous documents	3,742	3,569	920	768
	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property.	33,092	33,721	12,550	11,953
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property.	106,813	109,056	31,447	30,269
Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money ...	22,191	19,364	7,633	8,028
	All other registrations	8,824	9,111	6,523	6,545
	Total of above ...	31,015	28,475	14,156	14,573
	Number of wills registered	711	798	226	265
	Ditto of written authorities ...	20	14	6	7
	Total registrations ...	138,559	138,343	45,835	45,114

Both in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh there is a moderate increase in the number of instruments of gift registered.

In both provinces the number of registrations of instruments of sale of immoveable property of a value of Rs. 100 and upwards is practically unchanged, and in few districts are the variations important. In Meerut alone does the decrease exceed 100 documents, while in four out of the six registration districts already referred to, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur and Gházipur, the increase exceeds that figure. The decrease in Meerut is almost exactly balanced by the increase in mortgages of the higher values, and may be held to be accidental ; the increase in the eastern districts has been already considered. In Oudh there are no important fluctuations.

With regard to mortgages relating to immoveable property of a value of Rs. 100, the bulk of the increase has taken place in the tract which has already been indicated. More than half of the gross increase occurs in the six eastern Judgeships—Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur, and Gorakhpur, in all of which the increase exceeds Rs. 100. The other districts of important increase are Meerut, Saháranpur, Farukhabad, Moradabad, Allahabad, Benares, and the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. The increase in the first-named district has already been accounted for. The increase in Saháranpur is probably due to the sudden fall in the previous year rather than to any other cause, and in the other districts the registrars have failed to account for an increase which is important only in the Farukhabad district and in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, the latter of which may be classed with the eastern districts.

In Oudh, the increase is most important in Hardoi and Partabgarh, and the decrease is largest in Unao, Bara Banki, and Rae Bareli. It would be difficult to find any satisfactory explanation of such fluctuations, but it is deserving of notice that in Hardoi for several years the mortgages of immoveable property over Rs. 100 in value have exceeded by more than 50 per cent. those of any other district in Oudh, and

constitute nearly a fifth of the total number in Oudh. The sales of property of a similar value also are above those of any other district except Lucknow, and there, no doubt, the city contributes a large proportion.

Under the head of other instruments the only serious fluctuation is in Mainpuri, which district contributes nearly the whole of the decrease, which amounts in Mainpuri to 407, and in the North-Western Provinces to 424. For this no cause, except the general one of returning prosperity, can be suggested.

Perpetual leases have increased slightly in the North-Western Provinces and are fewer in Oudh than they were in the previous year. As the majority of these leases have reference to land in towns, they are not so much affected as other instruments by the general circumstances of the people.

Leases other than perpetual show a slight decrease in the North-Western Provinces and a more important one in Oudh, which is more than contributed by the two districts, Bahraich and Bara Banki, in which the administration of the Kapurthala estate has of late years so powerfully influenced the statistics of registration. The Meerut Division contributes more than one-fourth of the leases other than perpetual, which come under compulsory registration in the united provinces, and neither here nor elsewhere, except in the two Oudh districts already named, have the fluctuations been other than normal.

Optional registrations affecting immoveable property exhibit the same general tendency as compulsory registrations. The fluctuations throughout the provinces are generally unimportant, but there is an increase in each one of the eastern districts except Mirzapur.

The fluctuations in detail are not generally serious. In Saháranpur the number of mortgages under Rs. 100 which were registered were 391 more numerous than in 1881-82, but those of that year were, on the other hand, still more below the standard of 1880-81. A still greater decrease in Agra may be attributed to the improved circumstances of the district.

The number of leases for one year or less which have been registered has increased generally in the North-Western Provinces, but more than half of the increase is contributed by the Meerut Division, and is attributable to the relations of landlord and tenant rather than to the circumstances of the people.

Passing to instruments affecting moveable property, we find the most serious fluctuations in Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur, in which districts a tendency to make advances for sugarcane cultivation through zamindars rather than to cultivators direct, has been reported. But these advances appear to be liable to considerable fluctuations, as the following figures show :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878 79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Bareilly	6,538	7,251	7,295	2,919	6,646	8,144	6,838
Sháhjahánpur	1,475	607	932	465	992	1,213	603

It would seem therefore that the rise in 1881-82, rather than the return to a fair average in 1882-83, required explanation, and further experience is required before that which has been offered can be accepted as final.

The slow but steady increase in the number of wills registered is interesting, as showing a gradual change in the habits of the people ; nearly half of the whole number registered in the North-Western Provinces are registered in Benares. On the other hand, there is but little change in the number of authorities to adopt. The statistics for the two classes of registration during the last 12 years are as follows :—

Wills.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876 77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
North-Western Provinces...	316	488	526	430	509	521	513	548	598	634	711	798
Oudh	56	139	120	133	155	175	150	169	160	207	226	265
Authorities to adopt.												
North-Western Provinces ...	11	22	12	12	10	7	16	21	22	20	20	14
Oudh		2	2	4	1	3	1	3	3	4	6	7

Owing chiefly to the marked falling off in the registration of instruments having reference to agricultural advances, the percentage of optional registrations to total registrations has fallen lower than at any time during the last six years. In Oudh, the percentage has increased to 59·40; in the North-Western Provinces it now stands at 45·5. It is difficult to account in an altogether satisfactory manner for the alternate approximation and divergence of the percentages in the two provinces. In 1877-78 the percentage was 54·5 in the North-Western Provinces to 50·66 in Oudh; in 1878-79 the figures were 50·5 and 66·36; in 1880-81, 47·2 to 47·78, and since then the divergence has again increased to something like the old standard. If the larger percentage in Oudh were due to the difference in the system of registration, it would have a greater tendency towards permanence than is noticeable in the statistics of recent years. For one reason or other, it may be owing to the preponderance of large estates, sales of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards are in proportion to the population only about half as numerous in Oudh as in the North-Western Provinces, in which the special attractiveness of investments in land in the Meerut Division materially influences the provincial total. Other instruments, too, registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), are only half as numerous in Oudh as they are in the North-Western Provinces, and leases of all kinds are less numerous. In this way the number of compulsory registrations in Oudh is greatly less in proportion to the population than in the North-West Provinces, while the optional registrations with reference to immoveable property are about equal, and registrations having reference to moveable property are in Oudh half as numerous again in proportion to the population as they are in the North-West Provinces. The larger percentage of option-all registrations in Oudh appears therefore to be due:—

(*a*) To the smaller number of instruments affecting immoveable property of considerable value.

(*b*) To the much greater number of instruments affecting moveable property which are registered in Oudh compared with the North-West Provinces.

An enquiry will be instituted with reference to the reasons for this marked difference between the usages of the two provinces. It is probably owing to the fact that fewer cultivators in Oudh have land on the security of which they can raise money.

There were no very important fluctuations in the number of operations other than registration during the year. The number of special powers-of-attorney authenticated has decreased in both provinces, but continues nearly six times as numerous in Oudh in proportion to the population as it is in the North-West Provinces.

Refusals to register have decreased in the North-West Provinces and increased in Oudh, while in both appeals have increased in number. The sub-registrars of Farukhabad are still liable to the suspicion that they do not understand the orders on the subject, for in seven cases out of 12, registration, after having been refused, was subsequently ordered.

Only one case of false personation was reported in 1882-83, against nine in the previous year. Four cases of forgery were detected. In every case in which the trial had been completed before the date of report a conviction was obtained.

The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred by registered instruments has increased in the districts of the Allahabad and Benares Divisions, while there has been a fall in nearly every other district of the North-Western Provinces, except Meerut and Lalitpur. In Oudh, there was an increase in Lucknow, Hardoi, Kheri, Partabgarh, and Fyzabad, and a fall in the remaining districts. The high average value of the rental under the term leases in Oudh is remarkable. In the North-Western Provinces the average value of the annual rental secured by the 10,375 leases was Rs. 178 per lease. In Oudh, the average rental reserved by the 2,139 leases was Rs. 639, while in Bahraich above 570 leases were executed, reserving a rent of Rs. 476,207, or on an average Rs. 835 per lease.

The work of inspection during the year has not been so complete as was desirable and seems to vary greatly in different districts. In the North-Western Provinces, out of 220 offices 97 were inspected by registrars, 91 by district officers, and 45 by the Inspector-General. In Oudh, out of 126 offices 69 were inspected by registrars, 19 by district officers, and 15 by the Inspector-General. The Inspector General has been requested in future years to bring to the notice of Government the officers who fail in this respect.

With the exception of the offices of the registrars in the North-Western Provinces who are also District Judges, the registration offices have for the most part been self-supporting. There are, however, some 16 sub-registrars in the North-Western Provinces and three in Oudh whose offices cost more than the receipts. The average cost to the Government of registration per deed was slightly higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. The work performed by the registration officers in the North-Western Provinces, who, with a few exceptions, have other important executive duties, was much heavier on an average than that performed by those in Oudh who have no other public duties.

The receipts from the Department were Rs. 3,49,611-13-0, and the expenditure was Rs 1,89,710-11-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,59,901-2-0, being a slightly larger sum than was realized in 1881 82. In respect of the proportion between income and expenditure these provinces compare favourably with most other provinces of the Empire.

10.—Municipal.

The number of municipalities was 107, as compared with 109 in the preceding year, the provisions of Act XV. of 1873 having been withdrawn from Shámli in Muzaffarnagar and Harduaganj in Aligarh during the year. These 107 municipalities contained a population of 2,849,618, according to the last census, and may be classified according to population as follows :—

Over 200,000	1
Between 200,000 and 100,000	5
Between 100,000 and 50,000	10
Between 50,000 and 25,000	12
Between 25,000 and 10,000	48
Between 10,000 and 5,000	26
Below 5,000	5
	107

2. In the system of representation and the constitution of the committees there was no change of importance.

3. The income of the year was Rs. 26,01,690, derived from the following sources :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taxation	19,72,595	20,02,101	20,40,017
Rents of houses, gardens &c.	2,22,337	2,33,995	3,50,066
Fines	26,575	24,650	19,242
Miscellaneous	3,79,385	3,10,148	1,43,717
Payments for services rendered to individuals,	2,734	1,620	3,545
Grants-in-aid	34,255	34,859	38,519
Loans and deposits	(Included in miscellaneous income.)		684
	26,97,881	26,07,373	26,01,690
Balance	4,35,768	5,97,512	5,81,115
Total	30,73,649	32,04,885	31,82,805

4. The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force as the sole tax in 69 municipalities and as the principal tax, though accompanied by a subsidiary tax, in 12 municipalities. Octroi is also in force in Almora and Naini Tál, but is levied on animals for slaughter only, so that these municipalities can hardly be considered

as octroi-levying. The gross income from octroi during 1882-83 was Rs. 21,05,260 as compared with Rs. 20,74,183 in 1881-82 and Rs. 20,05,347 in 1880-81. The sums paid in refunds of octroi duty were as follows :—

	Rs.
In 1880-81	2,54 678
„ 1881-82	3,28,736
„ 1882-83	4,11,654

The net receipts under each class of articles were as follows :—

		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.		10,07,126	10,24,526	10,40,696
„ II.		59,266	62,975	60,813
„ III.		1,17,012	1,13,722	1,15,038
„ IV.		83,187	82,428	79,596
„ V.		1,04,477	99,891	89,655
„ VI.		45,195	57,680	51,109
„ VII.		2,66,867	2,40,792	2,52,745
„ VIII.		67,539	63,483	63 954
	Total ...	17,70,669	17,45,447	17,53,606

The average consumption per head for each of the principal articles is given below :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	*Standard.*
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	
Grain	6 34 13	6 39 15	6 31 8	7 maunds.
Refined sugar	0 8 4	0 6 3	0 5 3	6 seers.
Unrefined sugar ...	0 27 7	0 21 14	0 27 9	15 „
Ghí	0 3 10	0 3 14	0 3 8	4 „
Oil and oil-seeds ...	0 5 3*	0 4 3	0 4 0⅜	4½ „
Tobacco	0 3 2	0 4 5	0 3 6	4 „
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Drugs, &c.	1 3 10	1 2 3	1 0 11	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4.
Cloth	10 6 0	8 14 3	7 8 9	Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.
Metals	1 11 3	1 9 7	1 7 4	Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2.
	+	+	+	
	3 s. 3 c.	1 s. 10 c.	9 c.	

The provincial average now approaches more nearly to the standards of consumption than in any previous year, and in cloth and sugar only is it exceeded.

The results of the measures instituted in the autumn of 1881, with the view of correcting the irregularities which existed in the octroi taxation of the municipalities, have briefly been as follows :—The octroi has been altogether removed in Shámli, Harduaganj, Newalganj-Mahárájganj, and Háthras, and the propriety of removing it has been suggested to the Committees of Agra, Muzaffarnagar, and Kálpi. The duties on sugar have been removed in 12 towns, on ghí in one, on oil-seeds in five, on cloth (in whole or in part) in six, and on metals in five towns. Nearly every town has shown an improvement in the grant of refunds, and the other measures for the protection of through trade, and the provincial consumption has approached more nearly to the standards than in any former year, having exceeded in the case of sugar and cloth only. The provincial standards have on the whole been confirmed to a singular degree by the registration that has been carried on during the year 1882-83, and in the case of cloth alone is it considered advisable to make any modification in the standard. It must not, however, be overlooked that these results have been achieved by the exercise of close supervision and individual activity on the part of the executive members of the committees, and that any relaxation of this supervision will be apt to recall into existence the defects which have now been combated and to a considerable extent overcome. Nor should it be overlooked that the system under which octroi is now levied has involved the payment of over four lakhs of rupees in refunds out of 21 lakhs that were collected as duty. On an average out of every five rupees collected as duty, one rupee has been refunded on export, and this is a state of things which not only necessitates a very strong establishment for collection, and involves the risk of peculation and malpractices on the part of the subordinate staff, but must tend to interfere

with the freedom of trade in those articles upon which refunds on export are most frequent. In some towns the average of one in five for refunds on collections has been largely exceeded. For instance :—

	Gross collection.	*Refunds.*
	Rs	Rs
Muzaffarnagar	29,233	19,952
Sháhdara	20,269	16,217
Khúrja	29,334	10,410
Agra	1,83,503	64,615
Fatehgarh	75,194	26,719
Etáwah	45,329	25,928
Bareilly	1,04 141	34,030
Kálpi	11,445	4,100
Kúnch	10,456	4,191

For those reasons it seems desirable that efforts should now be directed towards removing the duty in all cases where there is a large through trade in any article, and that, as far as possible, the levy of octroi should be confined to those articles which are mainly consumed in the town itself.

As in former years, the following forms of direct taxation were in force :—

(*a*) House tax.

(*b*) Tax on trades and professions.

(*c*) Tax according to circumstances and property.

The following table shows the extent to which these direct taxes as a main source of income were levied :—

Municipality.	House tax.	Tax on trades.	Tax according to circumstances, &c
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra	5,993	...	...
Mussooree	17,122	...	...
Roorkee	3,177	...	4,094
Háthras	...	7,713	...
Dhanaura	...	2 955	...
Chandausi	...	10,372	...
Bilsi	...	...	2,502
Ujhani	...	...	2,787
Sahaswan	...	...	6,708
Cawnpore	...	84,412	..
Ballia	...	...	3,680
Jhánsi	600	...	...
Almora	3,382	...	...
Naini Tál	10,661	...	...
Káshipur	...	2,929	...
Unao	2,093	...	...
Biswan	...	...	1,336
Shahabad	1,610	1,678	...
Pihani	946	422	...
Lakhimpur	2,019	...	...
Muhamdi	1,237	...	...
Dhaurehra	302	...	...
Tánda	...	...	3,728
Gonda	...	...	4,529
Nawábganj	...	...	1,648
Utraula	...	...	2,103
Balrámpur	...	...	2,870
Total	49,092	1,10,481	34,985

The total sums realised from these three taxes were as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House tax	51,584	62,221	57,053
Trades do.	96,725	1,01,633	1,15,520
Circumstances do.	28,166	37,030	34,985
Total ...	1,76 475	2,00,884	2,07,558

The minor forms of taxation in addition to the above that were in force are as under:—

	Rs.
Conservancy tax in two towns	13,229
Compound and site tax in 12 towns	33,236
Tax on vehicles in five towns	11,191
Tolls on animals in three towns	21,489
Tax on gharries in one town	274
Tax on stalls in one town	344
Total of minor forms of taxation	79,753

The total income from taxation was thus Rs. 20,40,917, which gives an average incidence per head of 11 annas 5 pies.

	Rs.
Octroi	17,53,606
Direct	2,07,558
Minor	79,753
Total	20,40,917

The incidence of the octroi alone on the population of the 81 towns in which it was the sole or principal tax was on an average 10 annas 4 pies per head, and that of the direct taxes where they were the principal sources of income was on an average 10 annas 6 pies per head. The incidence of taxation exceeded an average of Rs. 2 per head in the following towns :—

	Rs. a. p.
Mu-soorce	3 13 1
Naini Tal	4 2 1

It was between Rs. 2 and Re. 1 in the following :—

	Rs. a. p.
Almora	1 1 8
Allahabad	1 0 6

In all the remaining towns it was below an average of Re. 1 per head ; and in 39 of these it was below an average of 8 annas per head.

The remaining sources of income aggregate Rs. 5,60,773, which includes a sum of Rs. 38,519 paid as grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local funds, and Rs. 3,50,066 shown under the head of sundries. The former of these sums includes the large item of Rs. 32,875 in Lucknow, which includes a grant of Rs. 25,000 made by the Government on account of the City Police according to an arrangement of long standing.

Under miscellaneous income a sum of Rs. 52,282 is shown as realisations under special Acts. These comprise fines levied under the Gambling Act, III. of 1867, and the Cattle Trespass Act, I. of 1871 ; and fees for license of hackney carriages under Act XIV. of 1879. The income from sale proceeds of manure continues to increase each year. In the following towns a marked improvement is noticeable in the receipts under this head :—

	Actuals of 1881-82. Rs.	*Actuals of* 1882-83. Rs.
Saháranpur	31	616
Gházíabad	457	1,025
Koil	852	1,245
Agra	2,550	3,157
Firozabad	55	326
Moradabad	300	743
Allahabad	628	1,515
Benares	706	3,873

The income shown under sundries consists chiefly of rents of nazúl land, and income from fairs and public gardens.

During the year, municipalities invested a sum of Rs. 51,769 in Government securities. Altogether, the several municipalities hold Rs. 3,41,662 in Government securities, and Rs. 33,103 in Light Railway shares.

The total sum available for expenditure was Rs. 31,82,805, including the balance from the previous year.

The collection of taxes cost Rs. 2,33,361, which falls at a rate of 11·4 per cent. on the realisations.

A sum of Rs. 51,584 was spent on lighting, chiefly in the municipalities of the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh municipalities are backward in this respect, and in the large city of Fyzabad no lighting was provided. In Lucknow the comparatively small sum of Rs. 813 was spent on this object; but since the close of the year under report arrangements have been made for improving the lighting of the municipality.

The expenditure on police was normal, and the arrangement under which the municipalities will be relieved of the charge for police had not been carried out.

No very important buildings were erected by municipalities during the year. The principal works were the following :—

	Rs.
Alterations to the Town Hall in Agra	7,588
Improvements to the Town Hall in Benares	4,589
Erection of a Town Hall in Cawnpore	30,062
Ditto ditto Mirzapur	9,271

On the construction and maintenance of roads a sum of Rs. 2,96,463 was expended. On drainage works a sum of Rs. 27,459 was expended. Considerable improvement has been effected in the sanitary condition of most of the municipalities; but improvements in drainage and water-supply are much needed in many towns. In Saháranpur a drainage scheme has been partially carried out, and the Committee are now engaged in working out a project for its completion. Benares seems to have made no progress towards carrying out the project for improving its drainage, which has been under consideration for some years.

Agra, Allahabad, and Lucknow have each a scheme for an improved water-supply, but during the year under report no steps were taken to carry them into execution beyond, in the case of Agra, ordering the apparatus for an artesian boring. In Mussooree the water-supply project has now been completed, and is found to work well.

The registration of births and deaths which was carried on in all municipalities yielded the following results :—

	Number registered.			Ratio per mille.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Births	86,188	112,133	108,631	30·42	37·62	36·24
Deaths	105,878	103,971	113,146	37·37	34·88	37·75

On vaccination a sum of Rs. 13,290 was expended, and the number of operations performed was 94,265. Of this number 90·7 per cent. were reported as successful, against 90·1 per cent. in 1881-82.

A sum of Rs. 54,366 was expended on education, as compared with Rs. 52,069 in the previous year. As stated in previous reports, the money is devoted chiefly to the maintenance of free primary schools.

The contributions to provincial or local funds, in the year under review, were made up of the following items :—

		Rs.
Mussooree ...	To Landaur Cantonment Fund, being one-tenth of the receipts from the toll bar at Rájpur...	960
Meerut ...	To Cantonment Committee as their share of octroi collections ...	29,677

		Rs.
Agra	... To Cantonment Fund for maintenance of police and other purposes	9,048
Bijnor	... To the District Board for repair of 1st class roads	200
Sháhjahánpur	... To Cantonment Fund for police	2,400
Cawnpore	... To Cantonment Fund on account of license-fees realised under the Hackney Carriage Act, XIV. of 1879	251
Benares	... Ditto ditto ditto	50
Lucknow	... To Cantonment Committee as their share of octroi collections, and for maintenance of the lock-hospital	7,700
Fyzabad	... To Cantonment Committee as their share of octroi collections ...	1,600

On the whole the working of the municipalities has been satisfactory. With the exception of Fyzabad and Bilsi, the District Magistrates have continued to be the Presidents of the Municipal Committees; but the non-official members have taken a fair share in municipal administration, and in some cases the office of Secretary has been filled by a non-official member. In Fyzabad the Committee has been entirely non-official, composed of Native Commissioners since September, 1882 and their administration appears to have been vigorous and satisfactory. In Bilsi a non-official President was found in Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood, who has devoted much time and attention to the administration of the municipality.

11.—Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

There were 341 towns administered under Act XX. of 1856, as compared with 337 in the previous year. The tax levied in these towns is an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same, and is raised chiefly for the purpose of providing a police force in each town. As a rule, the amount collected yearly is not more than double the sum which is spent on police in each town, and the incidence of taxation is, with few exceptions, not allowed to exceed an average rate of Re. 1-8-0 per assessed house.

The population of the towns was 1,646,831. The number of houses was 360,826, of which 183,863 were assessed to the tax and the rest exempted. The gross realisations from the tax amounted to Rs. 3,03,213, falling at an average of three annas per head of population and Rs. 1-11-9 per assessed house. Including receipts from miscellaneous sources and the balance from the previous year, the total available income at the disposal of the towns was Rs. 4,03,380. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,40,679, and was distributed as follows :—

Collection of tax ...	... Rs.	22,048, or	7·23 per cent.	on the proceeds of the tax.	
Sudder office ...	... „	3,451, or	1·13	ditto	ditto.
Police ...	... „	1,63,536, or	53·93	ditto	ditto.
Conservancy ...	... „	70,659, or	20·74	ditto	on the total expenditure.
Local improvements ...	... „	68,693, or	20·16	ditto	ditto.
Miscellaneous ...	... „	12,291, or	3·60	ditto	ditto.

There was a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 62,702 at the credit of the towns.

The administration of the towns has, on the whole, been satisfactory during the year.

12. Military. | 13. Marine.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Village Records.

One of the main duties of the Agricultural Department is the compilation and maintenance of a body of village statistics which shall supply Government with specific and reliable information as to the condition of the rural population. These statistics are obtained through the agency of an establishment of kanúngos and patwáris ramifying through every district in the provinces except Kumaun and Garhwál.

As in previous years, the Director and his Assistants spent the greater part of the cold weather in personally inspecting the efficiency of the patwári and kanúngo staff and testing on the spot the accuracy of the papers they had compiled. As a general rule the results were satisfactory, and the minute accuracy to which the village records of some districts had been brought showed that it is not impossible to make the figures reliable when careful supervision and energy are brought to bear on the work. The result of the inspection is reported to have shown on the whole a decided improvement over previous years. The revision of the rules was proceeded with; they finally received the sanction of Government on 29th January, 1883, and were to come into force from the beginning of the agricultural year 1883-84.

Foremost among the changes introduced by the new rules is one which provides for the introduction and maintenance of schools for the education of the patwári. These schools will be established at the head-quarters of each district under the charge of the Collector or an Assistant, and the subjects taught will be survey and mensuration, the use of the plane-table, arithmetic, and the rules and duties of patwáris. Out-door instruction will be given in the cold weather, and the teacher and his pupils engaged in the practical work of correcting maps.

The approach of a revision of settlement in Basti and Gorakhpur, and the marked inefficiency of the patwári staff in those districts, which was under the consideration of Government during the year, clearly showed that the adoption of new measures was absolutely necessary. Proposals for the recasting of patwári circles and the appointment of the necessary supervising staff were, therefore, drawn up by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in communication with the Collectors of Gorakhpur, Basti, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Gházipur, and sanctioned by Government.

The results of the examinations of kanúngos held by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce during the year show that out of a staff of 658 kanúngos in the province 582, or 88·45 per cent., have passed.

The revised code for the guidance of patwáris and kanúngos in Oudh was issued during the year. It differs but slightly from that now in force in the North-Western Provinces.

In the whole of the North-Western Provinces (except Saháranpur, Jaunpur, Ballia, Kumaun, and Garhwál, from which districts no returns were received), out of a total number of 18,993 patwáris 16,779 were resident in their circles on the 1st October, 1882, as compared with 16,916 patwáris out of a total number of 20,006 on 1st October, 1881.

The percentage of resident patwáris thus increased by 3·68 between 1st October, 1882 and 1st October, 1881. In districts where settlement operations were going on patwáris were not compelled to reside, pending the rearrangement of their circles. Of the entries in the field-book, 10·7 per cent., and of the whole number of villages 88·89 per cent., were tested on the spot by kanúngos. Out of the entries tested 96·8 per cent. were found correct.

The superior revenue staff, including Collectors and their Assistants, tested a large number of entries in both field-book and rent-roll, and 99·4 per cent. of these were found accurate.

2.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*) *Batesar fair.*

The attendance at the Batesar fair of last November was unusually large. It was estimated that 126,579 persons were present, a number greater than is recorded for any previous year since 1874. The figures for cattle, horses and camels were as follows :—

Horses and ponies ...	13,036
Cattle ...	60,848
Camels ...	8,062

There were 20 remount officers present, and a number of Native States were represented by their agents. The returns showed that 82 horses, 37 geldings, and 243 mares were purchased for Government. The standard of horses was higher than in the previous year, and the number of animals suitable for remounts had increased. The average price of remounts was Rs. 262, the same as in the previous year.

The number of cattle was extraordinarily great, and as a consequence vendors complained of low prices and a dull market.

(*b*) *Steam plough.*

This implement has been attached to the Cawnpore Experimental Farm since its transfer from the Bánda district, and orders for its future disposal are at present under the consideration of Government.

(*c*) *Reh experiments.*

The work during the year upon operations for the reclamation of *reh* lands may be divided into three heads :—

(1) Agricultural experiments.
(2) Survey of villages.
(3) Preparation of maps.

(1) *Agricultural experiments.*—In former years attempts had been made to improve *úsar*-infected soil by surface drainage, flushing and manuring, but these having all failed, the work of the year under report was confined to arboriculture, growth of special crop, and subsoil drainage.

(*a*) *Arboriculture.*—Plots of land in the Awa estate were taken up for experimental plantations, amounting in all to 106 acres. *Kíkar*, previously grown in a nursery, was transplanted, and it was found that, except in the best *úsar* soils, the young trees could not be induced to grow. In every *úsar* plain there are numerous patches of *dúb*, *dáb*, and other grasses. Where these are found *kíkar* will thrive, but where the efflorescence is strongly developed, the plants live for a while and then die down. The roots of some trees in bad *úsar* were dug up and compared with the roots of young healthy trees of the same size, and it was found that both the side and tap roots of the former were stunted and unable to make any progress in the saline soil. A nursery of *chaunkar* (*Prosopis spicigera*) was prepared after the rains of 1882, and in February, when the young plants were 1½ to 2 feet in height, some of them were dug up and it was found that the roots were 5 feet long and consequently could hardly be removed without injury. The result was that few of the transplanted trees survived. Arrangements were made for sowing more seed, the trees from which will be transplanted before the tap root attains any considerable length. It was ascertained by Mr. Buck when in Madras that *Acacia leucophlœa* (*reunja*, *reru*) succeeds well in saline soil, and one maund of seed was obtained from the Madras Forest Department. A nursery was formed and the seedlings planted out with less than 15 per cent. of failures. The plants were less than 15 inches in height and the roots about 2 or 2½ feet long.

Reunja and *chaunkar* trees have long tap roots with bunches of fibres at the ends, but no real side roots. They are admirably adapted, therefore, for drawing their nourishment from far below the surface. *Kikar*, on the other hand, has well-developed side roots, and even when its tap root succeeds in getting down to the good soil below the *usar*, its side roots remain in the saline stratum and the tree does not thrive. *Chaunkar* and *reunja* may therefore succeed where *kikar* fails.

In July, 1882, six plants each of *Atriplex nummularia* (the Australian salt bush), *A. Halimoides*, *A. sp.*, and *Chenopodium sp.*, were received from the Saháranpur Botanical Gardens. They were first planted out in good soil and then in the cold weather transferred to pits filled with *usar* soil mixed with leaves. The change was followed by a marked improvement in the growth of the plants, and it would seem as if they, like *khar usar* grass, thrive best in a saline soil. Of the various plants that have been tried *A. nummularia* promises to be the most valuable, as it has an abundant leaf growth and should yield a large supply of fodder. It still, however, remains to be seen whether it will be of the same value to cattle in this country as it has been proved to be to sheep in Australia. In the rains of 1882 *khar usar* grass was dibbled in the numerous bare patches which then existed on the plantations, and they are now well covered with grass, though a few bare spots still remain. These are due to the dibbling having been followed by dry weather. Where the grass was allowed to get thick and dry up, it killed the roots below. Where it was cut and allowed to rot on the ground, the same result followed. The limit of the time the grass should be left uncut appears therefore to have been reached, and arrangements have been made to cut it into hay and stack it in future.

Experimental cuttings of grass on plots 20 feet square have given the following results :—

Situation.	Month in which the land was taken up.	*Weight of hay per acre.*		Remarks.
		In December, 1881.	In December, 1882.	
		Mds. s.	Mds. s.	
In Awagarh west of fort ...	March, 1880 ...	28 22	59 30	Watered by *gharas* up to December, 1881, and since then from canal.
Ditto near Koriaka Nagla,	May, 1881 ...	15 38	59 30	Ditto ditto.
In Janauli north of road ...	March, 1880 ...	39 34	54 18	Ditto ditto.
Ditto south of road and west of distributary.	Ditto ...	37 7	46 19	Ditto ditto.
In Janauli south of road and east of distributary.	Ditto ...	53 5	53 5	Watered from canal from commencement.

(*b*) *Subsoil drainage.*—The pipes were cleaned and relaid and the surface of the plots dug up and constantly flooded. The soil has to a certain extent been cleansed, but it is still unfit for growing crops and the expense of this remedial measure is so great that it would be absolutely prohibitive on a large scale.

(*c*) *Growth of special crops.*—The salt bush and *khar usar* grass described above are the only special crops which appear to give any hope of ultimate success. The experiments in progress for testing their efficiency have been already described.

(2) *Survey of villages.*—Out of 65 villages marked out by the *Reh* Committee 63 have been surveyed.

Ten of the villages have been surveyed three times. It seems that *reh* has increased in some villages and decreased in others, but the change is very gradual. Successive measurements long continued will no doubt enable some conclusion to be arrived at. Since 1st October, 1882, a muharrir has been employed in the 65 villages measuring the depth of the surface of the water from the level of the ground. A brick with a numbered disc was inserted in the masonry of each well, so as to mark the place from which the measurement is to be made.

(3) *Preparation of maps.*—District maps showing by colours the proportions of *úsar* in every village have been completed as far as the Ganges-Jumna Doab is concerned. Three districts in Rohilkhand have also been completed.

A map showing the depth from the surface of the ground to the level of the subsoil water is being prepared from returns furnished by District Officers. The maps of all the Doab districts of Jhánsi, Jalaun, Bijnor, and Gonda have been completed. Besides furnishing data for well construction projects, this map will be useful in showing how the distribution of *úsar* varies with the depth to subsoil water.

(*d*) *Well construction.*

The data on well construction collected by Captain Clibborn in connection with the Agricultural Department during 1881-82 were embodied in an exhaustive note during the year under report, and the result is probably the largest collection in existence of data for forming a judgment as to the probable areas that can be covered by wells of various dimensions, the depth of water required by the various crops, the relative cost and efficiency of all the forms of lift in use, and a number of other points on which a clear understanding must be arrived at before the practical problem of well-sinking can be dealt with successfully.

The operations on the Jaithra portion of the Awa estate continued during the year under the charge of Mr. Wilson, Executive Engineer attached to the Agricultural Department. Twenty-six wells have now been completed. These are of the following kinds :—

(1)	Spring wells with the cylinders embedded in clay	18
(2)	Percolation wells, the steining below the water surface consisting chiefly of bricks laid dry	7
(3)	Percolation well obtaining its supply from the bottom	1

Twenty-eight wells (including eight in which tubes will be sunk) are in course of construction.

Boring tools have worked successfully. Altogether 103 trial borings have been made to a maximum depth of 42 feet and an average depth of 31 feet below the surface of the water.

The average cost per boring amounted, everything inclusive, to Rs. 4-13-0. These trial borings were carried out to enable an opinion to be formed as to whether a spring well or a percolation well should be made.

If the clay surface is reached within a maximum depth of 42 feet, the pipe is sunk a few feet into it, in order to ascertain if it is thick enough to support the cylinder of a well, and is then withdrawn. In Khanjapur 35 wells have been started, and of these 23 have been completely sunk. Here two layers of clay have been met with, the upper one from 12 to 25 feet below the surface of the ground and the second from 10 to 20 feet below the first. The average cost of trial borings reached Rs. 14, for though the tools are of the same description as those worked at Jaithra, they do not work so satisfactorily owing to the presence of fine sand, loam and clay.

(*e*) *Exhibitions.*

Several improved agricultural implements manufactured at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm and a quantity of farm produce was exhibited by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the Jaipur Exhibition.

Large collections of raw products of these provinces were contributed to the Amsterdam Exhibition, through the exertions of Mr. Duthie, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, to whom two medals were awarded ; and of the Superintendent of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, to whom was awarded a gold medal.

3.—AGRICULTURE.

(*a*) *Weather and Crops.*

Kharif.—The rains began early in every part of the provinces, and their general characteristics were a heavy downfall up to the end of August, followed by a very dry

September, and a second fall, varying in quantity, at the beginning of October. In the Meerut Division the long break in September did much damage. Further south, where rice is a less important crop, the harvests were on the whole remarkably good, and though some damage was done in Bijnor and Moradabad by a local cessation of the rain in August, the same may be said of almost the whole of the Rohilkhand Division. The insufficiency of the rain supply, which was most marked in September, began again to be felt at about the parallel of Farukhabad, where its effects extended through Hardoi over the greater part of the Lucknow Division, the drought being again, as it has been so often in the last 10 years, most severe in Lucknow itself. Rae Bareli, as usual, shared the fate of Lucknow, but crops were again good in the more eastern districts between the Ghogra and the Ganges till Azamgarh is reached. There and in Gházipur and Ballia the important rice crop suffered most severely. In the districts between the Ghogra and the hills there was a long break of nearly a month from early in July to the first week in August. The ensuing loss was far heavier in Basti and Gorakhpur than in the western portions of this tract. In the southern and south-eastern districts of Jhánsi, Allahabad, and Beńares, the harvest was not below the average. The heaviest losses everywhere were in the rice crop. Transplanted rice especially was a heavy sufferer: juár, the other main food crop, would have done well if it had not been for the ravages of a grub called the *sundi*, which breeds in the stalks. In the western districts, where they are largely grown, cotton and indigo were both very good crops, and probably made up to the cultivator for any losses he may have suffered in the food crops. Grain was everywhere cheap and prices steady. There was no serious epidemic, though trifling outbreaks of cholera and fever are reported from Pilibhít, Farukhabad, and Allahabad. In spite of the dryness of the season there were a few outbreaks of cattle-disease, chiefly in the sub-Himalayan districts from Bijnor to Gonda. On the whole, in spite of the break in September, the season was a very good one, and nothing approaching to scarcity was to be found from one end of the provinces to the other.

Rabi.—The season on the whole was a favourable one, and the outturn considerably above that of the previous year. Wheat, barley, peas, and gram were unusually good, and the surplus quantity available for export was so great that a block occurred on the railways, and it became for a time impossible to transport the grain to Calcutta as fast as it was received at up-country stations. Besides the crops above mentioned sugarcane proved a decided success, and the outturn was quite equal to that of last year. The only crops that really suffered were rape, mustard, and poppy. The first two were much injured, especially in Mainpuri, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, Gorakhpur, and Rae Bareli, by the ravages of an insect known as *mahu* or *mahun*, and the last, chiefly in Etáwah, Basti, Gházipur, and Ballia by blight. The rainfall varied considerably in different parts of the provinces. In the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions it was fairly abundant in amount and reasonably seasonable in time, but in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions the winter rains were both scanty and late. In the Benares Division, on the other hand, some districts suffered from wet. In Oudh generally the winter rain was heavy and in some places, as in Sitapur, did almost as much harm as good. Hail did some injury in Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Etah, Muttra, and Shájahánpur, and frost materially interfered with the outturn in Muttra, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Cawnpore, and Hamírpur. High winds prevailed and did a certain amount of harm in the Tarái, Pilibhít, Kheri, Basti, Mirzapur, and Fatehpur. On the other hand, the health of the people was good everywhere and there was no cattle disease.

	Sugarcane.	Arhar.	Wheat.	Barley.	Peas and gram.	Masúr.	Rapeseed and mustard.	Linseed.	Poppy.	Other crops
North-Western Provinces ...	14	12	14	14	13	13	11	13	10	14
Oudh	14	12	14	14	13·5	14	7	10	14	11·5

(b) Sericulture.

Messrs. Lister and Co. have made good progress in clearing and planting the required acreage of mulberry trees stipulated for in the grant made over to them by Government for purposes of sericulture. During 1882-83, 28,000 mulberry cuttings were distributed from the Saháranpur gardens and a large number of three-year-old trees have been sent out from the Lucknow arboriculture nursery. Attempts were made several years ago to introduce sericulture into Oudh, and as a result a fair quantity of mulberry trees still exist in some parts of the province. The introduction of the univoltine worm, the cultivation of which occupies two months, in March and April, and the system of keeping seed at Mussoorie till required, point to the possibility of sericulture proving successful in the plains wherever mulberry trees exist near enough to the rearing sheds.

Of mulberry planting, it is reported that one lakh of seedlings raised in the Forest Department garden, Dehra ; are now being placed out, 35,000 with planters and the remainder with cultivators. It is anticipated that an equally large annual distribution can be maintained in future years if cultivators will but take up the industry.

(c) Tobacco culture.

The cultivation of tobacco at the two farms at Gházipur and Pusa leased to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co. is reported to have been generally successful.

Of an area of 523 acres under cultivation, 129 were set apart for home cultivation and the remainder leased out to independent cultivators, whose crops were purchased by the lessees. The total produce from both farms was 362,000lb., or 36,000lbs. over and above that of last year. The rate of produce per acre at Gházipur and Pusa was 570lb. and 793lb. respectively. During the year 200,000lb. of tobacco was shipped to Europe and the Indian market found sale for 30,000lb. 108,900lb. were made up into pipe tobacco and 23,100lb. into cigars and cigarettes.

(d) Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.

The sale of acclimatised seed of vegetables and flowers helped to swell the receipts of these gardens, the expenditure on which was, save the salary of the Superintendent, almost covered by the receipts.

The *cherimioya* tree of Peru, which is mentioned as a valuable addition to our fruit trees, has been planted with success. Other notable and successful introductions are the "Ice rind melon" from America and the *Soolyqua* gourd from China.

Eucalypti of several varieties continue in vigorous growth.

(e) Saháranpur Botanical Gardens.

There was a considerable increase in the distribution of plants during the year, *viz.*, 35,688 over the number of the preceding year. There was likewise an increased distribution of vegetable and flower seeds.

The cultivation of American cotton was attended with success. Garo Hills cotton, however, proved a failure. *Ceara* rubber and *Withania coagulans* likewise proved unsuccessful. *Atriplex nummularia*, or the Australian salt bush, was grown with marked success and promises to do well on ordinarily worthless ground.

The gardens at Chajuri and Mussoorie were abandoned during the year and a more favourable site at Arnigarh, some two miles from Mussoorie, selected. Arrangements are being made to begin work on the latter site.

Kumaun orchard.—This institution maintains the expectations formed of its usefulness as a centre for the distribution of apple, pear, and chestnut trees. It has been found possible for the current year to greatly reduce expenditure. The orchard now contains—apple 5,137 trees, pear 637, chestnut 339 ; and the grafts ready for distribution

amount to—apple grafts 14,934 and pear 447. During 1882-83, 1,892 apple grafts and 3,000 seedlings were given away.

(*f*) *Cawnpore Experimental Farm.*

Numerous experiments in ploughing, irrigation, sowing and manure were conducted at the farm during the year and much useful information was thereby obtained. In the matter of manure for wheat crops it was ascertained that easily soluble nitrogenous compounds produced results which compared favourably with those obtained by the same means in England. The yield of wheat per acre of land manured with saltpetre was 2,181lb., and a similar plot of land manured with saltpetre and bone-dust produced 2,055·75lb. per acre. The following figures show the cost of manure and the value of the produce resulting therefrom :—

		Rs.	a	p.
(*a*)	Cost of manure (saltpetre) per acre	7	8	0
(*b*)	Value of produce	75	11	6
(*a*)	Cost of manure (saltpetre and bone-dust) per acre	12	0	0
(*b*)	Value of produce	71	15	10

Cottons.—American cotton grown on the farm lands proved a success and yielded a return of Rs. 46 per acre, against Rs. 35 per acre, the price realised for an equally fine crop of country cotton. *Khaki* or fawn-coloured cotton was cultivated on a more extensive scale at the farm during the year. A small quantity of that grown in 1882 was spun into cloth which is now under trial. A fair quantity of seed was distributed for the kharíf of 1883-84 and arrangements are being made to further extend the experiment this year.

Cape oats yielded a return of 2,026lb. per acre.

For the first time during the kharíf of 1882 marketable sugar was manufactured at the farm from the juice of the *Sorgham saccharatum*. A fresh supply of seed was lately obtained from America, and a portion of the crop from such seed now standing promises to give better results than those of last year.

Continued experiments in ensilage proved successful, inasmuch as it was found that fodder stored green in September was taken out in May and readily eaten by cattle. *Silos* are now to be found all over the provinces, and it is hoped that information relative to their adaptability to Indian requirements will be considerably added to by next hot season.

Agricultural implements.—Improved ploughs were sold in larger numbers than hitherto, 681 Kaisar and 31 Watts having been disposed of. A simple addition was made to the ordinary native plough which is now under trial, and which so far appears to find great favour. The chain water-lift introduced by Mr. Fuller was still further improved and may now be considered as a formidable competitor at low lifts to the swing baskets, hitherto unapproachable for simplicity and economy. Forty-six of these water-lifts were sold during the year. The winnower, on the other hand, has somewhat disappointed expectations, but is receiving continued attention.

Noticeable among the machinery imported was a hand thresher, by which, allowing liberally for all capital charges, it was shown that at a cost of Rs. 40·89 a cultivator could in 12·5 days place the produce of 15 acres of wheat on the market, whereas under the native method it would take 107 days, at a cost of Rs. 41·5, to prepare for sale a like amount of produce. Moreover, by the hand machine there is a great saving in the labour of winnowing, and the wheat is delivered free from the earthy admixtures which, under the process of being trod out, is so frequent an accusation against Indian produce. These are matters which in the great prospect opening out for Indian wheat deserve attention. Another promising success was the introduction for sugar-boiling of an evaporating pan on the American principle. It has yet to stand the test of wear and time. The results summarised were that *ráb* or undrained sugar of most superior quality was made at a cost of 12 annas 9 pie per maund, against Rs. 1-1-10 when made by the cheapest native process. Further, in the case of the

native process skilled sugar-boilers have to be employed, whereas the use of the evaporator is quickly learnt by any coolie. And the advantages are that it will work off the produce of a field in less than half the time occupied in the native process, or as 177½ is to 83, and that it can be carried about from field to field, saving time and expense in the cartage of cane. Time saved is a great advantage, since the longer the cane remains unpressed after cutting or the juice unboiled, the greater the inversion of crystallisable sugar into uncrystallisable glucose. A maize-shelling machine was also procured which acts admirably, and is cheaper than the cheapest form of hand-shelling as ·77 to 1·58, but the cost (Rs. 78) will have to be reduced before it is likely to be generally adopted.

(g) *Arboriculture.*

The grant placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for this purpose was Rs. 67,000, against Rs. 53,300 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 58,999-10-7 was expended and the receipts from felling, lopping, fruit and other sources, though somewhat below those of last year, aggregated Rs. 31,686-14-3. The net cost therefore to Government amounted to Rs. 27,312-12-4.

The length of road under continued operations was over 1,226 miles and nearly 625 miles of new road were planted out. During the year 129,302 trees were planted, against 95,075 the year before.

The following statement gives details:—

Name of tree.	1882-83.
Mango	37,340
Jaman	23,956
Ficus	8,021
Shisham	16,259
Nim	10,912
Tamarind	2,241
Mahua	6,129
Jack or barhal	1,215
Miscellaneous : babul, bel, ber, jand, tendu, chiranji, &c., &c., ...	23,229
Total ...	129,302

The nurseries maintained last year amounted to 166, as against 132 in the previous year. The number of plants in stock at the end of the year was 305,585.

Efforts to enlist the co-operation of landowners in planting up avenues were maintained with the following results :—

In Etáwah 13,000 trees out of 15,000 were planted by private means.

In Bareilly, Lala Damodar Das, whose conduct in this connection was favourably brought to the notice of Government last year, is again reported by the Collector as having done excellent work. Munshi Narotam Singh has planted out 1¾ miles of the Bareilly-Bisalpur road, and 10 miles of the Bareilly-Naini Tal road have been planted through the united efforts of Lala Lalji Mal, Kuar Lal Bahadur, Rai Kanhaya Lal, Babu Ram Sarup, and Lala Lalta Parshad. The credit of organising these efforts is given to Mr. McConaghey, C.S.

In Azámgarh, 15 out of 18 miles were planted out by zamíndárs.

In Gházipur, about half the planting in the district was effected by the zamíndárs themselves.

In the Kheri district 5,726 *thálas* were constructed and 2,817 trees were planted on 57 miles of road by landholders, amongst whom Rája Kishen Datt Singh and Raja Amir Hasan Khan Bahadur together planted out upwards of 650 trees. But this record takes account of the tree-planting on avenues only, and little account of the large area brought annually by landholders under groves. The Assistant Director for Oudh during his cold-weather tour observed that apparently the number of new groves was far greater than the number to be seen under the axe, and it was found

that mális from Lucknow and Fyzabad made regular tours into remote parganas at the close of the rainy season with good mango grafts and fruit trees for sale. It was also found that much of the opposition to avenue-planting takes its rise in the amount of rent-paying land thrown out of cultivation by the shade cast upon it, particularly when the public road may happen to run through the "gauhán" or the most highly manured land of a village.

In the report for last year it was mentioned that the central arboricultural nursery at Lucknow had failed in fulfilling its object owing to the disinclination of natives to purchase any but valuable fruit trees or to take for groves other than fruit trees. District officers objected to the expense of transit, and it was determined to close the nursery; but, as already elsewhere stated, leave to take trees gratis was widely circulated in the neighbourhood. The result was that the mangoes and mahuas were quickly cleared out; jaman and tamarind have been taken in large numbers this year. Benefiting by the experience so obtained, it has been determined to maintain at least 20,000 selected mango seedlings for free distribution annually. It may be mentioned that the authorities of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company have lately made a very generous concession in agreeing to convey all plants distributed from the Lucknow Horticultural Gardens to the public gardens or institutions at one-fourth of the lowest rate hitherto charged on such consignments. Circulars were issued during the cold weather, and again at the commencement of the rains, offering the surplus stocks of fruit and of avenue trees from the Saháranpur gardens, some free and others at much reduced rates.

(h) Introduction of Agricultural improvements.

Agricultural shows were held during the period under report at the following places:—Bahraich (May, 1882 and May, 1883), Khairabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, Fyzabad, Gola Gokarn (Kheri), Bijnor.

These shows are usually held in conjunction with some great gathering, such as the Sayyad Salar Mela (Bahraich) and the Gola Gokarn Mela (Kheri), and it may safely be assumed that three-fourths of the people present on such occasions earn their bread by agriculture. Beyond sending implements and samples of the farm grain for exhibition and attending in person if possible, the officers of the Department take little active share in the management on such occasions. Notes are taken, and the experience learnt at one show is communicated to the managing committees at other shows. Native gentlemen are now more generally to be found than formerly organising the arrangements, and with marked success, from personal observation of several of the shows held during the past year. These institutions are worthy of every support, and are likely to increase in popularity with all classes so long as the calls for subscriptions are made with tact and moderation and the expenses managed with the strictest economy. A spirit of emulation and interest in the comparative merits of grain samples was shown on one or two occasions in a manner which was most satisfactory. These gatherings will no doubt prove in time the best channel for the introduction of agricultural improvements. Of improvements introduced through Court of Wards' estates the following may be briefly noticed:—

Awa.—Well-sinking actively continued by Mr. Wilson. On 25 wells a return of 10 per cent. in enhanced rent has been agreed for. Measures have further been taken to promote private well-sinking by cultivators. Under Mr. Wilson's superintendence upwards of 130 acres of waste land have been thoroughly stocked with *kíkar*.

The stock of improved sugarcane mills has been increased to 100. The capital thus expended has been found to return 15 per cent. Arboriculture has been largely promoted.

Two students have been sent by the estate to the Veterinary College, Lahore.

Dubári.—Three wells sunk successfully in sand in addition to 12 previously constructed.

Karam Ali's estate.—There is little to note here, save that estate capital invested in sugar-mills to be let on hire to cultivators brought in a return of 31 per cent.

Rawatpur estate.—The report this year was chiefly remarkable for the success met with in new staples. American cotton realised Rs. 25 a maund when the best indigenous cotton was selling at Rs. 16 or Rs. 17. Sorgham and Cape oats proved successes.

Distribution of selected seed.—The following kinds and amounts of seeds were distributed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce during the season under report :—

Name of seed.	Quantity.		
	Mds.	s.	c.
Wheat	280	26	0
Barley	0	30	0
Maize	5	6	8
Oats	13	25	0
Dhán	0	8	0
Japan pea	0	18	0
Linseed	0	30	0
Hemp	3	0	0
Cotton	28	3	0
American corn	0	1	0
Mangel-wurzel	0	3	8
Potato	11	0	0
Sorgho	11	37	0
Grasses	2	31	11
Tobacco	0	5	8
Ground-nut	1	30	0

Of the 54 maunds wheat seed forwarded to Messrs. Inglis and Brown and Co., Sydney, a report was received in August, 1882, that the seed had been distributed in a satisfactory manner through all parts of the country. *Nim* leaves for use as a protection to seed against weevils was asked for and a consignment sent, as well as *nim* seed for planting.

Cattle-breeding.—Fifteen *Kenwaria* bulls and seven Hissar bulls were purchased for district officers. Arrangements have been made through Pandit Ajudhia Parshad for the purchase of several young bulls in the Tarái.

Cattle-disease.—In June, 1882, letters were received from the Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, and subsequently one from Pandit Ajudhia Parshad, reporting outbreaks of virulent cattle-disease and asking for aid. Two *salotris* were engaged, who had been trained under Veterinary-Surgeon Anderson at the Lucknow Veterinary School, and were sent to the districts in question.

In Gonda 546 cattle were treated successfully and 47 died. In Sháhjahánpur (Pawayan) 347 were treated successfully and 29 died.

Great difficulties were found, however, as usual, in dealing with the superstitious fears of the people, added to fears that a cure might have to be paid for. As the pay of a *salotri* and all contingencies for medicines may be roughly estimated at Rs. 350 per annum, a man has but to cure some 20 bad cases in the year to cover his pay in the average value of the cattle saved to the agricultural community.

4.—MANUFACTURES.

The artistic handicrafts and important factories of the Provinces.

In accordance with the plan first adopted in the report of last year a notice of the artistic handicrafts and principal factories of these provinces is added to the foregoing report on the nature of their railway-borne traffic. For the reasons given last year no attempt has been made to gather statistics with reference to the ordinary necessary

handicrafts, such as plough or bed or cart manufacture. The enquiries were conducted mainly by the two traffic Inspectors who were employed on this duty last year.

The information relating to the factories was obtained through the courtesy of the managers, but in one or two instances assistance in obtaining details was refused.

A.—Artistic Handicrafts.

CLASS I.—WOOD WORK.

Carved ebony of Nagina—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	21	17	61	78	4	21	25	21	82	103
1882-83 ...	22	20	74	94	7	14	21	27	88	115

The trade in this highly artistic and most effective handicraft continues to flourish. The demand for Nagina work amongst Europeans seems to be extending the more widely it is known, and the probability is that the intrinsic merit of the articles manufactured will prevent its ever falling into neglect. A new shop was established during the year under report and additional workmen engaged. The custom of mounting the ebony in silver has become more common and has added largely to the beauty and value of the work.

The firms are fairly prosperous and the total annual value of the outturn may be put down at Rs. 30,000.

White wood-carving of Saháranpur—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1882-83 ...	15	16	19	35	8	7	15	24	26	50

No regular census of the artisans was taken last year : consequently there are no data with which to compare the above figures. The trade, however, is reported flourishing and the workmen fairly well off. The carvings are not exported, but are carried about by pedlars and sold chiefly to Europeans. The annual value of the outturn has been estimated at Rs. 5,000.

Wire inlaid wood work of Mainpuri—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	1	5	10	15	...	28	28	5	38	43
1882-83 ...	1	6	10	16	10	16	26	16	26	42

The trade, which is now very well known, is flourishing, the general excellence of the work turned out during the year having merited success. The articles most commonly made are trays and small octagonal boxes, the latter especially commanding a ready sale. First-class work is generally paid for at the rate of 2 annas per square inch, and as the actual materials used in the trade are inexpensive, profits would be very high

if the produce was sold as fast as made. Notwithstanding the fact that this is not the case, profits are fairly good and the workmen reasonably prosperous.

The annual value of the outturn is estimated at Rs. 6,000.

Wood-carving of Pilibhít—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	18	7	16	23	9	12	21	16	28	44
1882-83 ...	18	17	10	27	13	9	22	30	19	49

The above figures indicate no special change in the circumstances of this handicraft. It is still carried on in the intervals of more profitable carpentering work and does not occupy more than a portion of the time of the men represented as engaged in it. Itinerant traders carry the carvings away, but there is no other species of export trade. The annual value of the outturn may be represented as Rs. 1,000.

Wire-inlaid work of Pilibhít—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	17	6	14	20	3	4	7	9	18	27
1882-83 ...	17	13	12	25	4	2	6	17	14	31

Besides ordinary wood-carving the Pilibhít carpenters do a certain amount of work in wire-inlaying. Brass wire is beaten into shisham wood in varied patterns after the style of Mainpuri work, but with considerably less delicacy and skill. The annual value of the outturn may be estimated at Rs. 1,700.

Bareilly furniture—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82.										
Furniture-making,	31	48	72	120	21	36	57	69	108	177
Kahrva-varnishing,	10	7	18	25	4	13	17	11	31	42
1882-83.										
Furniture-making,	80	135	120	255	29	40	69	164	160	324
Kahrva-varnishing,	11	17	16	33	7	18	25	24	34	58

The above figures do not indicate, as might at first be supposed, that the trade in Bareilly furniture had more than doubled. The fact appears to be that a large number of the smaller shopkeepers and carpenters were not enumerated last year. This year a nominal list has been prepared which is believed to be almost, if not entirely, exhaustive. No distinction has been attempted between the numbers of those who make plain and those engaged in the manufacture of French-polished furniture, as it has been found that both kinds are often prepared by the same firm. The kahrva varnishers are differently situated. Their essential work is varnishing and they are in the habit of buying ready-made articles. The trade in the produce of their craft seems however to be lessening, while that in plain and ordinarily varnished furniture is increasing.

The total value of the annual outturn has been estimated at over half a lakh of rupees.

Lacquered wood work of Ahraura:—No change since 1881-82 is reported in the nature or extent of the trade in the lacquered wood work of Ahraura in Mirzapur. There are still but three workmen capable of turning out the better class of toys and curiosities in demand amongst Europeans, but there are other makers of the turned charpái legs and small boxes used by natives. The annual value of the outturn may be estimated at Rs. 400.

Agra wood work.—No particulars were collected last year with reference to this comparatively insignificant trade. It was started in Agra some four years ago by Mr. Lawrence and seems to have taken root. Round trays about a foot in diameter are the commonest articles made. They are coated with lac of various colours and patterns are then scratched on the lac with a blunt needle. The marks thus formed are whitened in with powdered chalk, and the pattern comes out very effectively. The annual value of the outturn may be estimated at Rs. 1,000. There are five firms engaged in the trade, and employment is thereby afforded to 14 workmen.

CLASS II.—METAL-WORK.

A.—Work in common metals.

Benares brass ware—

	Number of firms.	*Number of workmen employed.*			*Number of independent workmen.*			*Total.*		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82.										
Plain brass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engraved	7	19	24	43	...	...	...	19	24	43
1882-83.										
Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engraved	8	26	26	52	...	...	...	26	26	52

Besides the distinctive engraved brass manufactures of Benares there is a considerable trade in plain brass utensils, but, in accordance with the principle alluded to in the beginning of this chapter, no statistics as to this branch of manufacture have been recorded. The figures above indicate a flourishing condition of the trade in the legitimate artistic products, and there seems no immediate prospect of a decline in their popularity. The engravers are well off as wages are high. The more skilful can earn up to 12 annas a day. The value of the annual outturn is estimated at quite half a lakh of rupees.

Moradabad metal ware—

	Number of firms.	*Number of workmen employed.*			*Number of independent workmen.*			*Total.*		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82.										
Braziers, polishers, tinmen and engravers.	123	...	...	969	...	...	486	...	...	1,455
Total ...	...	...	...	969	...	...	486	...	...	1,455
1882-83.										
Braziers	47	241	179	420						
Tin-men	40	53	37	90	...	...	142	...	...	...
Polishers	40	59	25	84						
Engravers	31	442	244	686						
Total ...	158	...	...	1,280	...	...	142	...	...	1,422

The trade in this well-known metal ware continues to prosper, as is indicated by the above figures. Thirty-five new shops were opened during the year under report. The exports go almost all to Bombay, where the coarser worked patterns find the readiest sale. In consequence of this really fine work is hardly ever done, except in execution of special orders. The annual value of the outturn may be put down at over three lakhs of rupees.

Najíbabad iron work—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82	3	6	5	11	...	...	...	6	5	11
1882-83	3	6	3	9	...	...	...	6	3	9

The trade is gradually dying out, as there is next to no demand for arms. Matchlocks are still used by villagers in the neighbourhood of Najíbabad for keeping wild animals from the crops, but the spread of cultivation and the diminution in the numbers of the same will soon make them a thing of the past. There is no export trade. The value of the annual outturn can hardly exceed Rs. 3,500.

Lalitpur matchlocks—There are three firms employing 15 men engaged in the manufacture of matchlocks and axes in Lalitpur. Murrowli and Talbehat are the seats of the trade. Sounrai supplies the requisite material, as there are iron mines and smelting furnaces there. The metal sells at 9 seers to the rupee. An axe generally takes a week, and a matchlock about a month, to make. The former sells for Rs. 2, but the price of the latter runs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Axes are very commonly used all over this and the neighbouring districts and are bought by all classes. Matchlocks are usually sold to Bundela Thákurs for use and to Europeans as curiosities. The annual value of the outturn may be put down at about Rs. 6,000.

B.—Works in precious metals.

Bidri and zarbuland work of Lucknow—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82	5	8	5	13	...	...	...	8	5	13
1882-83	6	16	15	31	...	...	...	16	15	31

This well-known and very effective art is reported in a flourishing condition and the above figures bear out the fact. The value of the annual outturn may be estimated at Rs. 5,000. The firms and workmen are well off.

Lucknow diamond-cut silver work—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1882-83	12	28	21	49	...	...	...	28	21	49

Statistics as to the state of the trade in silver diamond-cut work of Lucknow were not collected last year: consequently no comparison can be instituted with the figures of the year under report. The well-known Lucknow bangles are the most familiar example of the art. The principal firms are very well-to-do and the workmen employed appear to be in fairly prosperous circumstances. The trade is supported almost entirely by Europeans, chiefly visitors in the cold weather. The annual value of the outturn has been estimated at Rs. 18,000.

Lucknow embroidery.—The gold and silver embroidery of Lucknow gives occupation to an immense number of workmen, who are divided into definite classes according to the particular portion of the work that each takes up. Roughly they may be grouped as follows :—

(1) *Casters of silver bars.*—A single firm (kandila kachahri) acting as a kind of mint does all the work.

(2) *Wire-drawers.*—These are sub-divided again into two classes:—

(a) *Kandla kash.*—The name applied to the workman who reduces the bar to a moderately thick wire.

(b) *Tar kash.*—The man who finally draws out the wire to a state of extreme tenuity.

(3) *Wire-flatteners* (tar dabkyia).—These men beat the wire into a flattened thread and deliver it to their employer, arranged in bundles of 32 lengths called *lachchhis.*

(4) *Salma and sitára makers.*—Salma is chiefly made up by pardanashín Muhammadan women, and consists of delicate spirals of wire; when the rings of these spirals are beaten together they are known as sitára or stars.

(5) *Kalabattun makers.*—Kalabattun is a species of gold or silver thread made by winding very fine wire close round a silk thread. It is very largely used in embroidery.

(6) *Silver braid makers* (gota báf).—Gota is a species of braid of silk and silver.

(7) *Braid pattern stampers* (uttu sáz).—These men are simply labourers and use wooden dies for impressing a pattern on the braid.

(8) *Battun makers.*—Battun is exceedingly fine gold wire, which is wound round thread to make gold kalabattun. Besides the commodities already included in the handiwork of the above groups of artizans, the following articles used in Lucknow embroidery are largely manufactured:—

Laudani.—Loose spirals of round gold or silver wire.

Dapka salma and aflait.—Close spirals of flat gold or silver wire.

Gokhru ki bogoli.—Loose spirals of flat gold or silver wire.

Chamki.—Stars like sitáras.

Terhata.—A scolloped tape made of flattened out gold or silver wire.

The following table gives approximately the number of firms and workmen engaged in the trade last year as compared with the figures for 1881-82. The difference observable is chiefly due to the fact that the battun makers were not before separately enumerated. In considering these statistics it must, however, be borne in mind that, as a large part of the manufactures connected with the trade is carried on by women in the privacy of their homes, there has been great difficulty in making the figures even approximately correct:—

	1881-82.									1882-83.								
	Number of firms.	Number of artizans.								Number of firms.	Number of artizans.							
		Employed by firms.			*Working independently.*			*Total.*			*Employed by firms.*			*Working independently.*			*Total.*		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
Silver bar casters,	1	1	1	2	...	...	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	...	1	1	2
Kandla Kashi ...	12	15	23	38	...	...	...	15	23	38	13	15	25	40	...	...	...	15	25	40
Tar Kashi ...	18	72	81	153	...	5	5	72	86	158	18	87	66	153	...	...	...	87	66	153
Wire-flattening ...	22	65	67	132	...	...	...	65	67	132	22	73	54	127	...	...	...	73	54	127
Salma and sitára making.	15	17	33	50	..	...	...	17	33	50	16	27	26	53	...	..	...	27	26	53
Kalabattun-making,	6	6	7	13	..	6	6	6	13	19	6	9	11	20	...	...	..	9	11	20
Silver braid weaving.	44	102	136	238	11	12	23	113	148	261	56	142	68	210	11	12	23	153	80	233
Stamping patterns on braid.	9	8	14	22	...	1	1	8	15	23	8	22	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battun makers ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	54	54	108	...	...	..	54	54	108
Total ...	127	286	362	648	11	24	35	297	386	683	156	439	309	739	11	12	23	419	317	736

The actual embroidery (zardozi) to which the above arts are subsidiary is done almost entirely on dark-coloured velvet. The number of men engaged in the trade during the year under report is compared below with those working in 1881-82 :—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82	42	138	229	367	20	42	62	158	271	429
1882-83	57	293	155	448	4	22	26	297	177	474

The difference is mainly due to variations in the method of enumeration. Men that one Inspector classed as independent workmen have been regarded by another as forming a firm. Thus during the year under report there was an increase in the number of firms, but a considerable decrease in the total of independent workmen. The grand total of men engaged in the trade has however increased. The social condition of the employés varies apparently inversely with the value of their work. The men employed on the most delicate operations, those which like fine wire-drawing, salma and sitara making, winding gold thread on silk and weaving silver braid, contribute more than anything else to the value and beauty of the resulting fabric, are most of them steeped in hopeless poverty and earn the barest pittance for work which constitutes part of what is justly considered one of the finest products of Indian art. It has been found quite impossible to make any reliable estimate of the value of the annual outturn :—

CLASS III.—STONE WARE.

Agra Mosaics—

	Number of firms	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82	4	14	48	62	...	64	64	14	112	126
1882-83...	14	44	47	91	7	7	14	51	54	105

Several new workshops have been established and the trade is flourishing. Any workman with a reasonable amount of skill can earn a good livelihood, those only being badly off who are employed in cutting and shaping the marble for inlaying. The coloured stones used come chiefly from Bánda, Baroda, Gwaliar, and Bombay. The white marble is imported from Jaipur. The annual value of the outturn cannot be far short of Rs. 20,000.

Bánda stone work—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82...	2	8	4	12	...	...	...	8	4	12
1882-83...	2	8	14	22	...	...	...	8	14	22

The above figures indicate a certain amount of improvement in the trade, as it appears to give employment to a greater number of men. The people, however, say that the supply of stones (chiefly agates) in the bed of the Ken is not as plentiful as it was, and that they have now to go long distances to get the kinds they require, besides

having to import from other districts. Knife-handles and lids for small boxes (the latter made from moss agates) continue to be the articles chiefly manufactured. The stones are cut with a wire moistened with powdered corundum and water. The workmen employed are paid from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a month, the latter being the maximum for a first-class artizan.

The annual value of the outturn may be estimated at Rs. 1,000.

CLASS IV.—CLAY.

Lucknow cl

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82...	...	7	9	16	...	...	...	7	9	16
1882-83...	10	10	12	22	...	...	...	10	12	22

There are two kinds of models generally made—those that are hollow (formed by moulding) and those that are solid. The latter, which are the best known and the more artistic, are made by folding the plastic clay over a wire till the required shape and thickness is obtained. The clay is obtained from the Khajua tank, about two miles from Hazratganj. The required colouring is put on after the models have been taken from the furnace. All the materials of the trade are obtained in Lucknow itself and the sale is almost entirely local. The artificers are reported to be fairly well off. The annual value of the trade may be roughly taken at Rs. 2,500.

Khurja pottery.—No enquiries were made as to this last year, as the work has only lately attracted notice, though the art has been a long time in existence. The pottery somewhat resembles that of Rampur, but is prettier and not so coarse. The colour, which is said to come from Jaipur, is always blue, the pattern being worked out in the different shades. There is only one shop, and the trade at present gives employment to but four workmen. The articles produced are chiefly surahis and plates and are exceedingly cheap. The whole annual value of the trade is estimated at Rs. 350.

Aligarh pottery.—This is the well-known polished black pottery so familiar to travellers who have occasion to visit the Aligarh railway station. It is made of kankar and clay and its manufacture gives employment to five men. The trade is very small and the annual value of the outturn may be put down at Rs. 400.

Rampur pottery—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82...	8	8	12	20	2	2	4	10	14	24
1882-83...	11	12	22	34	...	...	...	12	22	34

The blue glazed pottery of Rampur is made in the Native State of that name between the Bareilly and Moradabad districts. The demand and the supply are alike limited, but the above figures imply a quickening of the trade. The business seems rather a precarious one, as the glazing often fails and the loss is then comparatively heavy. The annual value of the outturn may be estimated at Rs. 2,500.

Chunar pottery.—Of the 16 artizans engaged in the manufacture of pottery at Chunar mentioned in the report for 1881-82, one is dead and another has gone to

Bombay. The trade, which is very insignificant and does not exceed Rs. 1,000 annually in the value of its product, shows no signs of extending.

Azamgarh pottery.—The secret of this art still remains known to but three men, who resolutely decline to reveal it. They are cultivators as well as potters and are reported well off. They live in the village of Nizamabad, which is 11 miles from Azamgarh, but have two shops at the Sadr station and two at Sarái Rani. The annual value of the outturn can hardly exceed Rs. 300.

Amroha pottery—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	8	9	8	17	1	2	3	10	10	20
1882-83 ...	8	12	13	25	2	1	3	14	14	28

A few more men appear to be employed in the production of this very inferior commodity than was the case last year. Sales are made almost exclusively to natives. The workmen can hardly be said to be prosperous as the trade is declining. The value of the annual outturn must be very near Rs. 1,000.

CLASS V.—LEATHER.

Cawnpore leather work—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	63	127	126	253	4	4	8	131	130	261
1882-83 ...	51	220	128	348	1	2	3	221	130	351

The greater part of the difference in the figures of the year under report as compared with those of the previous year is believed to be caused by a more careful enumeration. The trade has no way fallen off—has rather increased, if anything, as is indicated by the larger number of workmen that appear to be in daily employ. Employers and employed are as a rule well-to-do, as the trade is brisk and the profits fair. Workmen are paid 3 to 4 annas a day according to skill. The estimated annual value of the outturn may be put down at over a lakh of rupees. Portmanteaus, saddlery and harness continue to be the principal articles manufactured.

Sahárunpur leather work—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	4	3	3	6	3	30	33	6	33	39
1882-83 ...	8	10	10	20	13	22	35	21	32	55

The trade continues to prosper, as the above figures indicate. Besides the characteristic articles made of the skin of the Sambhar deer, trunks and portmanteaus are made from ordinary leather and form an annually increasing portion of the material of the trade. The total value of the outturn is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

CLASS VI.—COTTON AND SILK.

Benares silk fabrics—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82.										
Kamkhab ...	138	...	...	757	...	...	15	...	...	772
Sári and dopatta,	270	...	...	1,358	...	...	621	...	...	1,979
1882-83.										
Kamkhab ...	131	...	...	913	...	...	...	...	...	913
Sári and dopatta,	286	...	...	1,386	...	...	627	...	...	2,013

The silk fabrics of Benares are of two principal kinds—*kamkhabs*, which are thick woven brocades; and *sáris* and *dopattas*, which are extremely thin. Both are made of silk and silver threads arranged so as to form patterns of great variety and beauty. The trade is in a flourishing condition, but the workmen are miserably poor. Even those styled "independent," for want of a better word, are in reality in the hands of mahájans, who advance them what is necessary for the support of life and absorb all the profits of their labour. The increase in the number of kamkhab weavers is due mainly to the fact that when the census was taken in 1881 a great many of them were out of work and had taken to cotton-weaving. This year they have been included in their proper class of brocade-makers. It has been found impossible to make even an approximately correct estimate of the value of the annual outturn.

Azamgarh satinette—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	65	53	262	315	6	2,162	2,163	59	2,424	2,483
1882-83 ...	69	164	189	353	...	2,154	2,154	164	2,343	2,507

The condition of the trade in the year under report calls for no special remark. There was a slight increase in the number of firms. The Jolahas who carry on the manufacture of the fabric are miserably poor, but the master weavers are some of them very well off. Three of them are landholders and own indigo factories. The demand for *galta* and *sangi* is said to be diminishing, owing probably to the competition of English goods.

Lucknow chikan.—Owing to the manner in which this industry is practised it is impossible to form any accurate idea of the numbers engaged in it or the value of the annual outturn. The workers are largely women and children, who carry on the necessary operations (like English lace-makers in former times) at their own homes. The value of the work annually turned out may be estimated at half a lakh of rupees:—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1882-83	24	34	66	100	...	...	...	34	66	100

Chints Stamping.—Statistics as to this industry were not collected last year. The probability is that a good many small die-stampers (chhípís) have escaped enumeration. The art consists in the stamping of various patterns on cotton materials with wooden dies (thappás) mostly of coarse workmanship. The master printers are reported fairly well off, but the workmen they employ can hardly be said to be even reasonably prosperous, seeing that Rs. 4 a month is the maximum pay earned by any of them. The competition of cheap English fabrics must in time tend to almost extinguish this trade. The annual value of the outturn may be put down at Rs. 15,000.

Calico chintz of Farukhabad and Kanauj—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82.										
Farukhabad	76	40	346	386	...	...	...	40	346	386
Kanauj	22	16	93	109	...	...	16	16	93	125
1882-83.										
Farukhabad	87	263	391	654	...	...	...	263	391	654
Kanauj	33	107	75	182	23	18	41	130	93	223

The above figures indicate a very prosperous condition of the trade in Farukhabad and Kanauj chintzes. The large increase this year in the number of workmen is believed to be due partly to an extension of the trade and partly to a more careful enumeration. The material used is nearly all imported, very little cloth being made up in the district itself. The patterns are still impressed by hand, wooden dies being always used. The total value of the annual outturn is believed to be about a lakh and a half of rupees.

CLASS VII.—CARPET MANUFACTURE.

Mirzapur pile carpet—

	Number of firms.	Artizans working on contract under firms.			Independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82	25	85	115	200	...	...	...	85	115	200
1882-83	20	59	121	180	...	27	27	59	148	207

The trade in Mirzapur carpets has declined considerably during the past year and its prospects are not by any means encouraging at present. This is due partly to the fault of the manufacturers and partly to the difficulty experienced in contending with the finer produce of the jails. The large orders received by the principal firms in 1881-82 led to an increase in the speed of manufacture at the expense of the quality of the produce. At the same time, although there was no increase in the rates at which carpets sold, the prices of materials rose considerably, especially those of wool and cotton thread. The result of these combined causes was a deterioration in the quality of the goods produced. The wool used was thinner, the pile inferior in softness and elasticity. As a natural consequence Mirzapur carpets become discredited in English and American markets, and the effect was felt during the year under report. It appears, however, that the quality of the manufacture is again improving, and there is therefore some probability of a revival of the trade.

The value of the outturn during the year seems to have been less than half a lakh of rupees.

Amroha carpets—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	9	16	9	25	...	...	...	16	9	25
1882-83 ...		11	6	17	...	...	...	11	6	17

The amount of the trade in the cotton pile carpets of Amroha has decreased. Two of the firms became bankrupt and the head of a third died during the year under report. The remainder are badly off and carry on a declining business with considerable difficulty. The trade seems to be confined to the district of Moradabad, in which the town is situated, as these carpets are hardly ever exported. Four carpets, 8¾ feet long and 5 feet broad, are prepared from a maund of cotton, half blue and half white, and sell for Rs. 40. These take a workman two months to prepare. Cotton twist costs Rs. 20 a maund generally and Rs. 8 a maund is paid for dyeing: consequently a workman can make roughly Rs. 8 a month if he finds ready buyers.

The annual value of the outturn may be put down at about Rs. 3,000.

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ.

Kálpi paper manufacture.—Two sorts of paper are made in Kálpi.—one, a common coarse kind, called "bakkar;" the other that for which Kálpli has long been famous and which is known as "Mahajal." The former costs from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 5, and the latter Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, per ream of 10 quires. The value of the annual outturn of Bakkar is believed by the Assistant Commissioner to be about Rs. 5,000 and of Mahajal about Rs. 2,000. There are 16 firms employing 116 second-class workmen.

Jaunpur papier maché.—This industry, which Mr. Ward founded, does not seem as flourishing as it used to be. There are but eight workmen employed now, as against 10 engaged in the trade last year. Two were dismissed by the Deputy Collector in charge of the operations. The demand appears to be decreasing.

The annual outturn may be put down at Rs. 500. The articles most commonly made are cigar-cases, dishes, and book-covers.

CLASS IX.—SCENTS.

Jaunpur scent—

	Number of firms.	Number of workmen employed.			Number of independent workmen.			Total.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
1881-82 ...	9	29	34	63	15	19	34	44	53	97
1882-83 ...	9	34	30	64	9	26	35	43	56	99

The changes since last year in the Jaunpur scent trade are insignificant. All but one of the firms extract the til oil so largely used in the trade themselves, but the independent manufacturers, not having mills of their own, deal with professional til crushers. The workmen employed are paid at from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month, but the firms are well-to-do and carry on what appears to be a thriving business. It is difficult to estimate the annual value of the outturn, but the enquiries that have been made give ground for the belief that it is not much under Rs. 20,000.

B.—Factories.

As will be seen from the accompanying statistical table, the term factory has been taken in its very widest signification and convenience of classification has been considered to include tea plantations and indigo concerns. This was the arrangement adopted last year, and as there seemed no reason for departing from it, the same system has been followed in the present report.

There are now seventeen private factories worked in whole or in part by steam machinery in these provinces, as against five enumerated last year.

Besides those already mentioned (two cotton and one woollen mills at Cawnpore, one soap factory at Meerut, and one paper mill at Lucknow) we have another cotton mill and a tannery at Cawnpore, a cotton press at Aligarh, and two ice factories, one at Agra and one at Lucknow. The sugar factory at Sháhjahánpur has also now got a steam-engine. In addition to this enlargements have been made to old factories, new machinery imported from England and new appliances introduced.

The three breweries noticed last year are still in operation. No changes of any importance were reported during 1882-83.

The lac factories of Mirzapur have increased in numbers. There are now 22, as against 17 in 1881-82; of these 3 are in European and 19 in native hands. The managers of the three European factories have declined to furnish information: consequently it is impossible to institute any comparison with the figures for last year.

By far the most important factories taken altogether are those which are reserved for the manufacture of indigo. There are 298 more in operation now than there were at the commencement of the year under report. The daily number of hands employed exceed those enumerated last year by 8,511, and the annual value of the outturn is now considerably over a crore of rupees. The change is mainly due to an increase in the number of native concerns, for there are 16 less fewer European managed factories than there were. European factories are, however, considerably larger than those worked by natives, and the value of the produce is more than proportionately greater. There were 1,366 pairs of vats last year in European as against 7,574 pairs in native concerns.

The produce of the former sold for Rs. 18,25,900, and of the latter for Rs. 69,03,460. The tea factories are returned as 88 in number this year, as against 87 in 1881-82, and the area under the plant appears to have increased by 292 acres. No other satisfactorily accurate details are available.

The tobacco factory at Gházipur is in the hands of Messrs. Bogg, Dunlop and Co., who hold in addition land in the neighbourhood of Pusa in Tirhut.

The operations during the year under report were very much curtailed at the Gházipur factory, and it is estimated that the tobacco from that year's crop will not exceed 110,000 lb. The operations have not yet passed the experimental stage, and no decided opinions can be formed as to the probability or otherwise of ultimate success.

Messrs. Lister and Co. are continuing their silk-spinning operations, but declined this year to furnish the Department with any statistical information. The example set by the Government harness factory at Cawnpore has been followed by two European firms. Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co. have established a tannery at Cawnpore and Messrs. Murray and Co. at Meerut.

There are besides, cotton presses, worked by hydraulic power, established now at Cawnpore and Agra, and there seems every probability of the number increasing. Statistical details with reference to certain factories maintained by Government are also added.

Abstract indicating the position of the principal Factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882-83.

I.—FACTORIES SUPPORTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE.

Description.	District.	Name of mill, factory or industry.	Capital if worked by a Joint Stock Company.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Average number of persons employed daily, 1882-83.	Yearly outturn (1882 83). Amount.	Yearly outturn (1882 83). Value.
			Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Cotton mills ...	Cawnpore ...	Elgin Mills Company ...	...	160	1,029	...	...
	Ditto ...	Muir Mills ditto ...	10,00,000	78	1,190	...	...
	Ditto ...	Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,00,000	15	...	...	...
Woollen mills,	Ditto ...	Cawnpore Woollen Mills Co.	4,00,000	25	500	...	...
						lb.	
Paper mills ...	Lucknow ...	Lucknow Paper Mills Co.	8,43,000	116	340	2,201,920	3,88,351
Soap factory ...	Cawnpore ...	Messrs. Tuck, Harvey and Co. Soap Factory.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Meerut ...	The N.-W. P. Soap Co., Ld.	1,00,000	24	17	...	62,387
Sugar factory,	Sháhjahánpur,	Rosa Sugar Factory ...	16,00,000	33	1,052	...	14,50,000
Breweries ...	Kumaun ...	Naini Tal Brewery Co. ...	3,00,000	...	63	...	1,64,000
	Dehra Dún ...	Mackinnon and Company,	...	...	193	...	2,40,000
						Gallons.	
	Lucknow ...	Crown Brewery Co., Ld., Lucknow Brewery Co. ...	2,00,000	...	188	217,620	...
Iron, brass and copper work.	Allahabad ...	North-West Foundry, Messrs. Crowley and Co.	...	10	...	...	...
Engineers ...	Ditto ...	Frizzoni and Co. ...	...	64	300	...	...
			1,50,000	8	126	...	5,000
						Shall lac	
Lac factories ...	Mirzapur ...	22 factories ...	10,30,500	...	1,670	35,100	...
			No. of pairs of vats in use.	*Amount of indigo plants consumed.*			
Indigo factories	Saháranpur ...	7 factories (all native),	21	78,825	315	172	29,713
	Muzaffarnagar,	2 „ (native) ..	7	39,300	105	80	13,820
	Meerut ...	37 „ (1 European),	222	878,187	3,330	2,121	3,66,403
	Bulandshahr ...	176 „ (8 ditto) ...	1,067	2,546,633	8,536	7,913	13,66,971
	Aligarh ...	202 „ (4 ditto) ...	1,402	4,034,000	11,216	10,763	18,59,308
	Moradabad ...	1 „ (native) ...	2	1,296	16	4	691
	Bareilly ...	24 „ (1 European),	102	198,128	816	534	92,248
	Budaun ...	47 „ (14 ditto) ...	247	507,561	1,976	1,132	1,95,553
	Sháhjahánpur,	26 „ (native) ...	56	166,333	448	452	78,083
	Pilibhit ...	4 „ (1 European),	16	46,800	128	183	31,613
	Muttra ...	35 „ (native) ...	153	293,361	1,224	944	1,63,076
	Agra ...	34 „ (ditto) ...	213	294,375	1,704	795	1,37,336
	Mainpuri ...	164 „ (12 European)	854	3,290,896	12,810	7,099	12,26 352
	Farukhabad ...	112 „ (12 ditto) ...	599	1,701,825	4,792	3,909	6,75,280
	Etáwah ...	170 „ (25 ditto) ...	867	3,121,906	13,005	8,364	14,44,881
	Etah ...	148 „ (14 ditto) ...	936	1,705,542	7,488	4,407	7,61,309
	Cawnpore ...	87 „ (4 ditto) ...	467	1,242,578	3,736	2,999	5,18,077
	Allahabad ...	18 „ (2 ditto) ...	134	255,708	1,072	841	1,45,283
	Jaunpur ...	93 „ (9 ditto) ...	311	478,494	2,488	2,024	3,49,646
	Azamgarh ...	271 „ (7 ditto) ..	433	881,312	3,464	3,177	5,48,827
	Mirzapur ...	16 „ (6 European),	81	84,616	648	381	65,818
	Benares ...	13 „ (ditto) ...	96	150,658	768	394	68,063
	Gorakhpur ...	27 „ (21 ditto) ...	183	691,671	2,745	3,523	6,08,598
	Ballia ...	9 „ (native) ...	30	74,502	240	180	31,095
	Basti ...	1 „ (ditto) ...	1	6,500	15	18	3,109
	Gházipur ...	38 „ (11 European),	323	236,435	2,584	711	1,22,825
	Unao ...	1 „ (native) ...	4	1,500	32	2	345
	Fyzabad ...	12 „ (ditto) ...	57	122,496	456	473	81,711
	Gonda ...	4 „ (ditto) ...	11	14,666	88	44	7,601
	Sitapur ...	1 „ (ditto) ...	5	5,353	40	27	4,664
	Hardoi ...	5 „ (2 European),	21	25,514	168	96	16,584
	Kheri ...	1 „ (ditto) ...	1	4,154	15	13	2,246
	Sultanpur ...	6 „ (native) ...	15	36,921	120	132	22,803
	Partabgarh ...	10 „ (4 European),	58	140,157	464	421	72,728
	Total ...	1,802 { (160 European) (1,642 native) }	8,995	23,358,203	87,052	64,328	1,11,12,660

(a) No information could be elicited.

Abstract indicating the position of the principal Factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882-83—(continued).

I.—FACTORIES SUPPORTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE—(*concluded*).

Description.	District.	Name of mill, factory or industry.	Capital if worked by a Joint Stock Company.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Average number of persons employed daily, 1882-83.	Yearly outturn (1882-83). Amount.	Yearly outturn (1882-83). Value.
			Rs.	Acres.		Mds.	Rs.
Tea factories...	Kumaun ...	35 Plantations ...	...	3,455	...	...	...
	Garhwál ...	20 ditto ...	...	669	...	...	...
	Dehra Dún ...	33 ditto ...	...	4,612	...	...	...
Tobacco factory,	Gházipur ...	Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co.	...	(*a*) 175	168	lb 80,130	...
Silk factory ...	Dehra ...	Messrs. Lister and Co. ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Tannery ...	Cawnpore ...	Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co., Boot Factory ...	...	H.P. 30	700	...	...
	Meerut ...	Messrs. Murray and Co,	...	...	19	...	12,500
Ice factory ...	Agra ...	Agra Ice Factory ...	1,92,000	H P. 20	25	...	21,000
	Lucknow ...	N.-W. P. and Oudh Ice Co, Ld.	...	H.P. 16	16	...	30,000
	Allahabad ...	N.-W. P. and Oudh Ice Co.	...	20	25	...	...
Cotton Press...	Cawnpore ...	West Patent Press Co., Ld.	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	2 hydraulic presses.	
	Ditto ...	Cawnpore Hydraulic Press Association.	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	2 ditto.	
	Ditto ...	16 Hand screws ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
	Agra ...	5 Hydraulic Presses ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
	Ditto ...	12 Hand screws ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
	Aligarh ...	Steam Cotton Press, Aligarh.	Private.	H.P. 40	75	Bale pressed. 18,000	10,00,000

II.—FACTORIES MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.

Description.	District.	Name.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Value of raw material worked up.	Value of manufactured outturn.	Cost of factory to Government.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Harness Factory,	Cawnpore ...	Government harness factory.	24	900	5,00,000	7,50,000	...
Engineering workshops.	Aligarh ...	Post-office factory ...	...	896	1,42,846	2,61,499	32,766
	Roorkee ...	Canal foundry ...	47	850	4,18,000	7,05,000	...
Jail Industries.			*No. of jails in which industry is pursued.*				
Class I. ...	...	Aloe fibre-making ...	7	(*c*) 56	89	965	...
		Munj twine-making ...	25	503	6,035	14,017	...
		Rope-making ...	14	125	1,063	2,709	...
		Gunny-making ...	24	350	6,393	15,619	...
		Net-making ...	3	6	94	226	...
		Total ...	73	1,040	13,674	33,536	...
Class II. ...	...	Basket-making ...	2	2	24	30	...
		Cane work ...	3	12	279	484	...
		Total ...	5	14	303	514	...

(*a*) 135 acres of this was sown by cultivators and crop purchased.

(*b*) The managers have declined to give any information.

(*c*) Figures of this column are approximate.

Abstract indicating the position of the principal Factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882-83—(concluded).

II.—FACTORIES MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT—(*concluded.*)

Description.	District.	Name.	Nominal horse-power of engine.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Value of raw material worked up.	Value of manufactured outturn.	Cost of factory to Government.
			No. of jails in which industry is pursued.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jail Industries—(concluded).							
Class III. ...	...	Cloth-weaving ...	47	713	42,064	60,475	...
		Cotton factory ...	5	70	1,775	2,405	...
		Tent-making ...	1	16	6,736	8,189	...
		Drugget (dari) making,	45	584	24,690	40,391	...
		Wool-carding ...	1	106	23,425	28,793	...
		Spinning ...	8	127	10,043	12,036	...
		Carpet (rug) making ...	40	951	61,509	1,08,617	...
		Blanket-making ...	46	456	24,079	30,823	...
		Stocking-knitting ...	1	2	18	41	...
		Tailory ...	9	44	11,336	13,956	...
		Shuttlecock-making ...	1	1	15	74	...
		Total ...	204	3,070	2,05,681	3,05,800	...
Class IV. ...	...	Skin-curing ...	1	4	177	641	...
		Shoe-making ...	7	13	1,477	1,974	...
		Total ...	8	17	1,654	2,615	...
Class V. ...	...	Carpenter's shop ...	11	(a) 36	603	1,970	...
		Blacksmith's shop ...	13	52	1,739	3,57[illegible]	...
		Goldsmith's shop ...	1	1	...	[illegible]	...
		Tin factory ...	2	4	258	48[illegible]	...
		Stool-making ...	1	2	117	217	...
		Total ...	28	94·1	2,717	6,247	...
Class VI. ...	...	Paper-making ...	7	53	991	1,667	...
Class VII. ...	...	Lithography ...	4	22	883	1 311	...
		Printing ...	2	36	6,637	18,804	...
		Total ...	6	58	7,520	20,115	...
Class VIII. ...	...	Dyeing	13	51	12,564	17,760	...
Class IX. ...	...	Oil-pressing ...	25	62	5,812	8,918	...
Class X. ...	...	Lime grinding ...	2	7	772	1,025	...
		Brick-making ...	10	132	7,706	16,312	...
		Pottery	13	142	3,767	8,961	...
		Total ...	25	281	12,245	26,298	...
Class XI. ...	...	Bakery	5	49	9,805	12,153	...
		Dairy	1	·03	75	139	...
		Total ...	6	49·03	9,880	12,292	...

(*a*) Figures of this column are approximate.

5.—Forests.

The most important event of the year as regards forest administration was the re-organisation of the superior staff, with effect from the 3rd September, 1882, in accordance with the Notification of the Government of India, dated 20th November, 1882, by which a considerable measure of promotion was given to the officers of the Department. Little else of special interest occurred. The acquisition of the forest lands in Bánda was finally completed for the present, though an area of some 21,000 acres still remains to be acquired, which the owners refuse to part with on reasonable terms. The two great essentials of forest administration are (1) to ensure the protection and reproduction of the forests and to stimulate as much as possible the growth of the more valuable kinds of timber; (2) to realise as much revenue as can be obtained without unduly exhausting the forests or discounting the future. Whether the first point is being sufficiently attended to can best be determined from an inspection of the actual state of the forests themselves, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner looks to Conservators to push on reproductive measures to the fullest possible extent wherever they are required. As to the second point, the financial results are again somewhat disappointing. It would seem that the supply of mature trees in many forests has been exhausted for the present, and the revenue now is considerably below that of a few years ago. Another cause of low receipts is the difficulty experienced in finding a suitable market for the disposal of forest produce, and Conservators should pay especial attention to the arrangements now in force for the sale of timber and other produce, so as to open and develope trade wherever it admits of expansion, and to afford every facility to purchasers for obtaining supplies. The extension of light railways throughout the provinces should considerably stimulate the demand for fuel, besides opening up communications and lessening the cost of transport. The competition of timber from private forests, which is said to have lowered prices, must, if the forests are being overworked, soon cease, and the present depression of the market can be only temporary.

Area and boundaries.—The areas under the control of the Forest Department in each Circle at the commencement and close of the year are reported as follows :—

Circle.	*Area in square miles on 1st April, 1882.*			*Area in square miles on 31st March, 1883.*			Increase or decrease.
	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	
Central	1,472	99	1 571	1,473	99	1,572	+1
Oudh	1,090	...	1,090	1,090	...	1,090	*Nil.*
School	769	...	769	776	...	776	+7
Total ...	3,331	99	3,430	3,339	99	3,438	+8

Besides the above there are 118 square miles of forests in Bánda not yet brought under the operations of the Forest Act. The changes in area are for the most part nominal only and do not call for any comment. The area of nearly all forests is subject to correction, as more accurate measurements are made from time to time. In the Central Circle Rs. 3,122 were spent on demarcation work in 1882-83, as compared with Rs. 2,979 in 1881-82. Demarcation of boundaries by pillars is now nearly complete in all Divisions, but in some the pillars have yet to be numbered. The number of miles in the boundary in which the demarcation is certified to be in good order will be given in the next report, the information not being available for the present one. In the Oudh Circle boundary work consisted of 70 miles demarcated, 84½ miles of new ditching, 314 posts erected, and 59 miles of Nipal broad boundary leared.

Protection and improvements.—The results of the prosecutions for breach of forest rules in the year under review and in the preceding year are shown in the following table:—

Circle.		Prosecutions.		Convictions.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Central	1881-82	353	734	331	656
	1882-83	62	Not stated.	50	118
Oudh	1881-82	71	147	54	127
	1882-83	67	Not stated.	55	107
School	1881-82	69	143	50	94
	1882-83	22	Not stated.	12	19

As this year only offences tried by a Magistrate have been shown, the number of prosecutions in the Central and School Circles has considerably fallen off. Besides the above, 386 cases were compounded in the Central Circle, under section 67 of the Forest Act, for Rs. 1,186; in the Oudh Circle 3 cases were compounded for Rs. 26; and in the School Circle 47 cases were compounded for Rs. 976.

Fire conservancy operations.—The area in which protection from fire was attempted, that in which it failed, that successfully protected, and the total cost of protection up to 30th June, 1883, were as follows for each Circle, the figures for 1881-82 being also given:—

Circle.		Area attempted to be protected.	Failure.	Actually protected.	Cost during year.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Rs.
Central	1881-82	256,809	17,221	239,588	16,364
	1882-83	265,226	6,022	259,204	18,056
Oudh	1881-82	182,190	32,660	149,530	9,168
	1882-83	184,064	1,875	182,189	9,012
School	1881-82	141,854	5,661	136,193	7,593
	1882-83	150,118	2,962	147 156	7,659
Total	1881-82	580,833	55,542	525,311	33,125
	1882-83	599,408	10,819	588,589	34,727

Fire conservancy was more successful than in the previous year, the area actually protected having risen from 525,311 acres to 588,589 acres; while failure occurred in only 10,819 acres, as compared with 55,542 acres in 1881-82. Thirty-one fires took place in the Central Circle, 8 in the Oudh Circle, and 19 in the School Circle.

Grazing and fencing.—Rs. 661 were spent on fencing in the Central Circle, as against Rs. 1,542 in 1881-82. In the Oudh Circle grazing dues realised Rs. 35,167, and the Conservator estimtes that about 250,000 head of cattle were paid for. The question of the grazing dues to be levied in the School Circle is under consideration. The formation of grass preserves, which can supply grazing without any injury being inflicted on the forests, is a matter of much importance, and one to which special attention has lately been directed.

The area covered by plantations was—

Circle.	On 1st April, 1882.	On 31st March, 1883.	Increase or decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central	1,178	1,194	+16
Oudh	791	972	+181
School	1,361	1,445	+84
Total	3,330	3,611	+281

and the amount expended was—

Circle.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Up to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	3,639	4,379	26,340
Oudh	2,142	3,667	13,126
School	2,839	3,407	20,227
Total	8,621	11,453	59,693

The Rânikhet nursery distributed 18,275 forest trees and 9,728 fruit trees during the year, and has 451,119 of the former and 76,000 of the latter still in stock. In the Oudh Circle the plantations are chiefly of sissu. The plantations in the School Circle are mostly of deodar and firs and pines. Experiments are being made with a view to ascertaining the correct procedure for re-stocking artificially those areas which require it, and in the hill divisions there is said to be much sowing and planting required, which will shortly be undertaken in the light of the experience gained.

Construction of communications and buildings.—The sums expended on the construction of roads, bridges, buildings, wells, &c., were as follows, compared with the sums spent in the preceding year :—

Circle.		Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1881-82	22,040	7,831	358	30,229
	1882-83	35,996	10,710	89	46,795
Oudh ...	1881-82	11,796	21,291	2,972	36,059
	1882-83	12,285	16,612	2,641	31,538
School ...	1881-82	7,663	16,439	524	24,626
	1882-83	8,871	18,192	786	27,849
Total ...	1881-82	41,499	45,561	3,854	90,914
	1882-83	57,152	45,514	3,516	1,06,182

Yield and working.—In the Central Circle 25,898 trees, estimated to contain 313,325 cubic feet, were felled by departmental agency in 1882-83, as against 26,064 trees, estimated to contain 427,563 cubic feet, in 1881-82. In the Oudh Circle 16,942 trees, containing 676,855 cubic feet, were felled in the same way, as against 3,241 trees, containing 150,254 cubic feet, in 1881-82. In the School Circle 1,898 trees, containing 271,709 cubic feet, were felled, as against 2,261 trees, containing 449,619 cubic feet, in 1881-82. Trees cut and removed by purchasers and given away free to right-holders and others are shown as follows for the three Circles, the figures for the previous year being also given :—

Circle.		*Cut and removed by purchasers.*		*Given away free.*	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.
Central	1882-83	19,114	164,659	15,737	157,391
	1881-82	41,996	230 037	26,129	151,114
Oudh	1882-83	7,787	222,081	No selection fellings given.	
	1881-82	9,640	248,778		
School	1882-83	1,393	223,497	9,141	886,208
	1881-82	3,334	169,608	5,111	561,778

Including thinnings and clearances, the following table shows the number of trees, &c., of all kinds cut in each Circle during the year, as compared with the previous year :—

Circle.		Number of trees, &c.	Cubic feet.
Central ...	1881-82	94,189	808,714
	1882-83	60,749	633,375
Oudh ...	1881-82	1,036,879	1,234,064
	1882-83	1,325,655	1,986,176
School ...	1881 82	19,037	1,633,646
	1882-83	14,294	1,059,953

In the School Circle the number of thinnings was small as compared with the other two Circles, and there were no clearances: hence the very much higher cubical contents per tree in the School Circle. The total yield of the year, compared with the preceding year, is given as below for each Circle :—

Central Circle.	1882-83.		1881-82.		+ or —	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Trees, c. ft. ...	529,437	(a)	654,629	(b)	—125,192	
Poles and saplings, No.	32,318		59,240		— 26,922	...
Timber, c ft. ...	721,715	2,37,495	868,271	2,91,274	—146,556	— 53,779
Firewood and charcoal, maunds ...	426,775	48,789	339,595	72,250	+ 87,180	+ 23,461
Bamboos, scores ...	1,016,647	74,754	1,164,756	80,688	—148,109	— 5,934
Minor produce ...	...	26,587	...	33,589	...	— 7,002
Grazing dues ...	...	19,555	...	21,376	...	— 1,821
Total ...	...	4,07,180	...	4,99,177	...	— 91,997

(a) and (b)—The value of so much of these trees and poles as were sold during the year is shown under the next item, "timber."

Oudh Circle.	1882-83.		1881-82.		+ or —	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Timber, c. ft. ...	925,153	3,82,163	372,335	1,37,727	+ 552,813	+2,44,436
Saplings „ ...	153,723	15,800	113,058	12,916	+ 40,655	+ 2,884
Poles, &c., No. ...	1,162,833	1,41,597	957,393	48,141	+ 205,440	+ 93,456
Bamboos, scores ...	12	15	6	8	+ 6	+ 7
Firewood, maunds ...	1,88,464	83,656	160,841	8,023	+ 27,623	+ 75,633
Charcoal „ ...	32,172	2,971	32,964	3,249	— 792	— 278
Minor produce ...	...	40,662	...	37,419	...	+ 32,43
Grazing dues ...	...	36,511	...	33,958	,	+ 2,553
Confiscated and drift timber, c. ft.	10,676	9,021	1,447	2,689	+ 9,229	+ 6,332
Total ...	...	2,84,130	...	7,12,396	...	+4,28,266

School Circle.	1882-83.		1881-82.		+ or —	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Timber, c. ft. ...	958,156	1,13,130	1,615,088	1,67,435	— 656,932	— 54,305
Poles, No. ...	6,497	3,232	36,118	18 263	— 29,621	— 17,855
Saplings „ ...	11,614	486	5,578	363	+ 6,036	+ 123
Bamboos, scores ...	92,628	7,098	139,943	9,072	— 47,315	— 1,974
Firewood, maunds ...	260,950	30,816	2,21,754	28,941	+ 38,196	+ 1,805
Charcoal „ ...	1,928	1,585	2,040	698	— 112	+ 687
Minor produce, &c. ...	...	11,546	...	11,690	...	— 144
Grazing dues ...	...	22,057	...	25,133	...	— 3,076
Total ...	...	1,89,750	...	2,61,565	...	— 71,815

Selection fellings by Government agency in the Central Circle were principally of sál, soin, chír, and miscellaneous; and the yield of timber was less by 114,238 cubic feet than in 1881-82. This is due to there having been no departmental fellings in the Garhwál Division, all timber being cut and exported by private enterprise, and to no deodar sleepers having been prepared in the Ganges Division. Selection fellings in the Oudh Circle were almost entirely of sál. Besides the regular sanctioned fellings of 2,500 mature sál trees in the Khori Division, 14,287 sál trees of damaged or inferior growth were cut for sleeper operations. Selection fellings by Government agency in the School Circle were principally of firs and pines, oak and deodar, the yield in cubic feet being 283,651, as against 451,981 in 1881-82. The decrease is explained to be due to fewer deodar trees having been felled in the Tons Division, where a large number were in stock at the commencement of the year, and to the average cubical contents of the trees being smaller

The outturn of timber and other produce cut and collected by Government agency is given for each Circle as below :—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

	1882-83.	1881-82.
Timber, c. ft.	174,393	281,469
Firewood, maunds	92,900	152,418
Charcoal „	8,066	7,744
Bamboos, No.	1,156,939	1,248,847

OUDH CIRCLE.

Timber, c. ft.	999,986	183,455
Charcoal, maunds	1,010	66

SCHOOL CIRCLE.

Timber, c. ft.	88,065	237,777
Poles and saplings, No.	250	4,809
Bamboos, No.	...	138
Firewood, maunds	28,257	28,169
Charcoal „	1,110	405
Minor produce, value, Rs.	...	6

The outturn of timber in the Central Circle is less by 107,000 cubic feet than in the previous year, which is explained by the Conservator to be due to various causes affecting the demand for timber in the different divisions. The decrease in the outturn of firewood was owing to the absence of troops from Ránikhet in the cold weather. The increased outturn of timber in the Oudh Circle was due to the felling of the 14,287 sál trees for sleeper operations already referred to. The falling off in the outturn of timber in the School Circle is accounted for by the purchases, in 1881-82, of the Rámgarh sleepers from Messrs. Winton and Braidwood.

The timber and other produce received from forests in sale depôts in 1882-83 and 1881-82 compare as follows :—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

	1882-83.	1881-82.
Timber, c. ft.	100,618	175,300
Firewood, maunds	62,140	1,20,383
Charcoal „	8,066	7,744
Bamboos, No.	348,764	262,209

OUDH CIRCLE.

Timber, c. ft.	1,151,752	263,491

Other receipts were very small.

SCHOOL CIRCLE.

Timber, c. ft.	66,584	73,531
Firewood, maunds	28,461	Not stated.
Charcoal „	496	Ditto.

The depôt transactions under the two principal items of timber and firewood were as follows :—

		Central Circle.		*Oudh Circle.*		*School Circle.*	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber—Received from the forests and sold locally.	1881-82,	46 432	3,892	97	85	9,086	4,611
	1882-83,	30,249	7,525	700	437	3,899	2,738
		Mds.				Mds.	
Firewood—Ditto ditto ...	1881-82,	33,792	12,805	...	...	1,448	173
	1882-83,	33,807	12,691	...	...	2,569	557
		C. ft.				C. ft.	
Timber—Balance at commencement of year.	1881-82,	59,001	58,258	569,005	2,79,010	18,571	18,004
	1882-83,	100,471	93,453	562,441	2,82,447	18,854	27,122
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Firewood—Ditto ditto ...	1881-82,	2,296	544	8,203	861	7,391	4,988
	1882-83,	4,822	1,574	66	7	5,133	3,670
		C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	
Timber—Received from the forests in depôt.	1881-82,	175,300	1,41,208	263,491	1,80,089	73,531	93,789
	1882-83,	100,618	84,127	1,151,752	6,83,785	66,584	89,418

		Central Circle.		Oudh Circle.		School Circle.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Firewood—Received from the forests in depôt.	1881-82,	120,383	43,562	70	14	44,183	22,195
	1882-83,	69,140	22,215	4	1	28,461	17,918
		C. ft.					
Timber—Received by transfer from other depôts.	1881-82,	2,240	154	...	...	...	...
	1882-83,	6,042	4,738	...	...	...	...
				C. ft.		C. ft.	
Timber—Removed by purchasers from depôts.	1881-82,	182,693	1,05,580	128,226	1,24,732	70,195	98,230
	1882-83,	85,509	56,514	159,671	2,09,544	67,385	91,903
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Firewood—Ditto ditto ...	1881-82,	117,857	42,532	8,107	858	46,269	33,271
	1882-83,	55,835	19,889	4	1	31,916	20,622
		C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	
Timber—Balance at close of year, after deducting otherwise disposed of.	1881-82,	100,471	93,453	562,441	2,82,947	21,254	17,664
	1882-83,	115,135	1,20,869	629,373	3,36,542	17 542	24,622
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Firewood—Ditto ditto ...	1881-82,	4,822	1.574	66	7	5,133	3,670
	1882-83,	11,127	3,000	66	7	1,647	951

Depôt sales in the Central Circle were Rs. 71,686 less than in 1881-82, the chief causes of decrease being the sale of timber to the Ganges Canal "locally" and the small demand for firewood at Rânikhet. Little firewood is sold in the Oudh Circle; but, owing to the sleeper operations, the amount of timber received in the depôt was unusually large.

The following summary shows the timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers as compared with the previous year :—

		Central.		Oudh.		School.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Timber, c. ft. ...	1881-82,	538,092	1,81,072	332,327	99,138	378,136	37,495
	1882-83,	448,596	1,72,857	248,778	Not given.	284,883	33,206
Poles and saplings, No. ...	1881-82,	...	...	...	...	36,857	15,371
	1882-83,	...	...	...	...	18,111	3,657
Bamboos, No. ...	1881-82,	22,062,672	75,855	No summary under this head is given for the Oudh Circle.		139,791	9,006
	1882-83,	19,124,788	69,768			96,628	7,095
Firewood, maunds ...	1881-82,	168,486	9,798			191,085	8,628
	1882-83,	276,763	9,721			230,993	10,275
Charcoal " ...	1881-82,	157	52			1,635	467
	1882-83,	2,057	617			818	136
Minor produce ...	1881-82,	111,868	32,298			...	11,684
	1882-83,	300,615	26,352			...	11,546
Grazing dues ...	1881-82,	...	21,418			...	25,133
	1882-83,	...	19,555			...	22,057

There was a remarkable falling off in the demand for "khair" in the Central Circle. "Khair" is used for wooden sugar-mills, and the introduction of the improved iron sugar-mills is said to have affected the demand. In the Central and School Circles the system of marking trees to be felled, and selling them to contractors standing, has been found to be preferable in every way to the departmental agency system, and its further extension is contemplated.

The results of sales of timber, &c., to public departments were as follows :—

Circle.	Amount sold.	Cost to Department.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	38,904	28,969	9,935
Oudh	1,48,938	54,444	94,494
School	1,07,250	86,965	20,285

In the Oudh Circle Rs. 6,544, and in the School Circle Rs. 4,170, were outstanding at the close of the year.

The value of timber and other produce at the depôts, and also of live and dead stock, at the commencement and close of the year, is given below for each Circle :—

	Central.			*Oudh.*			*School.*		
	At commencement of year.	At close of year.	+ or —	At commencement of year.	At close of year.	+ or —	At commencement of year.	At close of year.	+ or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber and other produce.	1,02,235	1,33,732	+ 31,947	(*a*) 67,403 (*b*) 2,80,145	60,086 3,35,254	−7,322 +55,109	1,20,064	1,32,946	+12,882
Live stock ...	15,023	11,994	— 3,029	1,40,080	1,47,197	+7,117	80,539	78,547	+1,992
Dead stock ...	78,954	86,408	+ 7,454						

Free grants to villagers and others of timber were as below for each Circle, the figures for the previous year being also given :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central Circle	151,114	157,391
Oudh Circle	Not stated.	464,716
School Circle	999,175	585,208

The value of the total produce given away in the School Circle is estimated at Rs. 16,719 in 1881-82, against Rs. 24,414 in 1882-83. The Conservator, Oudh Circle, puts the value roughly at over a lakh of rupees.

The financial results for the year under report compare as follows with those for the three preceding years :—

Circle.	*Receipts.*				*Expenditure.*				*Surplus.*			
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82,	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	3,67,601	4,57,607	5,04,037	4,14,003	2,32,234	2,62,437	3,04,893	2,86,648	1,35,367	1,95,170	1,99,144	1,27,355
Oudh ...	3,84,923	2,81,980	3,11,145	3,84,430	2,45,547	2,17,036	2,24,506	2,88,707	1,39,376	64,944	86,639	95,723
School ...	2,87,442	2,02,642	2,50,911	2,14,970	2,38,813	2,00,101	3,86,813	2,03,669	48,629	2,541	−1,35,902	−48,699
Total ..	10,39,966	9,42,229	10,66,093	10,13,403	7,16,594	6,79,574	9,16,212	8,39,024	3,23,372	2,62,655	1,49,881	1,74,379

The receipts were derived from the following sources, the figures for the previous year being also given :—

Circle.	*Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.*		*Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.*		*Confiscated, drift and waif wood.*		*Forests not managed by Government.*		*Miscellaneous.*		Total.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,77,828	1,07,955	3,19,203	2,98,892	2,145	634	103	109	4,758	6,713	5,04,037 4,14,003
Oudh ...	1,22,303	2,01,959	1,81,846	1,72,447	4,314	3,901	...	...	2,682	6,123	3,11,145 3,84,430
School ...	1,28,951	1,13,145	1,05,855	88,301	5,125	4,243	5,521	7,011	5,959	2,270	2,50,911 2,14,970
Total ...	4,29,088	5,22,759	6,06,403	5,59,640	11,584	8,778	5,624	7,120	13,399	15,106	10,66,093 10,13,403

The following tables show the expenditure under the two main heads, (A) conservancy and works, and (B) establishments, as compared with the previous year :—

Circle.		Timber, &c., by Government agency.	Timber, &c., by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated, drift and waif wood.	Rent of leased forests.	Live stock, stores, &c	Communications and buildings.	Demarcations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1881-82,	91,972	17,296	202	4,997	11,566	30,230	37,549	2,994	1,96,812
	1882-83,	72,559	18,810	68	4,325	8,601	46,795	26,404	1,523	1,79,085
Oudh ...	1881-82,	68,869	6,683	438	...	7,047	36,059	18,401	1,270	1,40,747
	1882-83,	1,34,910	8,730	339	...	8,953	31,538	19,769	1,043	2,05,302
School ...	1881-82,	2,27,587	5,703	220	8,501	9,644	24,626	15,726	10,458	3,02,465
	1882-83,	97,305	6,113	174	8,501	4,748	27,849	18,971	7,826	1,72,417
Total ...	1881-82,	3,88,434	31,682	860	13,498	28,257	90,915	71,677	14,693	6,40,024
	1882-83,	3,04,774	33,653	581	12,826	22,302	1,06,182	65,164	10,392	5,56,804

B.

Circle.		*Salaries.*		*Travelling allowances.*		*Contingencies.*		*Total.*	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central		93,344	94,107	9,716	9,068	5,021	4,388	1,08,081	1,07,563
Oudh		66,706	66,743	12,675	12,196	4,378	4,466	83,759	83,405
School		69,405	74,660	10,921	11,503	4,022	5,089	84,348	91,252
Total ...		2,29,455	2,35,510	33,312	32,767	13,421	13,943	2,76,183	2,82,220

The receipts and expenditure under the three great heads—

I.—Departmental timber operations,

II.—Other revenue,

III.—Formation, protection, and improvement of forests,

compare as follows in 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

Circle.		*Departmental timber operations.*			*Other revenue.*			*Formation, protection, and improvement.*	Net surplus.
		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts	Charges	Surplus.	Charges	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1881-82 ...	21,77,828	21,49,834	27,994	3,26,209	64,647	2,61,562	90,412	1,99,144
	1882-83 ...	1,07,654	1,33,355	—26,701	3,06,349	70,916	2,35,433	82,377	1,27,355
Oudh ...	1881-82 ...	1,22,951	89,582	33,369	1,88,194	62,822	1,25,372	72,102	86,639
	1882-83 ...	2,02,868	1,59,127	43,736	1,81,567	59,414	1,22,153	70,166	95,723
School ...	1881-82 ...	1,28,951	2,76,559	—1,47,608	1,21,960	33,809	88,151	76,445	—1,35,902
	1882-83 ...	1,13,145	1,44,358	—31,213	1,01,825	25,569	76,256	93,742	— 48,699
Total ...	1881-82 ...	4,29,730	5,15,975	—86,245	6,36,363	1,61,278	4,75,085	2,38,959	1,49,881
	1882-83 ...	4,23,662	4,36,840	—13,178	5,89,741	1,55,899	4,33,842	2,46,285	1,74,379

The aggregate receipts for the three Circles in the year under report were thus Rs. 10,13,403, as compared with Rs. 10,66,093 in 1881-82. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 8,39,024, as compared with Rs. 9,16,212 ; and the aggregate net surplus

was Rs. 1,74,379, as compared with Rs. 1,49,881 in 1881-82, Rs. 2,62,655 in 1880-81, and Rs. 3,23,372 in 1879-80. The aggregate net surplus thus shows an increase of Rs. 24,498 over the preceding year, but is much below that of 1880-81 and 1879-80. In the Central Circle, where receipts fell off by nearly a lakh, the surplus has decreased by Rs. 71,789. In the Oudh Circle both receipts and expenditure rose considerably, and there is an increase in the surplus of Rs. 9,084. In the School Circle receipts were Rs. 35,941 less, but the expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,23,144; and though there is again a deficit of Rs. 48,699, the results of the year show an improvement of Rs. 87,203. The financial results as a whole are, therefore, slightly more favourable than last year, but the surplus fell far short of the regular estimate, in which it was put so high as Rs. 2,50,000.

The outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers are shown in the following table :—

Circle.	*Department debtor.*			*Department creditor.*			*Balance due.*	
	At commencement of year.	Recovered during year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department, outstanding.	By Department, liabilities.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	3,722	42,869	46,591	10,821	45,157	55,978	9,387	...
Oudh ...	105	3,25,797	3 25 902	36,047	3,58,513	3,94,560	68,657	...
School ...	...	1,55,686	1,55,686	11,919	1,59,762	1,71,682	16,001	5

The revenue received and outstandings on account of revenue were as follows :—

Circle.	Outstandings at commencement of the year.	Value of sales and other revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realised during year.	Balance due to Department at close of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central—Timber sales, grazing dues, minor produce, &c.	2,471	4,12,064	4,14,535	4,14,262	273
Oudh	31,717	3,99 550	4,31,267	3,87,143	44,124
School	9,749	2,18,329	2,28,078	2,19,869	8,209

The outstandings in the Oudh Circle are large, but sanction has lately been accorded to the remission of old arrears of grazing dues in the Bahraich Division, with which the accounts have long been cumbered.

6.—Mines.

The iron and copper mines, together with the water mills, in Kumaun and Garhwál were leased during the year 1881-82 for the aggregate sum of Rs. 12,866, of which Rs. 12,864 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 2 in train of liquidation.

7.—Trade.

The external trade of these provinces consists of (*A*) Trade with the foreign countries of Thibet and Nepal, and (*B*) Trade with the other provinces of British India, including the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

(*A*)—*Trade with Thibet and Nepal.*

The extent of the trade transacted during the year is shown below and compared with the figures of the two preceding years :—

Amount.

	Thibet.			*Nepal.*			*Total.*		
	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports from ...	69,154	64,499	58,872	25,18,875	29,95,905	31,89,938	25,88,029	30,60,404	31,98,810
Exports to ...	48,343	53,595	68,337	1,76,109	1,67,194	1,75,165	2,24,452	2,20,789	2,43,502

Value.

	Thibet.			Nepal.			Total.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports from ...	4,32,425	4,21 944	4,06,125	57,22,645	59,14,693	57,66,100	61,55,070	63,36,637	61,72,225
Exports to ...	1,68,828	2,08,460	2,26,668	32,22,626	25,06,800	25,66,824	33,91,454	28,05,260	27,93,492

As has been stated in previous reports, the weights are those returned by the native registering clerks ; values are calculated from price lists furnished each month from the frontier districts, except in the case of miscellaneous articles, the values of which are returned by the registration clerks.

It will be noticed that the import trade from Thibet has been declining steadily in amount and value, while the export trade to Tibet and the import trade from Nepal show a more than corresponding increase. The export trade to Nepal exhibits no more than ordinary fluctuations.

The net result, however, of the totals is that both imports and exports show a larger weight traffic during the year under report than during either of the two that preceded it.

Computed in money the result is not the same. The total value of both imports and exports has diminished since 1881-82. The apparent anomaly is due to the fact that there has been a considerable increase in the traffic in weighty but not valuable commodities, as timber and firewood, and a decrease in the trade in some of the more valuable articles, *e g.*, grain.

As usual, the value of the imports is far in excess of that of the exports. This is brought out clearly by the following table, in which the figures for the last three years are compared:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excess value of imports—			
Excess in Thibet trade	2,63,597	2,13,484	1,79,457
„ in Nepal trade	25.00,019	33.17,893	31,99,276
Total ...	27,63,616	35,31,377	33,78,733

During the year under report the value of the imports formed nearly 69 per cent. of the total value of the trade. A large portion of this excess value is due to the fact that prices are estimated at the rates prevailing on our side of the border—that is, after the imports have paid cost of carriage, taxes, and trader's profits, and before the exports have been subjected to any of these expenses. It is very difficult to estimate what percentage should be allowed on account of this : so much depends on the cost of carriage of the articles that form the staples of the trade, on the nationality of the traders, and on the amount of the taxes imposed by the Nepal Darbár. A rough calculation, however, shows that if the traders made 10 per cent. on their outlay and cost of carriage was 20 per cent. on initial value, the drain of silver to Nepal must have varied between 15 and 33 lakhs of rupees.

In the following paras. separate notice is given to the more important features in the trade of both countries :—

Trade with Thibet.—There was a decrease of imports and an increase of exports at almost every post as compared with previous years. As usual, the value of the trade at the eastern posts was considerably in excess of that which passed those in the west. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of imports amounting in weight to 5,627 maunds and in value to Rs. 15,819. In exports, there was an increase in weight of 14,742 maunds and in value of Rs. 18,208.

The fluctuations of traffic in the main articles of import and export during the past three years are shown in the following table :—

			1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports	Borax	Mds.	28,536	33,821	21,527
		Rs.	1,70,730	2,02,926	1,72,216
	Salt	Mds.	37,531	27,717	34,946
		Rs.	1,55,790	1,10,868	1,39,784
	Wools, woollen goods	Mds.	2,985	2,912	2,266
		Rs.	59,936	77,081	49,363
Exports	Cotton goods	Mds.	438	462	496
		Rs.	23,889	24,823	28,750
	Grain	Mds.	43,330	46,796	62,416
		Rs.	97,334	1,18,584	1,35,870
	Sugar	Mds.	3,437	5,559	3,814
		Rs.	19,818	42,410	23,954

The only point noticeable is the considerable increase in the export of grain and decrease in the import of borax. As in previous years, borax was the most important of the imports and grain of the exports.

Trade with Nepal.—There were no changes made during the year in the number and position of the registration posts. In total imports there was an increase in weight amounting to 1,44,033 maunds and a decrease in value amounting to Rs. 1,48,593. The anomaly was explained above. In total exports there was similarly an increase in weight of 7,971 maunds and a decrease in value of Rs. 29,976. All the posts except the ones in Kumaun were visited by Native Inspectors during the year, and the returns are believed to be as accurate as it is possible under the circumstances to make them.

The most important of the *imports* were :—Rice, oilseeds, timber, non-intoxicating drugs, and spices ; and of the *exports*—Cotton goods, metals, salt, and sugar. The following table shows the fluctuations of each of these for the last three years :—

			1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Imports	Rice, husked and unhusked,	Mds	7,62,559	12,00,097	9,01,071
		Rs.	15,55,124	22,68,088	15,30,752
	Oilseeds	Mds.	2,06,590	2,44,036	2,12,117
		Rs.	5,67,611	5,81,674	5,25 923
	Timber	Mds.	10,28,904	10,09,641	13,74,357
		Rs.	12,54,774	11,21,907	16,63,817
	Drugs (not intoxicating)	Mds.	34,202	33,627	34,068
		Rs.	3,02,067	2,36,999	2,96,569
	Spices	Mds.	27,782	27,224	26,868
		Rs.	7,44,891	5,07,174	4,11273
Exports	Cotton goods	Mds.	35,603	29,365	28,819
		Rs.	21,58,291	18,08,697	17,48,971
	Metals	Mds.	4,632	3,619	3,984
		Rs.	1,36,573	1,05,130	1,39,858
	Salt	Mds.	44,755	46,595	43,169
		Rs.	2,18,256	1,94,679	1,72,145
	Sugar	Mds.	22,251	18,802	21,647
		Rs.	1,40,628	1,07,025	1,30,424

Under almost every head the returns for the year under report show a falling off in the trade as compared with the figures for the two preceding years. This falling off is in no instance very serious in amount or value and may be largely attributed to ordinary fluctuations of trade. The one main exception is in the returns for timber. These exhibit a very large increase in the imports of the year under report not only over those of the preceding year, but also over those of 1880-81.

(*B*)—*Railway-borne Trade with other Provinces.*

There were no changes introduced in the course of the year 1882-83 in any of the arrangements for registering traffic by rail. The boundaries of the blocks remained as they had been fixed in the preceding year, and the system introduced in 1880, by which a percentage is allowed for weight of packing materials, and the net weight of commodities thus obtained, was adhered to, with, it is believed, fairly accurate results.

Quarterly returns were regularly published and were, it is believed, of value to the commercial community.

In the following table the total railway-borne trade of these provinces for 1882-83 is compared with that of the preceding year :—

		Imports from		*Exports to*	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Calcutta	Mds. ...	26,71,796	32,38,490	82,27,912	97,38,611
	Rs. ...	5,47,92,495	5,81,79,795	6,18,25,212	7,38,69,628
Bombay	Mds. ...	2,11,627	3,12,327	7,48,395	11,41,737
	Rs. ...	1,08,17,731	1,34,60,517	68,18,529	1,35,35,660
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	Mds. ...	84,05,259	67,40,643	12,05,334	24,18,803
	Rs. ...	2,04,61,389	1,67,69,979	80,13,472	1.25,00,909
Panjáb (including Delhi),	Mds. ...	18,78,986	44,34,232	41,21,530	33,52,607
	Rs. ...	1,20,27,556	1,90,25,745	1,79,03,563	1,54,42,800
Rajputana and Gwalior...	Mds. ...	38,29 917	38,16,081	33,84,624	28,81,821
	Rs. ...	2,28,50,523	1,83,47,352	1,74,90,162	1,45,77,693
Central Provinces ..	Mds. ...	11,06,372	3,24,758	7,19,734	7,51,053
	Rs. ...	34,42,814	23,41,691	52,32,149	56,44,919
Southern India ...	Mds. ...	59,395	60,758	4,11,320	5,57,007
	Rs. ...	9,07,837	9,77,133	65,33,012	51,39,136
Total ...	Mds. ...	1,81,63,352	1,89,22,289	1,86,63,839	2,08,36,639
	Rs. ...	12,53,00,345	12,91,02,212	12,38,16,099	13,97,10,745

The total value of the year's trade was nearly 27 crores of rupees as against 25 crores, the figure reached in 1881-82. Last year there was a balance of 14 lakhs against these provinces (*i.e.*, an excess of imports over exports). This year the exports exceeded the imports by over one crore of rupees. The trade with Calcutta and Bombay shows an increase in weight and value in both import and export. With Bengal the import trade somewhat fell off, but the exports to that province in 1882-83 more than doubled in weight those of the preceding year. The trade with the Panjáb used formerly to involve a large net export annually from these provinces, but during the year under report the stream changed its direction entirely and the imports exceeded the exports by 10,81,625 maunds.

This was due to a large increase in the imports of grain and salt and a decrease in the export of wheat. The changes in the nature of the trade with Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and Southern India are of minor importance.

On the whole the trade of the provinces shows a satisfactory increase in both exports and imports, in weight as well as in value, indicating a condition of agricultural and commercial prosperity which compares favourably with that of the preceding year.

Details with reference to the principal streams of trade are given below.

The total value of the trade with Calcutta amounted to over 13 crores of rupees, being a crore and a half in excess of the value for 1881-82. The rise is mainly due to a considerable increase in the export of opium and oilseeds and in the import of cotton goods. These far more than counterbalanced the decrease in the imports of liquors and the still more noticeable decrease in the export of cotton.

The trade with Bombay increased by nearly 53 per cent., having amounted to over 2½ crores of rupees last year as against 1¾ crores in the preceding 12 months. The increase is chiefly due to accelerated traffic in cotton goods and Government treasure, caused to a large extent by the facilities presented by the Rajputana line.

In the total value of the traffic with Bengal there was an increase of 8 lakhs of rupees. This was due to the striking increase in the exports (chiefly of railway materials), which have more than doubled since 1881-82, and notwithstanding a decrease of 18 per cent. in the imports. Imports and exports taken together amounted to Rs. 2,92,70,888, as against Rs. 2,84,74,861 in the previous year.

The nature of the trade with the Panjáb has altered entirely. In 1881-82 there was a net export of trade of 22,42,534 maunds, but during the year under report the

stream turned and the above figures now show a net import trade of 10,81,625 maunds. The total value of the trade has increased by 15 per cent., being now nearly 3½ crores, as against almost 3 crores in 1881-82. The change is mainly due to very large importation of grains and salt and reduced exportation of wheat and sugar, caused by the excellent harvests of 1882 in the Panjáb.

In the Rajputana trade there was a decrease in total value amounting to 18 per cent. In 1881-82 the imports and exports taken together were worth over 4 crores of rupees, whereas last year they were little over 3¼ crores. The difference is due to a decrease in the transactions in salt, Government treasure, sugar and grain, and occurred notwithstanding an increase in the importation of railway materials for the Muttrá-Hathras Railway.

The total value of the trade with the Central Provinces is insignificant as compared with that of the five streams indicated above. There was a slight decrease in the transactions, chiefly due to a less import of grain.

Insignificant as the trade with the Central Provinces is, that with Southern India is of still less importance, the total value being under 62 lakhs of rupees. This was due to a decrease of 13 lakhs on the value of the trade of 1881-82, and was caused mainly by what was almost a cessation in the export of indigo. The decrease in the *value* of the exports was not accompanied by a decrease in their *weight*. This was owing to an increase in the transactions in grain, a commodity the price of which bears as compared with indigo a relatively very low proportion to its bulk.

The main features of the external traffic were therefore as follows:—The value of the total trade was almost 27 lakhs, or 8 per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year. Imports increased 3 per cent. in value and exports 13 per cent. The statement below shows the share per cent. in the total trade which was carried by each of the seven principal streams of traffic during the year under report as compared with the figures of the preceding 12 months:—

	Share per cent.					
	In value of imports.		*In value of exports.*		*In value of total traffic.*	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	44	45	59	52	47	49
Bombay	9	11	5	10	7	10
Bengal (excluding Calcutta) ...	16	12	7	9	11	10
Panjáb (including Delhi) ...	9	15	15	11	12	13
Rajputana and Gwalior ...	18	14	14	10	16	12
Central Provinces	3	2	4	4	4	3
Southern India	1	1	5	4	3	3
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

This brings out more clearly than anything else the enormous difference between the trade absorbed by Calcutta and that transacted with any other place in India. It is nearly four times as great as the trade with the Panjáb, more than four times that with Rajputana, and nearly five times that with Bombay. It is also worthy of notice that the Rajputana trade has declined, while that of Bombay has increased by 40 per cent.

Internal road-traffic registration.—During the year under report the traffic on all metalled roads in the Agra Division and the Province of Oudh (excluding Bahraich, Kheri, Hardoi, and Sultanpur) was registered. This was the third year during which road-posts were maintained, and all the important thoroughfares of trade in the North-West (except those in Aligarh and the districts enumerated above) have now yielded statistics as to the traffic they carry. During the year 55 posts were maintained. The registration clerks were men who had nearly all of them been long accustomed to registration work, and the posts were each visited twice in the course of the year by Native Inspectors attached to the Department.

8.—Public Works.

(a.)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

The chief event requiring notice during the year 1882-83 is the entire change of the Department Public Works system in these provinces, rendered necessary by the introduction of the decentralisation scheme throughout India at the commencement of the year 1882.

Early in March, 1882, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor directed the assembly of a committee at Allahabad to consider the several questions connected with the reorganisation of the Department.

The committee, under the presidency of Major-General Peile, then Secretary to this Government in the Department Public Works, carried out the task entrusted to it with great vigour, and by the end of March a complete set of proposals for administering the Department under the new conditions of local responsibility and control was drawn up and submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The proposals practically involved an almost complete abolition of the system which had gradually grown up in these provinces during the previous ten years.

It will be of service, for the purpose of comparison, to sketch rapidly here the main outlines of the system which was now to be superseded.

The orders of the Supreme Government, dated 14th December, 1870, placed the administration of the provincial revenues in the hands of the Local Government. Many changes were caused by the introduction of this new policy. One of them was the complete recasting of the procedure under which the Department Public Works had been carried on since 1854. In April, 1872, the new system was started under the guidance of General Fraser, C.B., R.E., Public Works Secretary to this Government.

The main lines of that system were—

1*st*—To place the initiation of works in the hands of the district boards.

2*nd*—To give large powers of general control to the district officers in matters connected with the district; and in matters connected with departments to give them large powers of initiation also.

3*rd*—To bring the whole of the engineering operations of the province, whether paid for by Local or Provincial Funds, under the control and supervision of the Provincial Public Works Department.

Working on these lines, the Provincial Public Works system of the North-Western Provinces was gradually built up, until in 1882 a very complete procedure had been matured, embodying the main points of the decentralisation principle.

Civil officers possessed final powers of sanction according to their respective grades. The Public Works staff was so distributed as to have their charges conterminous with the civil divisions and districts of the province. Each Commissioner had an Executive Engineer, who held charge of the works in his division and who acted as Secretary to him in regard to all Public Works matters. Similarly each Collector and Magistrate had a District Engineer, who was the sub-divisional officer of the Executive Engineer. The district boards had become of great value by their local knowledge and by their acquaintance with the wants of the districts. Such was the Public Works system of these provinces in 1882. We may now go on to review the alterations which have since been effected in it.

The first step was to cancel the "Digest" forming the Public Works Code of the provincial system. This was done from the 1st April, 1882, and a fresh series of orders was commenced, embodying the new procedure, of which the main features are briefly as follows :—

1*st*—The absolute control by the district boards of all public works which cannot be classified as of provincial interest.

2nd—The complete subordination to the district boards of the Engineering establishment required for these works.

3rd—The placing of all works of provincial interest under the administrative control of their departmental heads.

4th.—The allocation of normal annual grants to each district and to each department based upon their probable requirements for the next four or five years ; these grants to be at the disposal of the boards and of the heads of departments.

5th.—The formation of regular Public Works provincial divisions and sub-divisions, and the abolition of the system by which the executive staff was attached to the civil officers of the division and district.

As regards the present system now in force, it may be broadly said to be a development of the former one ; for though theoretically the old order of things was abolished, its influence still remained. The first proposals of General Peile's committee were perhaps not totally in accordance with the new principles to which the Department had to be adapted. These principles were the outcome of the decentralisation orders of 1870, and hence the new Public Works procedure should be similarly a development of that which those orders gave rise to.

The results of the past ten years of decentralisation cannot however be lost sight of. The new procedure as originally sanctioned has been considerably modified from time to time, and the system now in force will, it is hoped, prove sufficient both for provincial and local needs.

Apart from the general question of procedure, the question of a normal establishment for the province under the new conditions of control by district boards has been the subject of careful consideration. The Government of India has called for proposals on the subject ; these are under discussion and will be submitted shortly.

It may be noted under this head that the percentage of establishment to works is the same under the new system as under the old,—*viz.*, 26 4 for 1881-82 and the same for 1882-83. This is so far satisfactory ; but it is to be feared that with two distinct sets of establishment—district and provincial—to do what was formerly done by one set, the tendency will be for the cost of establishment to increase, whilst the work to be carried out remains the same.

The new arrangements proposed by General Peile's Committee greatly increased the responsibilities and duties of the Superintending Engineers. It was therefore deemed necessary to recommend the formation of an additional circle of superintendence, the province being divided into three circles instead of two as formerly. This proposal was agreed to by the Government of India, and, pending the confirmation of the Secretary of State, the post of Superintendent of Works was created as a temporary arrangement.

Before quitting this part of the report, mention should be made of a new "Digest" of orders affecting the re-organisation of the Department, which has been compiled and will be shortly issued. The work has been most carefully done by Captain C. James, R.E., late Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, assisted by R. Smeaton, Esq., C.S., Junior Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Financial Department. The "Digest" will be a valuable book of reference for all Departments, as it contains full instructions in regard to procedure under each head of service.

The rapid development of the railways of the province has rendered it necessary to form them into a separate branch of the Administration, and to place them under a special officer who acts as Engineer-in-Chief and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to Government in the Railway Department of the province.

The short outlay in the province has already formed the subject of a special report to the Government of India as required by Public Works Department Circular No. XXI., dated 13th December, 1882, and in accordance with subsequent orders (*vide* Government of India's No. 226A.-G., dated 6th August, 1883). Examiner has furnished full particulars in his notes on the Financial accounts. The lapses under the different main heads are as follows :—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess outlay.	Increase or decrease in suspense balance.	Net short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military ...	671	419	287	16	...	...	1,393
Imperial ... Other services ...	7,234	2,693	2,606	166	...	+5,480	18,179
Provincial	1,40,753	97,350	—29,711	9,016	...	+29,642	2,47,050
Local incorporated ...	1,34,726	44,068	53,109	1,064	—7,596	—6,102	2,19,269
Total ...	2,83,384	1,44,530	26,291	10,262	—7,596	+29,020	4,85,891

The total lapse under original works includes certain large items—*viz.*, (i) Rs. 34,337, Muir College; this was unavoidable owing to difficulty in carrying on work now that the tower and central hall have been carried up to a considerable height : (ii) Rs. 7,500, Meteorological Office and Science Class Room, Muir College; the amount lapsed for want of sanctioned design and estimate : (iii) Rs. 30,000, additional grant for Police works ; this grant lapsed for want of details of works, which were not furnished by the Police Department. The balance of the short outlay under original works is spread over numerous works. The saving of Rs. 1,44,530 under repairs, and Rs. 26,291 under establishment, as well as the other items in the above table, call for no special remarks. The percentage of short outlay as compared with the total final grant under all heads amounts to 8·80.

II.—WORKS.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL.

The expenditure (Rs. 1,64,028) was distributed as follows :—

MILITARY WORKS.

	Rs.
Accommodation for troops	3,310
General cantonment work	1,310
Fortifications	806
Barrack department	115
	5,610
Public Works Department establishment proper	1,313
Tools and plant	84
Total Military Works ...	7,007

CIVIL (OTHER SERVICES).

Customs	1,610
Opium	71,513
Postal	37,614
Telegraph	13,683
Administration...	6,843
Educational	...
Ecclesiastical	...
	1,31,263
Public Works Department establishment proper...	28,714
Tools and plant	2,494
	1,62,501
Deduct decrease in suspense balance	—5,480
Total Civil (other services) ...	1,57,021
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	1,64,028

The appended schedule gives the works on which expenditure was incurred during the year.

The works meriting special notice are enumerated under the several heads of service as follows :—

OPIUM.

The opium godown at Sultanpur, in the Rae Bareli Division, has had a verandah on the north side and a verandah room on the south side added to it.

Opium factory at Ghâzipur.—The minor works commenced last year were completed.

The house for the Principal Assistant, estimated to cost Rs. 19,173, is now being roofed in.

The extension of No. 7 caking-room, *lewah-khana*, and washing-shed is almost complete. Three cisterns for augmenting water-supply have been completed.

Improving ventilation of and restoring No. 5 cake godown,—materials purchased.

Adding a room to the weighment-shed,—work completed.

Providing accommodation for storing packed chests,—completed.

Constructing additional verandah to No. 7 cake godown,—materials purchased.

New opium building at Barhalganj, Gorakhpur district,—materials for the work have been collected. The construction of a new building has been rendered necessary by the danger to which the existing buildings are exposed from the back-water of the Gogra.

A verandah was added to the weighment-shed at Basti and the re-roofing of the bungalow for the Assistant Sub-Deputy Agent was in progress.

At Barhampur, in the Allahabad Division, a new godown at a cost of Rs. 9,526, which had to be built in place of the one which was accidentally burnt down last year, was all but completed during the year under review.

An additional room to the building at Sirsa, also in the Allahabad Division, was completed.

The remodelling of the Jangli bágh kothi at Karwi was in progress.

POSTAL.

The re-roofing of the combined post and telegraph office at Mussoorie at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,320 was put in hand.

The work in the postal workshops at Aligarh is in progress. The masonry of 300 running feet of shed was executed, and altogether the expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,055, bringing up the total to date to Rs. 13,085, against an estimate of Rs. 49,411.

A new post-office at Ballia, estimated at Rs. 5,181, is well advanced.

TELEGRAPH.

The out-houses for the telegraph office at Dehra were completed at a cost of Rs. 745.

EDUCATIONAL.

No "Imperial" expenditure was incurred under this head, the Thomason College having been made a "Provincial" charge in the commencement of the official year 1882 83.

(*b*)—PROVINCIAL.

The expenditure under this head has been as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Civil buildings	9,36,557	
Communications	14,37,244	
Miscellaneous public improvements	21,527	
		23,95,328
Tools and plant	5,715	
Public Works Department establishment...	5,34,315	
Thomason Civil Engineering College establishment	1,64,234	
		7,04,264
Deduct decrease in suspense balances		—29,642
Total ...		30,69'950

The total spent on repairs was Rs. 13,61,322; on original works Rs. 10,34,006. A general schedule of the works is appended. Distributed by heads of service, the cost of works and repairs has been as follows:—

	Rs.
Administration	3,23,994
Minor departments	83,875
Law and justice	30,887
Ecclesiastical	16,766
Jails	2,52,698
Police	1,58,980
Educational	52,611
Medical	1,749
Miscellaneous	14,997
Roads and bridges	12,85,067
Boat bridges and ferries	1,14,020
Accommodation for travellers	38,157
Miscellaneous public improvements	21,527
Total	23,95,328

The following is a brief account of the provincial works of importance carried out during the year 1882-83:—

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Land revenue.—Additions to Dehra kutcherry.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,500 was incurred during the year (against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,100) in putting up girders in two rooms, building up the verandah to the treasury room and collecting materials.

New treasury to Collector's kutcherry, Meerut.—The verandah and main walls were completed to full height. Rs. 2,565 were expended, against an estimate for Rs. 5,568.

The court-house and offices required for the Mowana tahsíli were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,014. Certain additions and alterations to the Collector's kutcherry, Mainpuri, were also completed at a cost of Rs. 9,815, against an estimate of Rs. 9,540.

The tahsíli at Muttra has also been completed for Rs. 6,421, against an estimate for Rs. 4,958.

The re-roofing of the Collector's house at Etah, estimated to cost Rs. 10,000, was half completed during the year.

The tahsíli at Nagina (estimate Rs. 5,090) was half finished.

The necessary materials were collected for re-roofing subsidiary buildings in the Nawabganj tahsíli. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 12,545.

The tahsíli at Kashipur was completed at the estimated cost, *viz.*, Rs. 29,109.

The work of re-roofing the tahsíl and thana at Mohanlalganj was all but completed, Rs. 7,133 having been expended, against an estimate of Rs. 7,502.

The re-roofing and remodelling of the tahsíl and thana at Hardoi was completed. The construction of a sadr tahsíl at Lakhimpur was nearly completed. Expenditure Rs. 12,021, against Rs. 13,598.

An expenditure of Rs. 3,001 was incurred on the construction of a combined tahsíl and thana at Misrikh, Sitapur district, estimated to cost Rs. 23,760.

The combined tahsíl and thana at Muhamdi, Kheri district, estimated to cost Rs. 26,260, was all but completed.

Rs. 3,410 were expended on the remodelling of the tahsíl and thana at Sandíla: total estimate Rs. 7,815. An expenditure of Rs. 5,040 was incurred for collection of material for the tahsíli to be constructed at Fatehpur, in the Bara Banki district.

New combined tahsíli and thana at Bahraich, estimated to cost Rs. 24,953. Work commenced in previous years. The state at end of the year was, thana block completed; establishment quarters nearly so; all materials collected.

The new combined tahsíli and thana at Partabgarh—estimated to cost Rs. 14,890—was completed during the year.

Materials were collected for the following :—

New combined tahsílis and thanas—

(1) At Salone, Rae Bareli district.

(2) Kunda, Partabgarh district.

(3) At Musafirkhana, Sultanpur district.

(4) At Akhbarpur, Fyzabad district.

Additional record-racks for Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry, Bahraich and Partabgarh,—materials were collected at the estimated cost of Rs. 2,839 and Rs. 3,237 respectively.

The Collector's kutcherry at Ballia, estimated to cost Rs. 27,478, was completed.

The new sadr tahsíli at Gházipur, estimated to cost Rs. 8,756, was well in hand, foundations and plinths having been completed and materials collected.

The record-racks for the Collector's kutcherry at Ballia, estimated to cost Rs. 4,188, were supplied.

The construction of the Bara tahsíli, in the Allahabad district (estimate Rs. 9,371), was put in hand.

The following were in progress at the close of the year in the Bánda sub-division of the Allahabad Provincial Division :—

	Estimate. Rs.
Record-room and racks in Collector's kutcherry at Bánda	3,240
Re-roofing Joint Magistrate's Court at Karwi	4,837
Chaprassis' lines at Mau tahsíli	2,667

EXCISE.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,317 was incurred in the construction of a distillery at Hardoi, against an estimate of Rs. 9,684.

Certain additions and alterations were made to the distilleries at Machhlishahr and Jaunpur, at a cost of Rs. 2,469 and 3,449 respectively.

RESIDENCES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Rs. 3,556 were expended on certain additions to the Government House at Naini Tal, estimated to cost Rs. 6,000. The work would have been completed but for the late receipt of iron tanks from Roorkee.

The sitting-room, estimated to cost Rs. 2,442, was completed.

A small expenditure was also incurred in laying out and improving the ground of the Government House, Allahabad.

ANTIQUITIES.

Agra Fort.—(*a*)—*Inlaying and completing repairs to the Summun Burj.*—The sanctioned estimate is Rs. 16,576, and against this amount an expenditure of Rs. 16,576 was incurred during the year, chiefly in repairing the beautiful inlaid marble work, of which the greater part of the building is entirely composed.

(*b*)—*Repairing and inlaying the Khas Mahal.*—This work is more than half completed ; the old roof, which rested on iron girders of modern construction, has been removed and will be finished, in a manner similar to what it must originally have been, with large marble slabs resting on flanges of the girders which will not be visible. A good deal of the inlaid work has been repaired at a cost, during the year, of Rs. 10,253, against an estimate of Rs. 18,160.

Taj at Agra.—Restoring the east and west enclosure walls, with two pavilions and kiosks.

The work done during the year has been confined to rebuilding the south-east and south-west kiosks, which are completely restored. This completes the entire work, which was estimated to cost Rs. 41,367, the actual expenditure being up to the end of the year Rs. 53,218.

Etmad-ud-daula.—(*a*)—*East and west enclosure walls.*—This work has been completed for Rs. 9,629, against an estimate for Rs. 9,591.

(*b*)—*Lower story of tomb* completed at a cost of Rs. 22,094, against an estimate for Rs. 22,760.

(*c*)—*Upper story* completed. Estimate Rs. 11,904, actual cost Rs. 9,450.

Sikandra.—(*a*)—*Repairing west mock gateway of Akbar's tomb.*—This work was nearly finished last year. The estimate amounts to Rs. 22,995, and the expenditure up to end of the year has been Rs. 19,857. The whole of the front facing east has been restored, together with the marble stone inlaying. The painting of the interior has also been completed.

Fatehpur-Sikri.—(*a*)—Mosque and dargah were not completed. Repairs to the east entrance gate were finished during the year, also the inlaid marble work. The inlaid front of the mosque inside and the front decoration of the arching were also restored, together with some minor repairs, at a cost of Rs. 27,889 up to end of year, against an estimate for Rs. 31,266.

(*b*)—*Repairs to Jodhbhai Palace.*—This work is nearly finished. Three out of four fallen kiosks have been rebuilt and a large expenditure was incurred on material during the year. Sanctioned estimate, Rs. 12,174; expenditure up to end of year, Rs. 11,995.

(*c*)—*Elephant Tower.*—This work, which has been completed for Rs. 4,462, against an estimate for Rs. 4,453, consisted of repairs to the whole of the stone vase and platform.

(*d*)—*Record-office or Daftar-khana.*—The work in this building, which is at present used as a dâk bungalow, has been finished at a cost of Rs. 2,729, against an estimate for the same amount. The modern fixtures, such as doors, windows, pankhas, &c., have yet to be removed, and this will be done when the building is no longer occupied as a travellers' bungalow.

(*e*)—*Miriam's Kothi*—Is also used as a dâk bungalow. The work to be done has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,602, against a sanctioned estimate for the same amount. The modern fixtures will be removed hereafter.

(*f*)—*Cashmere Sarái.*—The work, which consisted principally of propping up protions which were falling, repairing masonry where broken, and clearing the enclosure of rubbish, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,220.

Muttra District.—Here the principal work to which the year's operation were confined was the temple of Govind Deva at Brindaban, in which the roof of the nave and transepts has been completed; also a portion of the central dome and other minor repairs. The expenditure has been Rs. 3,984, against an estimate of Rs. 9,3-7.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

A Munsifi at Khásganj in the Etah district was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,164, against an estimate for Rs. 3,738.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Additions and alterations to the Church at Mussoorie. Some small repairs were done during the year, towards the cost of which the Chaplain contributed Rs. 1,000, the work costing Rs. 2,212.

A memorial chancel was erected during the year, in the Church of "St. John in the Wilderness" at Naini Tal, at a cost of Rs. 4,640, against an estimate of Rs. 5,663. The funds for this work were collected by private subscription.

JAILS.

The Central Prisons at Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares were all on the eve of completion when the year closed.

The one at Fatehgarh has been completed.

The additions and alterations to certain Jails and Havalâts in the districts of Bareilly, Moradabad, and Muttra, and in the Central Prison at Meerut, commenced in previous years have been well advanced during the year under review.

Additions and alterations to other Jails, *viz.*, at Dehra, Moradabad, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Pilibhît, Hardoi, Lakhimpur, and Gorakhpur, were also well in hand.

New District Jails at Unao and Rae Bareli and a Havalât at Ballia were taken in hand and were well advanced by the close of the year.

Due provision has been made to complete or continue during 1883-84 the works in this branch of the Administration, which, as noticed in the review of the previous year, are very expensive.

POLICE.

The police lines at Pilibhît and the following police stations were completed during the year:—

Police stations at Motipur and Khairighat, Bahraich district.
Ditto Mahrera and Kadirganj, Etah district.
Ditto Dumariaganj and Kalwari, Basti district.
Ditto Pachperwa, Ballia district.
Ditto Bumnian, Jaunpur district.
Ditto Shahi.

Some outposts and additions and alterations to existing police-stations were also completed. The police-station at Sandíla was all but finished.

The following were put in hand :—

1st-class police-station at Kásganj, Etah district.
Ditto at Etah.
2nd-class police-station at Jaspur.
Ditto at Fakepur, Bahraich district.
Ditto at Bishenda, Bánda district.
Ditto at Narhat, Lalitpur district.
3rd-class police-station at Bara Kuni, Basti district.
Ditto at Murka, Bánda district.

Police lines at Ballia.

Ditto stations at Jalálganj and Sháhganj, Jaunpur district.

A police guard-room for the police offices at Allahabad, estimated to cost Rs. 7,025, was also commenced.

The construction and completion of police buildings in these provinces necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money annually, and funds commensurate with the average expenditure in this branch of the Administration have been duly provided for in the budget of 1883-84.

EDUCATIONAL.

Thomason College.—This College became a provincial charge from the beginning of the year under review.

The re-roofing of certain buildings mentioned in last year's report was carried on during the year 1882-83.

The re-roofing of the laboratory and of the Press Superintendent's quarters was completed, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5,182 was incurred on certain other buildings.

The net expenditure during the year on account of the College was as follows:—

	Rs.
On buildings—original work	5,182
Repairs	9,651
Education establishment	1,36,219
Press establishment (including purchase of materials)	28,015
Total	1,79,067

Naini Tal Diocesan (Girls') School.—The construction of some out-houses was put in hand; the estimated cost is Rs. 2,970.

Muir College.—The state of this important work at the end of March, 1883, was as follows:—The main body of the building was completed, but the tower and dome were yet unfinished. The latter was built up to springing and the vaulting was commenced.

The tower was well in hand, but, owing to the confined space in which work is carried on, progress was necessarily slow.

It is anticipated that the College will be ready by November, 1883.

As regards the laying out of and improving the compound, a portion has already been cleared and levelled; the remainder will, it is hoped, be soon completed.

The flooring was completed with the exception of the space under the dome and in the great hall and tower.

The following table shows the final grant and expenditure on this building:—

Works.	Final grants.	Expenditure.		Total.
		Up to end of 1881-82.	During 1882-83.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
College	53,270	5,40,141	27,111	5,67,255
Flooring	3,675	29,168	—2,044	27,124
Grounds	2,880	9,306	421	9,727
Total	59,825	5,78,618	25,488	6,04,106

Regarding the meteorological office and science class rooms to be erected in connection with the College, drawings have been obtained from Mr. Emerson, the Architect, who designed the College plans, and estimates for the science rooms are in hand. Definite orders will be passed in regard to their construction during 1883-84.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

A well, which was greatly needed, was constructed in Block IV., Public Offices, Allahabad, at a cost of Rs. 2,767.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Works bungalow, including District Engineer's office at Ballia, was completed during the year.

The superstructure of the bungalow for the Deputy Superintendent, Government press at Allahabad, was in progress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chandrawal bridge of four openings, of 50 feet spans each, on mile 23 of the Cawnpore, Hamírpur, and Saugor road, Hamírpur district, was fully completed for Rs. 66,272.

The following were in progress:—

Permanent approaches to the Ken river, Fatehpur, Bánda, and Saugor Road, Bánda district.

Second coat of metal on Cawnpore, Hamírpur, and Saugor Road, Hamírpur district.

Widening Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor Road, Cawnpore district.

Widening Hamírpur and Saugor Road, Hamírpur district.

Some metalled dips on the Moradabad and Bareilly Road were constructed at small cost.

Materials were collected for the following bridges:—

At Rajhera on Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly Road.
At Nakatia on Farukhabad and Gursahaiganj Road.
At Bahilla on Darhial and Kashipur Road.

Metalling Jeoli cart-road.—This work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 27,284, was approaching completion.

Improving upper and lower sections of the Naini Tal road.—The upper section was finished; the lower was nearly finished, only a portion of the bridging and metalling remaining to be done.

Kiteha bridge.—All the materials required for construction were collected, including girders. About three-fourths of the well-sinking had been done at the end of March, 1883.

Bareilly and Naini Tal Road.—The widening of *patris* in the Ránibagh section has been completed.

Protective Works, Ballia Ravine.—On an estimate for collection of materials, a large quantity of boulder stone and some limestone had been collected.

The masonry bridge of 3 spans of 28 feet over Perai Nadi, on the Lucknow and Sháhjahánpur Road, near Sitapur, was completed.

Metalling Meerut, Roorkee and Landour Road, Saharánpur and Muzaffarnagar District.—The work in the first-named district was completed at a cost of Rs. 38,551.

In the other district the whole of the metal required has been collected, except for half a mile, at an expenditure during the year of Rs. 23,528, and a total to the end of the year of Rs. 68,617.

It is expected that during 1883-84 the break in the metal on this important military line of communication will be filled up.

A new masonry bridge of 2 spans of 20 feet each over Sirsa Nadi in mile 34 of the Agra, Mainpuri, and Bhongaon Road, was completed.

Rohilkhand Trunk Road, Farukhabad District.—The restoration of this road has also been completed.

Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor Road, Jalaun District.—Metalling, second coat. The expenditure against the estimate of Rs. 57,137 was Rs. 45,644. This work is fast nearing completion. The allotment during the year was not spent in full owing to some difficulty which arose in obtaining metal in the native states through which a portion of the road passes. It is to be regretted that insufficient rain prevented the year's allotment being utilised.

Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor Road, Jhánsi District.—The metalling in this district is practically complete. Expenditure remains to be incurred on a few items only, including compensation for land. An expenditure of Rs. 69,265, against an estimate for Rs. 71,852, was incurred.

Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Saugor Road, Lalitpur Section.—The whole length has received its first coat of metalling; a large quantity has been collected for the second coat, some of which has been already laid down and consolidated.

The expenditure has been Rs. 2,02,565, against an estimate for Rs. 2,38,335.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The restoration of the Bhasneo tank in the Jhánsi district, and of the Bunt tank in the Lalitpur district, was continued during the year under review and both works were nearly completed.

Jumna Protective Works at Allahabad.—These works have been temporarily abandoned.

Naini Tal Protective Works.—Nothing has occurred during 1882-83, and even to the end of the rainy season of 1883, to show that these protective works have been non-effective. Measures are being taken to remedy the evil resulting from the serious landslip near "Bleak House" which occurred during 1881-82 between the Settlement and the Military Depôt, referred to in last report, and to prevent a recurrence of the slip.

GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS AT ROORKEE.

The transactions during 1882-83 were as follows:—

PAYMENTS.

	Rs.
Cash paid to credit of Government	3,61,581
Charges against Public Works Departments adjusted by transfer ...	3,64,005
Total ...	7,25,586

DUES.

Cash on letters of credit, 1882-83	2,20,000
Other receipts and transfers debited	81,297
Total ...	3,01,297
Excess paid by shops in 1882-83	4,24,289

The payments were largely in excess of the revised estimate, owing principally to orders complied with for sugar-mills to a firm in Bengal, and also to advances on orders received at the close of the official year, and the using up of stock materials in excess of anticipation.

The financial condition of the shops was investigated by a committee in December of 1882; the committee's report was commented on in a recent Resolution, No. C.2236B.-R., dated 7th July, 1883, issued by this Government.

(*c*)—LOCAL INCORPORATED.

The decentralisation scheme which came into force at the beginning of the year under review led to a separation of local from provincial works, the former being placed absolutely under the control of the local boards which were constituted under the new scheme.

The following expenditure has been incurred from funds now placed at the disposal of district boards, but which were formerly termed "Local Incorporated Funds":—

	Rs.	Rs.
Civil buildings	88,313	
Communications...	12,20,891	
Miscellaneous public improvements	20,996	
		13,30,200
Tools and plant	11,396	
Department Public Works establishment	4,51,033	
Ganges toll collection establishment		
Total		4,62,429
		17,92,629
Add increase in suspense balance		+6,102
GRAND TOTAL		17,98,731

The expenditure on original works and repairs is exhibited separately.

Distributed for works and repairs by departments, &c., the expenditure during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Minor departments	431
Educational	60,247
Medical	22,483
Public Works buildings	5,152
Roads and bridges	12,11,187
Accommodation for travellers	9,704
Miscellaneous public improvements	20,996
Total ...	13,30,200

The following works deserve special notice :—

Civil Buildings.

EDUCATIONAL.

High School, Gonda.—Two additional rooms, estimated to cost Rs. 3,112, were being constructed, as the accommodation was not sufficient. The work was half finished.

School at Jaunpur.—Some verandahs have been added at a cost of Rs. 4,979, against an estimate for Rs. 5,223.

MEDICAL.

New Dispensury at Muzaffarnagar.—On this work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 18,764, an expenditure of Rs. 4,819 was incurred during the year and about two-thirds of the main building has been completed.

Communications.

METALLED ROADS.

Agra and Kálpi Road, Etáwah District.—The conversion of this road into a 1st-class communication was put in hand.

Metalling and raising Aligarh Tahsíl Road, Fatehgarh District.—Three-fourths completed.

The causeway over the Utanghan Nadi, Agra and Tantpur Road, Agra district, was completed for Rs. 9,395.

Iron girder bridge over the Choya Nadi on Dibhai Railway Feeder Road, Bulandshahr District.—This work is estimated to cost Rs. 19,388. Materials were collected to a certain extent during 1881-82. The work will be carried out in current year.

Raising and bridging Ghaziabad and Baghpat Road, Meerut District.—This work is in progress. It will probably cost about Rs. 13,000.

Raising and bridging Bághpat and Shamli Road, Meerut District.—The estimate for this work amount to Rs. 20,238 ; it is in progress.

Causeway over Kisserdah Nála on Lalitpur and Mahroni Road, Lalitpur District.—Completed.

Bridging Jalaun and Dabiapur Road.—Bricks were being manufactured for this work when the year closed. It is estimated to cost Rs. 6,868.

Bridge over Naiar river at Barighát on Srinagar and Kotdwara Road, Garhwál District.—The construction of this bridge has been completed.

Bridge over Bahilla river on Kashipur and Darhyal Road, Tarái District.—An expenditure of about Rs. 5,000 was incurred during the year on this work, against an estimate for Rs 23,440.

Choya Nadi Bridge on Moradabad and Bijnor Road.—This work has been put in hand.

New metalled junction road at Hardoi.—This was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,819.

Raising and bridging Hardoi and Sitapur Road.—Has been completed for Rs. 11,783.

Remodelling Lodhi Bridge, Lucknow and Shâhjahânpur Road.—This work could not be proceeded with during the year.

Bridge over Beta Nâla on Sandîla and Manawan Road.—This bridge, which is estimated to cost Rs. 8,240, and on which a total expenditure of Rs. 4,725 has been incurred, was taken in hand in December, 1882, and is now up to springing level Had there not been severe rains in January, which filled up the open foundations, the bridge might have been completed by the end of the year. It is in fair progress; all the earthwork of the approaches is done.

Continuing Hardoi and Jagdispur Road on to Nacktaura.—Has been completed for Rs. 3,294.

Embankment on Sandîla and Beniganj Road, Hardoi District.—Has also been completed for Rs. 6,157.

Sitapur and Bahramghât Road.—The metalling through the town of Khairabad was completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,390.

The following works in the Gonda district have been completed :—

Metalling portion of Nawâbganj and Atraula Road.

Improving Nawabganj and Colonelganj Road.

Metalling portion of Haidargarh and Dariabad Road, Bara Banki district.

Metalled road through Ghâzipur City from Pushtaghât to the Azamgarh-Ghâzipur Road.—Estimate Rs. 22,414. Completed, with exception of consolidation of upper coat.

UNMETALLED ROADS.

Lakheri Bridge on Mau and Gursarai Road, Jhânsi District.—Nothing was done towards the construction of this road during the year under review. The work, as before reported, was arrested owing to a modification of the design being deemed necessary.

Raising Mau and Gursarai Road.—This has been completed at a cost of Rs. 14,074.

Gursarai and Saidnagar Road.—About Rs. 3,900 had been expended on the construction of this road, when the work was stopped with a view to a realignment of the road.

A bridge, costing Rs. 4,705, was constructed over Nakari Nâla on the Bidhuna and Airwah road.

A bridge of 2 bays of 26 feet span each over the Ahnia Nadi near Saifi on Usrahar and Sandaus Road, estimated to cost Rs 7,794, was put in hand, and would have been completed but for the work having been suspended owing to the design requiring revision.

Drainage of the Dadon swamp in the Aligarh district was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,007.

Sirdhana and Daurala Railway Feeder, Meerut District.—The construction of this road is nearly completed; the cost is estimated to be Rs. 10,532, on which a total expenditure of Rs. 9,965 has been incurred.

Raising and bridging road from Muzaffarnagar to Miranpur, Muzaffarnagar District.—Has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,162.

Fatehpur and Muzaffarabad Road, Saháranpur District.—The construction of this road was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,403.

Gangan bridge near Nihtor on Bijnor and Dhampur Road was completed.

Gangan bridge, near Roshanpur on Bijnor and Nagina Road.—An expenditure of Rs. 6,436 was incurred during the year on this work, the total expenditure being

Rs. 14,127, against an estimate of Rs. 17,127. Girders are being got from Roorkee for this bridge.

Raising Kand and Mudnapur Road, Shâhjahânpur District, and constructing metalled dips on certain portions.—This work, which was estimated to cost Rs. 8,176, was taken in hand as a famine relief work in 1878, and is now completed for Rs. 8,137.

Raising Katra and Khodaganj Road.—This was also taken up as a relief work in 1878, and is now completed for Rs. 9,050.

Raising and bridging Lakhimpur and Shâhjahânpur Road, Kheri District.—This is estimated to cost Rs. 92,668. The expenditure on the work up to end of the year was Rs. 68,154, and the work is nearing completion.

Remodelling pile bridge over the Ul river on Lakhimpur and Singahi Road.—Estimate, Rs. 12,000. Work nearly finished.

Raising Phûlpur-Bindhaura Road, Benares District.—Estimate Rs. 7,980; expenditure Rs. 6,519, of which Rs. 2,000 were spent during the year. Work in progress.

Road from Saidpur to Bahariabad, Ghâzipur District.—Estimate Rs. 7,218. Work nearly completed.

Raising and bridging road from Phûlpur to Shâhganj, Azamgarh District.—Estimate Rs. 15,735. Is in progress.

Feeder road from Powai to Belwai Railway Station, Azamgarh District.—Estimate Rs. 4,957. Work in progress.

Raising and improving Marihan Pass, Mirzapur District.—Estimate Rs. 11,470. Work nearly completed; about Rs. 11,000 have been expended.

Feeder road from Kerakat to Jalalganj Railway Station, Jaunpur District.—Estimate Rs. 10,685; expenditure Rs. 7,614. The earthwork is nearly finished; culverts will be constructed and the road completed during 1883-84.

Road from Shâhganj to Phûlpur, Jaunpur District.—Has been completed.

Metalling Bânda and Manickpur Road.—This is a large work, estimated to cost Rs. 74,919, and is in progress.

Sehori Nâla bridge of 1 span of 10 feet on Jhinjhak and Rasulabad Road, Cawnpore district, was completed.

Mehlaghât Road, Allahabad.—Rs. 4,000 were expended during the year, against an estimate for Rs. 11,315 on earthwork and culverts.

Causeway over Bijaipur Nâla on Bowha and Dhata Road, Fatehpur District.—Completed.

Improving Bahraich and Kaker Devi Road, Bahraich District.—The old road, which was merely a cart-track and very crooked in alignment, has been converted into a 3rd-class road. The cost was Rs. 4,000.

Perai Nâla bridge of 1 span of 40 feet on deep foundations throughout on Partabgarh and Akbarpur Road.—Estimate Rs. 19,650. Masonry work of abutments and wings done up to a height of 12 feet. Rs. 10,252 were expended during the year, making a total expenditure of Rs. 12,721.

Masonry bridge of 3 openings of 17 feet spans each over Basaha Nâla on 3rd mile of the Haidargarh and Fatehpur Road, Rae Bareli District.—Has been completed for Rs. 7,402.

Raising and bridging Unao and Hardoi Road.—This is a large work, estimated to cost Rs. 55,338. The earthwork and one of the bridges were completed during the year, and materials collected for another bridge. Rs. 4,948 were expended.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Two dâk bungalows were constructed on the Almorah and Pauri dâk line, Garhwâl district, at a cost of Rs. 3,222.

A dâk bungalow was also constructed at Pilibhît for Rs. 3,000.

Sarâi at Bahadurpur.—Bricks for the construction of this Sarâi have been collected. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 5,208.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Kuthna river valley clearance, Kheri District.—Work has been completed for nearly two miles above the Gola and Mohamdi Road and is in progress for three miles more. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,589, and the total expenditure Rs. 17,261, against an estimate of Rs. 26,166.

BOAT BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Bairamghât Boat-bridge.—Out of six new pontoons required at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,900, three were constructed during the year for Rs. 3,312.

(*d*)—LOCAL EXCLUDED FUNDS.

The following shows the condition of the funds under this head connected with the Ganges river works, tolls, ferries and staging accommodation :—

GANGES RIVER WORKS AND TOLLS.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1882	51,484
Collections in 1882-83	15,687
Total Receipts ...	67,171

OUTLAY ON MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COLLECTION ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
In Civil Department	3,868	
In Irrigation Branch Accounts	4,010	
		7,878
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1883		59,293

FERRY FUND.

Receipts collected in Civil Department in 1882-83 ...		7,62,437
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department in 1882-83 ...		10,691
Expenditure incurred by Public Works Department in 1882-83.		
Works and maintenance	1,14,019	
Share of Public Works, establishment	26,225	
Share of tools and plant	1,710	
	1,41,954	
Total Expenditure ...	1,52,645	
Surplus ...		6,09,792

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

	Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department in 1882-83 ...	23,726
Expenditure by Civil Department in 1882-83	17,901
Expenditure by Public Works Department—	
Works and maintenance	47,862
Share of Public Works establishment	11,008
Share of tools and plant	718
	*59,588
Total Expenditure ...	77,489
Expenditure more than receipts	53,763

against Rs. 44,544 in 1881-82.

FAMINE RELIEF.

No special operations were undertaken during the year.

* Includes expenditure under both Provincial and Local.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The receipts and outlay under this head were—

	Receipts.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	...	...
Provincial	13,750	5,707
Local incorporated	6,994	4,680
Total ...	20,744	10,387

Special comment on these items is unnecessary.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The expenditure incurred by private individuals at their own cost under this head was Rs. 1,12,571 as follows :—

Division.	Character of works.								Total cost.
	Wells.	Dharamsala.	Rest-house.	Piyáo.	Tibari	Pakka ghát.	Tank.	School-house.	
									Rs.
Meerut	20	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	12,365
Agra	13	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	10,350
Jhansi	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4,061
Rohilkhand	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	22,866
Sitapur	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,103
Lucknow	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,523
Fyzabad	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,090
Rae Bareli	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Benares	71	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	22,833
Allahabad	38	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17,890
Total ...	297	5	4	5	2	1	16	1	1,12,571

The expenditure in the preceding year under this head was Rs. 1,54,337.

The Benares Division again stands high in the list, while a substantial increase over last year's expenditure is shown by the Rohilkhand Division. The amount of contributions in each of these two Divisions was over Rs. 22,000.

TOOLS AND PLANT.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... { Military	84	
Imperial ... { Other services	2,494	
		2,578
Provincial		5,715
Local incorporated		11,396
Other departments		34
Total ...		19,723

which is ·39 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 50,47,138 and ·51 per cent. on the expenditure (Rs. 38,76,500) on works and repairs.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The amount charged for establishment was Rs. 10,15,701, or Rs. 44,202 in excess of expenditure during 1881-82, distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial ... { Military	1,313
Imperial ... { Other services	28,744
Provincial	5,84,315
Local incorporated	4,51,033
Contributions	—318
Other departments	614
	10,15,701

Sub-divided into different heads, the establishment charges and percentages on totals work out as follows :—

	Rs.	*Percentage.*
Direction	—1,56,575	14·9
Accounts	—69,827	6·9
Construction	—7,94,299	78·2
Total ...	10,15,701	100·0

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay, and final budget grants :—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works, repairs and suspense only.	*Percentage of establishment charges.* To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To total outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial ... { Military ...	8,400	7,007	* 1,313	5,610	15·6	18·7	23·4
Imperial ... { Other services ...	1,75,200	1,57,021	† 28,744	1,25,783	16·1	18·3	22·9
Provincial	31,34,102	29,05,716	5,34,315	23,65,686	17·0	18·4	22·6
Thomason College establishment,	1,82,898	1,64,234	...	...	...	...	...
Local incorporated	20,18,000	17,98,731	4,51,033	13,36,302	22·3	25·0	33·8
Contributions	20,744	10,387	—318	10,705	—1·5	—3·0	—2·9
Other departments	4,000	4,042	614	3,394	15·3	15·2	18·1
Total ...	55,43,344	50,47,138	10,15,701	38,47,480	18·3	20·1	26·4

* Includes Rs. 37, share of establishment charges on Revenue.

† Includes Rs. 1,236, special establishment, being furlough allowance of Mr. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, charged under Government of India No. 353R E., dated 27th May, 1882, and Re. 1, share of establishment charges on Revenue.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following changes in the personnel of the Department took place during the year :—

Major-General Peile, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works, vacated his appointment under the 55 years of age rule.

He was succeeded by Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., who took over the duties of the office on afternoon of 8th February, 1883.

Mr. G. H. D. Walker, Assistant Secretary, proceeded on deputation to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, his place being filled by Mr. W. P. Vonder Hörst, an Executive Engineer of the Irrigation Branch, who joined the office in November, 1882.

Captain C. James, R.E., reverted to military duty in England, and vacated his appointment as Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Secretary.

Captain R. R. Pulford, R.E., his successor, took over the duties on 22nd February, 1883, but Captain James remained with the Secretariat on special duty until 30th April, 1883.

Consequent on the new organization of the Department at the commencement of the year 1882-83, a third circle of superintendence was sanctioned by the Government of India. Mr. F. B. Henslowe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, was selected for the new post, in which he officiated from 12th July to 22nd November, 1882, when he vacated it on the return from furlough of Colonel G. A. Craster, R.E.

Major T. Gracey, R.E., the officer selected for the new post of Engineer-in-Chief and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch, joined the staff of the province, on return from furlough, on the 17th October, 1882.

(b) Railways.

This report treats only of those railways which lie altogether within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Information about the other lines, *viz.*:—

East Indian Railway;
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway;
Rájputána State Railway;
Sindhia State Railway,

only a portion of which run through these provinces, will be found in the several administration reports for the guaranteed lines submitted by the Consulting Engineers to Government, and for the State Railways in the reports submitted by their respective Managers. The information about the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has been taken from the report by the Consulting Engineer, Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and that about the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway from their respective Agents. The facts about the Imperial lines have been supplied by the respective Engineers-in Chief. The figures and financial details given have been provided by the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial Railways, and by the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager. A sketch-map showing the railways referred to in this report accompanies.

PROVINCIAL LINES.

Lines open for Traffic.

Muttra-Háthras Railway.—At the close of the financial year this line, 29 miles long, had been working for 7½ years, having been opened for traffic on the 19th October, 1875.

The capital expenditure to the 31st March, 1883, amounted to Rs. 11,39,110 by an increase of Rs. 55,152 in the financial year. Rs. 57,318 were incurred in purchase of sleepers and permanent-way for relaying the line with 41¼lb. steel rails to replace the 30lb. iron rails, which are too light for the heavy engines that will soon come into use on this line as part of the through line from Cawnpore to Achneyra. The balance credit of Rs. 2,166 is caused by the sale of old stores and minor transactions, which do not call for special notice.

Of the capital outlay, Rs. 3,24,100 has been subscribed by shareholders and Rs. 8,16,153 has been provided from Government funds.

The results of the revenue working for the year were more favourable than in 1881-82, but not so good as in 1880-81, as the following table shows:—

Traffic earnings.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	90,724	89,685	89,990
Goods	47,452	40,051	33,490
Sundries	2,143	395	1,515
Telegraph	1,175	1,953	661
Total gross earnings ...	1,41,494	1,32,084	1,25,657
Deduct working expenses ...	83,423	1,06,991	75,789
Net earnings ...	58,071	25,093	49,868
Earnings per mile per week ...	93 83	87·59	83·39
Proportion of working expenses to gross earnings ...	58·95	81·00	60·39

The working expenses in 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 2,613 per mile, against Rs. 3,689 per mile in 1881-82, and are made up as follows :—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount, 1881-82.	Amount, 1882-83.	Percentage in 1882-83.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way and works	12,191	10,526	13·54	1,965	...
Locomotive expenses	40,733	10,860	13·97	29,873	...
Carriage and wagon expenses	8,276	8,952	11·51	...	677
Traffic expenses	19,001	17,584	22·36	1,617	...
General charges	21,904	22,162	31·02	...	258
Special and miscellaneous	4,587	5,905	7·60	...	1,318
Total ...	1,06,991	75,789	100·00	33,455	2,253
Net decrease ...	...	...	...	31,202	...

The large divergence in the charges for the locomotive department between the year 1881-82 and 1882-83 is due to an engine having been purchased for Rs. 13,750 in the former year and resold for the same price in the latter year.

In the carriage and wagon department two 1st class carriages were altered to composites, and extensive repairs and renewals were made to the coaching and goods stock.

The working expenses are still high, but cannot be much reduced so long as the line continues to be an isolated section.

Steps have been taken to reduce the excessive charge for general superintendence, and it is hoped that a very material reduction will appear under this head in future years.

The increase under special and miscellaneous is due to increased payments to the East Indian Railway for the use of the joint station at Háthras.

The number of passengers and the quantity of goods carried as compared with the three previous years are :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Passengers	No.	314,762	336,286	337,427	399,956
Goods	Tons	30,678	33,092	30,119	30,436

There has been an increase of 62,529 passengers and of 317 tons of goods carried. These figures show that there has been a great development of the passenger traffic, which is attributed to the reduction of 3rd class fare from 2½ to 2 pies per mile in January, 1882, but no similar increase seems to have followed from the reduction of goods' rates made at the same time ; this is stated to have been caused by the great depression there has been in the sugar trade for the past two years. Towards the close of the year a temporary bridge was erected across the Jumna at Muttra, and goods were booked through between Rájputána and Rohilkhand with good results ; but the bridge was only open for a few days at the end of the year, and had no appreciable effect upon the traffic. Arrangements have been made with the Rájputána railway for the interchange of rolling stock, and on opening of the temporary bridge after the rains of 1883, it is hoped that a considerable increase of goods traffic will follow.

The financial condition of the undertaking to the close of 1882-83 is represented in the following table :—

Expenses.		Rs.	Earnings.	Rs.
Interest on capital outlay to the end of 1881-82.		3,09,333	Gross earnings to end of 1881-82 ...	7,21,976
Interest on capital outlay to the end of 1882-83.		42,282	Ditto ditto for 1882-83 ...	1,25,657
Total	...	3,51,615	Total ...	8,47,633
	Rs.			
Working expenses to the end of 1881-82 ..	4,37,183			
Working expenses to the end of 1882 83 ...	75,789		Short earned to the end of 1882-83 ...	16,954
		5,12,972		
GRAND TOTAL	...	8,64,587	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,64,587

The net earnings for the year were Rs. 49,868, or 4·28 per cent. on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 11,39,110 at the end of the yaar.

During the year orders were issued for conducting the election of Directors to represent the shareholders, and a vacancy having occürred, a new Director was elected under the revised rules, and a meeting of the Board was held, at which the only suggestion of importance made was that a carriage should be run on each train with reserved intermediate accommodation, and this matter is now receiving attention.

This is the last year in which this railway will appear as a separate undertaking, as, under the recent orders of the Government of India, the capital and revenue accounts of the following sections are to be amalgamated as one railway, to be designated the Cawnpore to Achneyra Railway :—

(1) Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway;
(2) Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway Extension ;
(3) Muttra-Háthras Railway ;
(4) The Jumna bridge;
(5) The Muttra-Achneyra Railway.

Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway.—This line, 86½ miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 1st February, 1881, and at close of 1882-83 had consequently been working for very little over two years.

The total expenditure to the end of March, 1883, amounted to Rs. 32,03,039, or Rs. 37,029 per mile of open line, of which Rs. 4,151 were spent in 1882-83. The principal works executed were :—

(1) Construction of a new station and sidings at Khudáganj, between Gursahaiganj and Kamálganj, at mile 70.
(2) Additional sidings in the Cawnpore yard.
(3) Shed and sidings for the protection of coaching stock at Cawnpore.
(4) New quarters for traffic and locomotive staff at Farukhabad, 10 units.
(5) Substitution of sliding for fixed venetians to all 3rd class carriages.
(6) Making and equipping an accident van.

The total expenditure was Rs. 24,512, but credits for stores transferred amounted to Rs. 20,345, and Rs. 16 were received in capital account, reducing the net expenditure to Rs. 4,151.

The funds for the construction of the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway have been provided from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Subscribed by shareholders	4,51,200
Contribution from Provincial revenue	5,54,152
From Imperial Productive Public Works grant	21,97,687
Total	32,03,039

The earnings and expenses compared with 1881-82 are shown in the following table: —

Earnings.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase, 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	1,72,161	1,82,342	10,241
Goods	1,62,326	1,67,840	5,514
Sundries	1,104	2,292	1,188
Telegraph	1,673	3,157	1,484
Total ...	3,37,204	3,55,631	18,427
Deduct working expenses	2,30,187	2,33,461	3,274
Net earnings	1,07,017	1,22,170	15,153
Gross receipts per mile per week	74·9	79·0	4·1
Proportion of working expenses to gross earnings per cent. ...	68·3	65·9	—2·4

The working expenses, amounting to Rs. 2,699 per mile, are made up as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage to total, 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maintenance	49,997	49,318	...	679	21·1
Locomotive expenses	60,747	65,463	4,716	...	28 0
Carriage and wagon	5,910	6,679	769	...	2·9
Traffic	40,990	38,931	...	2,059	16·6
General charges	72,041	72,473	432	...	31·1
Special and miscellaneous	502	597	95	...	0·3
Total ...	2,30,187	2,33,461	3,274	...	100·00

The establishment engaged on maintenance was reduced during the year by one Assistant Engineer and two European platelayers, and the charge for superintendence, which amounted to Rs. 85·64 per mile in the first half of 1882-83, fell to Rs. 53·40 per mile in the second half; on the other hand there were numerous petty works executed and charged to revenue.

The increase under locomotive and carriage and wagon expenses are caused by small repairs being for the first time necessary.

The fluctuations under the other heads are small in amount and do not require any special notice, except that (as on the Muttra-Háthras line) there should be a large reduction in general charges under recent orders that no charges are to be made on account of the North-Western Provinces Public Works Secretariat.

The number of passengers and quantities of goods carried have been :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
Passengers ... ... No.	556,438	605,759	49,321
Goods ... ... Tons	38,176	44,224	6,048

showing a satisfactory increase under both heads.

The increase in passenger traffic is in a measure due to the great fair at Allahabad; but, in addition to this, the ordinary passengers frequenting the line have increased.

The goods traffic consists principally of cheap food grains outwards from Cawnpore, and saltpetre, cotton, and indigo inwards to Cawnpore. Attention has been attached to the large numbers of carts still using the road between Cawnpore and

Farukhabad, which bring cotton principally to Cawnpore and go back with miscellaneous loads, and arrangements have been made to reduce the rates for cotton largely next cotton season. It is hoped that by carrying cotton at exceptionally low rates cartage to Cawnpore will be stopped, and the railway will obtain the return loads at paying rates. Inquiries are also being made with a view to large reduction of rates for food grains and salt booked through for long distances in connection with the Rájputána Railway.

The interest account stands as under:—

Expenses.	Rs.	Earnings.	Rs.
Interest on capital to end of 1881-82 ...	3,09,250	Gross earnings to end of 1881-82 ...	3,86,670
Ditto ditto for 1882-83 ...	1,24,343	Ditto ditto for 1882-83 ...	3,55,631
Total ...	4,33,593	Total ...	7,42,301
		Short earned to end of 1882-83 ...	1,91,578
Working expenses to end of 1881-82, Rs. 2,66,825			
Ditto ditto for 1882-83, 2,33,461			
	5,00,286		
Grand Total ...	9,33,879	Grand Total ...	9,33,879

The net earnings in 1882-83 were Rs. 1,22,170, or 3·81 per cent. on the capital of Rs. 32,03,039 invested; this is satisfactory for a line so recently opened, and shows that a railway costing not more than Rs. 37,000 per mile may be expected to pay four per cent. with traffic earnings of Rs. 80 per week per mile.

Muttra-Achneyra Railway.—This line, 22·75 miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 7th November, 1881, and has since been worked as a branch by the Rájputána-Malwa Railway.

The capital transactions of the year show a net reduction of Rs. 13,260, caused by the sale of surplus material. No new works were executed during the year, and the capital expenditure now stands at Rs. 6,29,109, or Rs. 27,653 per mile, which has been provided as follows:—

	Rs.
From Imperial funds	5,89,261
„ Provincial funds	39,848
Total ...	6,29,109

The line is worked under an agreement with the Rájputána-Malwa Railway, under which that railway finds the rolling-stock, charges its own train mileage rates under all heads of expenditure except maintenance, for which the actual expenditure is charged, and for remuneration takes one-fifth of the net earnings of the line.

The earnings and expenses compared with five months of 1881-82 are shown in the following table:—

Earnings.	1881-82.	1882-83	Increase, 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	20,244	56,620	36,376
Goods	2,164	12,941	10,777
Telegraph	148	1,786	1,638
Sundries	...	31	31
Total ...	22,556	71,378	48,822
Deduct working expenses	10,831	58,122	37,291
Net earnings	1,725	13,256	11,531
Proportion of working expenses to gross earnings	92·4	81·4	—11·0
Earnings per week per mile	47·2	59 6	12·4

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,555 per mile and are made up as follows :—

	Rs.	*Percentage of total.*
Maintenance	11,311	19 5
Locomotive expenses	26,596	45·8
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,768	6·5
Traffic expenses	7,547	12·9
General expenses	5,354	9·2
Special and miscellaneous	3,547	6·1
	58,122	100·0

No details of these figures are given by the Rájputána-Malwa Railway, but it is interesting to compare the percentages with those for the Muttra-Háthras and Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railways, and for the sake of comparison Rs. 13,750, the price of the engine sold, has been added to the locomotive expenses of the Muttra-Háthras Railway :—

Heads of expenditure.	*Percentage of expenditure to gross earnings.*		
	Muttra and Háthras Railway.	Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway.	Muttra and Achneyra Railway.
Maintenance	11·8	21·1	19 5
Locomotive expenses	27·5	28 0	45·8
Carriage and wagon expenses	9 9	2 9	6·5
Traffic expenses	19·4	16·6	12·9
General charges	24·7	31·1	9·2
Special and miscellaneous	6·7	0·3	6·1
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0

The table shows how heavily the Provincial lines are weighted by having to keep up expensive management and traffic establishments sufficient for a much greater length of line. The percentage of locomotive expenses on the Cawnpore and Farukhabad and Muttra-Háthras Railways are more than one-third less than on the Muttra-Achneyra Railway.

During the year several alterations in rates were made. From the 1st September, the rate for the carriage of edible grains and common seeds in consignments of 270 maunds and over from and *viâ* Muttra to Bombay was reduced to Re. 0-13-0 per maund simultaneously with the adoption of this rate for the same staple of traffic from and *viâ* Agra.

From the 15th September, owing to the rates then current between Háthras city and Sabarmati being cheaper *viâ* Agra, the longer route than *viâ* Achneyra, and the transhipments also being two by the former route against one by the latter, a reduction was made on all ordinary class goods between Muttra and Sabarmati.

These reductions are satisfactory, but do not go far enough, because a special rate for food grains of 11 annas per maund has lately been introduced between Agra and Bombay, which extends out unchanged as far as Hindan station on the Rájputána Railway. By reason of this arrangement 16 miles is practically cut off the distance between Háthras Road Station on the East Indian Railway and Achneyra, thus making the route *viâ* Agra for practical purposes nine miles shorter than *viâ* Muttra, although it is in reality seven miles longer. The numbers of passengers and quantities of goods carried during the year have been :—

	First half, 1882-83.	Second half, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers ... ... No.	113,148	133,116	19,968	...
Goods ... ... Tons	4,036	2,922	...	1,114

No comparison can be made with former years, as the line was only open for five months in 1881-82.

The number of passengers using the railway is steadily increasing, and a large addition may be expected when the line is completed through to Soron, which is a favourite place of pilgrimage for the Rajputs. The quantity of goods carried is unimportant and cannot be expected to increase greatly until the Jumna bridge is open for traffic, and wagons can run through to Háthras Road station on the East Indian Railway.

The financial condition at the end of the year 1882-83 is as follows :—

	Rs.
Total capital expenditure to 31st March, 1883	6,29,109
Total simple interest to 31st March, 1883	62,685
Net earnings	14,850
Balance, less ...	47,835

The net earnings of the year were Rs. 13,256, or 2·1 per cent. on the capital expended, and there seems to be a good prospect of the line earning at least 4 per cent. next year.

Gházipur-Dildárnagar Railway.—This line, 12 miles in length, constructed on the broad gauges, was opened for traffic on 5th October, 1880, and has since been worked by the East Indian Railway, which finds rolling stock and charges its own train mileage rate for up-keep, and takes in addition two-fifths of the net receipts in remuneration for its trouble.

The construction expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 49,591, and the following are the principal works the construction of which were sanctioned during the year :—

		Rs.
1.	Two additional sleepers per pair of rails to make up the full number of 12 per pair of 30 feet rails for 633 chains of main line and 95 chains of siding ...	23,617
2.	Five-wire fencing	26,322
3.	Lodges and gates at crossings	12,060
4.	Ballast required to complete section	15,211

The first work was the only one on which much progress was made.

The total capital expenditure to the end of 1882-83 has been Rs. 7,21,892.

The earnings and expenses compared with 1881-82 are shown in the following table :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	19,135	19,715	580
Goods	20,973	27,245	6,272
Telegraph	1,021	1,505	484
Sundries	...	...	...
Total ...	41,129	48,465	7,336
Deduct working expenses	32,245	37,168	4,923
Net earnings ...	8,884	11,297	2,413
Deduct two-fifths taken by East Indian Railway ...	3,554	4,519	965
Balance ...	5,330	6,778	1,448

The working expenses are shown in detail below :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	*Difference.*	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	9,475	10,722	1,247	...
Locomotive expenses	10,577	12,726	2,149	...
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,345	3,200	...	145
Traffic expenses	5,675	5,856	181	...
General charges	3,780	3,763	...	17
Special and miscellaneous	2,947	5,420	2,473	...
Total ...	35,799	41,687	6,050	162

As already stated, this branch railway is worked by the East Indian Railway, and not much information is available concerning it. The charges for working amounted to 87 per cent. of the gross earnings in 1881-82 and 86 per cent. in 1882-83.

The earnings in 1881-82 amounted to 0·78 per cent. on the capital employed, and in 1882-83 to 0·99 per cent., which cannot be considered satisfactory, as under other conditions of working the returns of Rs. 77 per mile per week appear to be sufficient to produce a better dividend, and inquiries are now being made with the view of making a better working arrangement with the East Indian Railway.

The numbers of passengers and tonnage of goods carried are given below :—

		1881-82	1882-83.	Difference.
Passengers	No.	86,151	102,049	+15,898
Goods	Tons	27,576	37,923	+10,347

giving evidence of a satisfactory development of traffic.

Inquiries are also being made with a view of affecting an improvement in the means of crossing the river at Gházipur, and if this is carried out, a considerable improvement in both the passenger and goods traffic over the line may be expected.

LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Cawnpore and Farukhabad Extension Railway, Including Workshops at Futehgarh — This line, 102 miles long, intended to connect the Cawnpore and Farukhabad with the Muttra-Háthras Railway, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State at a cost of Rs. 45,00,000, including workshops, at the end of 1881-82, and a budget-grant of Rs. 10,00,000 for expenditure in 1882-83 was made from Provincial funds. Tenders were immediately called for, and that of Messrs. Ford and MacDonald was accepted on a schedule of rates. Work was commenced in October, 1882, but little progress was made till January, 1883, when the land was all made over to the contractors.

The condition of the works at the end of the financial year was as follows:—

Land.—All the land required had been made over, with small exceptions.

Earthwork was in progress along the whole length of the line, and about one-third of the total quantity had been thrown up.

Minor bridges.—More than half the material for these had been collected, and masonry had been commenced on 10.

Major bridges.—Bricks sufficient for completing the bridges had been burnt, and the well curbs for all had been made up. At the Káli nadi, which is the principal bridge, five out of seven of the wells had been sunk to an average depth of 12 feet, and fresh lengths of masonry were in progress on all of them.

Level crossings and fencing.—Stone fencing posts had been delivered, and the earthwork was in hand.

Ballast and permanent-way.—About 25 miles of ballast had been delivered along the line, and five miles more had been excavated at the quarries. About 75,000 sleepers had been delivered at the depôts, and notice had been received that the rails and fastenings were about to be despatched from England.

Stations and buildings.—The collection of material for building the station had been commenced, but very little else had been done, except the station wells, all of which were in hand.

Rolling-stock.—Arrangements had been made with the Manager, Rájputána-Malwa Railway, to erect the goods stock at Ajmere, and timber had been purchased and was being sawn up at Cawnpore for the construction of the passenger stock under the superintendence of the Locomotive Superintendent of the Provincial Railways.

As before stated, a budget grant of Rs. 10,00,000 was given at the beginning of the year; this was subsequently increased in the revised estimate to Rs. 11,43,000, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 12,06,831, the excess being entirely due to the receipts of English stores being larger than was anticipated. The total expenditure to the end of the year 1882-83 has been Rs. 12,42,866, the whole of which has been met from Provincial sources.

The following table details the capital expenditure during the year and to date as compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

Capital appropriation and outlay accounts for 1882-83.

	Official year 1882-83.					Net expenditure to end of 1881-82	Net expenditure to end of 1882-83.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on capital account.	Net expenditure.			
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses.	...	...	...	— 34	— 34	36,055	36,021	48,000
Land ...	40,000	93,000	80,038	...	80,038	...	80,038	92,239
Construction of line.	2,50,000	2,13,435	2,15,646	...	2,15,646	...	2,15,646	6,10,857
Ballast and permanent-way.	4,10,000	1,00,000	2,74,230	...	2,74,230	...	2,74,230	20,28,200
Stations and buildings.	1,00,000	35,000	64,926	...	64,926	...	64,926	5,54,665
Total construction account.	8,00,000	4,41,435	6,34,840	— 34	6,34,806	36,055	6,70,861	33,34,961
Plant ...	10,000	4,000	3,645	...	3,645	...	3,645	42,419
Steam ferries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling-stock ...	86,000	13,500	68,128	...	68,128	...	68,128	5,71,200
Establishment ...	50,000	34,065	28,159	...	28,159	...	28,159	1,48,620
Total expenditure on final heads.	9,46,000	4,93,000	7,34,772	— 34	7,34,738	36,055	7,70,793	40,97,200
Suspense accounts,	54,000	6,50,000	4,72,093	...	4,72,093	...	4,72,093	...
Grand total expenditure.	10,00,000	11,43,000	12,06,865	— 34	12,06,831	36,055	12,42,886	40,97,200
Deduct debits to the Indian books by credit to "expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Indian outlay.	10,00,000	11,43,000	12,06,865	— 34	12,06,831	36,055	12,42,886	40,97,200

The construction account was increased by Rs. 2,00,000 paid for sleepers having been charged thereto instead of to suspense, which has been decreased by a similar sum. The establishment charges, amounting to rather less than 4 per cent. of the final heads, are extremely small.

No progress was made on the workshops during the year owing to a difficulty in obtaining a site for them; this has since been overcome, the Military Department having agreed to hand over a corner of the cantonments at Fatehgarh which is no longer required.

Good progress has been made on the line, which will probably be opened for traffic before the end of the official year 1883-84.

Soron Branch.—This short branch, 8½ miles long, connecting Khásganj with Soron, which is an important place of pilgrimage for Hindus, was sanctioned late in the year at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000, but no work had been done up to the end of the official year.

The works are extremely light; and as permanent-way and rolling stock are available from the Muttra-Háthras line, which is being relaid with heavier section rails, there is nothing to prevent the branch being opened at the same time as the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Extension Railway.

Jumna Bridge.—This important work, necessary to connect the metre-gauge railways of the North-Western Provinces with the Rajputana-Malwa system, was sanctioned early in the year at a cost of Rs. 8,76,340. The original plans and estimates provided for seven spans of 150 feet, with a roadway for a single line of carts on the same level as the railway. The girders, which had the roadway between them, were supported on masonry piers, which were again carried on two brickwork wells, 16 feet in diameter, with four feet steining, joined together in the shape of a figure of eight and sunk to a depth of 75 feet below cold-weather water level. The design for the roadway has been altered in England, and provision has been made for two lines of carts at the same time between the girders on the same level as the rails, with footpaths outside the girders. These alterations will entail a further expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000, so that the cost of the bridge will probably amount to Rs. 10,25,000 lakhs.

The original budget grant was Rs. 3,00,000, but this was increased in the revised estimate to Rs. 6,74,000, and against this allotment the expenditure has been Rs. 6,82,343, of which Rs. 3,37,610 is under the head suspense on account of rails lent to the bridge from the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Extension Railway for loading the wells.

In the table below are given details of the expenditure of the year as compared with the sanctioned estimate. The increase under construction of line and the decrease under suspense as compared with the revised budget estimates are due to all materials at site except rails for loading wells having been charged off to final heads :—

Capital appropriation and outlay account for 1882-83.

Main heads of expenditure.	*Official year* 1882-83.					Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1882-83.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on capital account.	Net expenditure.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land	5,000	7,160	152	...	152	...	152	7,160
Construction of line	2,05,000	1,67,340	2,42,103	...	2,42,103	...	2,42,103	6,82,608
Ballast and permanent-way ...	22,000	...	19,435	...	19,435	...	19,435	30,856
Stations and buildings ...	5,000	10,000	9,466	...	9,466	...	9,466	12,250
Total construction account ...	2,37,000	1,84,500	2,71,156	...	2,71,156	...	2,71,156	7,32,874
Plant	30,000	61,000	51,586	...	51,586	...	51,586	43,000
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	33,000	26,500	21,998	8	21,990	...	21,990	1,00,466
Total expenditure on final heads,	3,00,000	2,72,000	3,44,740	8	3,44,732	...	3,44,732	8,76,340
Suspense accounts	...	4,02,000	3,37,610	...	3,37,610	...	3,37,610	...
Grand total expenditure ...	3,00,000	6,74,000	6,82,350	8	6,82,342	...	6,82,342	8,76,340
Deduct debits to Indian books by credit to "expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Indian outlay	3,00,000	6,74,000	6,82,350	8	6,82,342	...	6,82,342	8,76,340

The whole of the expenditure has been provided from Provincial funds.

At the end of the financial year the whole of the bricks required for the bridge had been burnt. The wells had all been sunk to depths varying from 15 to 30 feet below water level and two-thirds of the masonry in the well steining had been completed. The work in the approaches to the bridge had been more than half completed, and the delivery of stone for pitching and superstructure masonry had commenced, large quantities having been collected at the quarries. Great difficulties have been experienced in sinking the wells, as, in addition to their awkward shape, the *débris* of an old town, consisting of bricks, stones, lumps of block kankar and other matter, was met with 15 feet below the bed of the river, and after this was passed through, a layer of very hard silt mixed with kankar nodules was entered upon. The wells have now for the most part passed through this and are in a stratum of softer red coloured silt which, though difficult to excavate, is somewhat easier than what has gone before. At the end of the year the girders had not been contracted for, but notice has since been received that they will probably be despatched from England in December, 1883. The Government of India, however, have telegraphed, at the request of this Government, to expedite the despatch if possible. The bridge will probably be finished for rail traffic in June, 1884, and for road traffic about August of the same year.

Bareilly and Pilibhit Railway.—At the close of 1881-82 this railway had been provisionally sanctioned as a productive public work by the Secretary of State at a cost not exceeding Rs. 17,50,000, and orders had been issued for the construction of the first 4⅝ miles as soon as the agreement with the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Company for the construction of the railway from Bareilly to Ránibagh (of which this 4⅝ miles form a part) was completed.

Notice that the contract for the Bareilly-Ranibágh Railway had been signed was received in August, 1882, and orders were immediately issued for the construction of the first 4⅝ miles, and negociations were entered into with the Company to see if they would be willing to hand over 7⅜ miles of the line included in their contract; thus throwing the bifurcation of the two lines out 12 miles from Bareilly and saving three miles of construction on the joint concern. After some correspondence the Company signified their willingness to accept the new junction at Bhojapura, and stipulated that the same condition should hold good for the 12 miles as had been agreed upon for the 4⅝ miles.

The decision of the Company was received in the beginning of March, and orders were immediately issued for the vigorous prosecution of the works on the line from Bareilly to Pilibhít, and the Government of India were addressed with a view to obtaining from the Secretary of State the confirmation of his provisional sanction.

The state of the works at the end of the official year was as follows:—

On the 1st section of 4⅝ miles the whole of the land had been made over; two-thirds of the earthwork and three-fourths of the bridging had been completed; the level crossings and fencing were well in hand and nearly sufficient; ballast and sleepers had been received; materials for the stations and buildings were being collected, and notice of the early despatch of the permanent-way from England had also been received.

On the 2nd section very little had been done, as only the last six miles into Pilibhít were available for work, as the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Company did not make over their section till the 31st March, and the remainder of the line had to be staked out, levelled, and sectioned, nearly all of which work was completed during the year. On the last six miles the whole of the earthwork was completed, and large quantities of material were collected for the bridges.

The following table exhibits the grants, expenditure, and estimates to end of the year:—

Capital appropriation and outlay account for 1882-83.

	Official year 1882-83.					Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1882-83.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on capital accounts.	Net expenditure.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses ...	[illegible]	1,100	4,030	...	4,030	57,357	53,387	59,020
Land	[illegible],000	21,400	5,900	...	5,900	...	5,900	32,074
Construction of line ...	40,000	77,520	62,029	...	62,029	...	62,029	2,51,510
Ballast and permanent-way ...	1,15,000	25,000	62,482	...	62,482	...	62,482	6,77,126
Stations and buildings ...	47,300	4,500	8,997	...	8,997	...	8,997	1,40,380
Total construction account ...	2,14,300	1,29,620	1,43,438	...	1,43,438	53,357	1,96,795	11,60,567
Plant	7,000	1,000	1,988	...	1,988	...	1,988	15,679
Rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,02,525
Establishment	20,000	19,480	12,225	8	12,217	...	12,217	70,280
Total final heads ...	2,41,300	1,50,000	1,57,651	8	1,57,643	53,357	2,11,000	14,49,051
Suspense	8,700	63,000	674	...	674	...	674	...
Grand Total ...	2,50,000	2,13,000	1,58,325	8	1,58,317	53,357	2,11,674	14,49,051
Deduct debits to Indian books,	60,000	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Indian expenditure ...	1,90,000	1,97,000	1,58,325	8	1,58,317	53,357	2,11,674	...

The short expenditure of the year as compared with the revised budget was solely due to the non-arrival of the English stores which had been noted for delivery during the year.

The first 12 miles of the railway will probably be open for traffic by the 1st December, 1883, and the remainder during the official year 1883-84, if the English stores arrive in time.

SURVEYS.

Pilibhit to Sitapur.—This survey was completed during the year, and the preliminary plans and estimates were submitted. The line is 108½ miles long over easy country, which affords facilities for constructing a cheap railway. In addition to other commodities this line, if constructed, would open up the Government forests in the district, and a very large traffic in fuel as well as timber might be expected. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,990 against a budget grant of Rs. 20,000; the total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 23,091, which have been provided from Provincial funds.

Baupur to Kalpi.—The operations of this survey closed in 1881-82, and it only appears in this year's transactions in order to make a small adjustment in the accounts.

Benares to Palamau.—At the request of the Government of India, a reconnaissance survey from Mugal Sarai junction on the East Indian Railway to Daltonganj in the Palamau district was undertaken. The route selected for investigation was to start nearly due south from Mugal Sarai station to seek a crossing of the Sone river near Bijaigarh, and to proceed thence *viâ* Gurwa to Daltonganj, and there form a junction with the party investigating the country from Daltonganj to Cuttack. The results arrived at are briefly as follows. From Mugal Sarai to the foot of the hills south of the Ganges valley, a distance of 21 miles, the work will be very easy. After

this the country rises abruptly to a height of nearly 300 feet above the plain below, and the ascent will have to be made with moderately heavy banks and cuttings and gradients probably not exceeding 1 in 100 for a distance of six miles. At the 26th or 27th mile the top of the plateau is reached, and the railway will run over moderately undulating ground with grades not exceeding 1 in 200 till the top of the descent to the Sone river by the gorge of the Ghagar river is reached at mile 51. From this point to the valley of the Sone river at mile 58 about 300 feet below the works will be heavy, and will include a bridge over the ravine of the Ghagar river of 120 feet span and 90 to 100 feet in height. Beyond this till the Sone river is reached at mile 67 the works will be very easy. The Sone is here confined between rocky banks with a channel 3,000 feet wide with a bed consisting of coarse sand and gravel. After crossing the Sone river a railway can be constructed with gradients not exceeding 1 in 150, and with moderate works of the description ordinarily to be met with in passing through hilly country till the right bank of the Koil is reached opposite Daltonganj at mile 150.

In the revised budget-estimate a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made for this survey, and expenditure as compared with the estimate had been :—

	Revised estimate, 1882-83.	Outlay.
Preliminary expenses.	Rs.	Rs.
Survey expenses	500	679
Plant	3,500	1,560
Establishment	1,000	638
Total	5,000	2,877

The results of this reconnaissance prove that it is possible to construct a railway at reasonable expense, and with workable gradients from Mugal Sarai to the Palamau coal-fields, a distance of 160 miles, as compared with 348 miles from Mugal Saraí to Ráníganj on the East Indian Railway. Assuming that the cost of excavating coal at the Palamau and Ráníganj coal-fields would be equal, and the cost of carriage would continue to be the same as now, *viz.*, 4½ pies per ton mile, there would be a saving of Rs. 4-6-0 per ton of coal at Mugal Sarai, which means that the 200,000 tons of coal consumed by the railways above Mugal Sarai would cost about Rs. 8,75,000 per annum less than they do now. But in addition to this, when the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is open through from Mugal Sarai to Saháranpur, competition with the East Indian Railway for the coal supply of Northern India would be started, and there is little doubt that the cost of carriage would immediately fall to 3½ pies per ton mile, and in consequence coal would be about Rs. 9 per ton cheaper at Lahore, and the Panjáb Northern Railway alone, would save Rs. 2,00,000 per annum in its fuel supply.

It is not probable that the railway from Mugal Sarai to the Palamau coal-fields would cost more than Rs. 1,25,000 per mile, or Rs. 2,00,00,000 in all. The interest of this sum at four per cent. would be Rs. 8,00,000 per annum, or Rs. 75,000 less than the estimated reduction of the cost of coal for the supply of the railways in Northern India which are all owned by the Government; there can therefore be little doubt that the construction of a railway from Benares to the Palamau coal-fields would be a profitable investment for Government funds.

IMPERIAL RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Bundelkhand Railway.—During the recess of the year 1882-83 estimates were prepared for the Bundelkhand system of railways based on the reconnaissance surveys which were undertaken previous to the commencement of the year.

As directed, approximate estimates were first prepared for the following metre-gauge sections, and a telegraphic summary with the length of each was submitted:—

Cawnpore to Jhánsi with and without Jumna bridge ...	Length	139 miles.
Jhánsi to Gwalior	„	61 „
Jhánsi *vid* Bánda to Bargarh station on the East Indian Railway, Jubbulpur branch	„	203 „
And Jhánsi to Saugor	„	128½ „

A telegraphic summary of approximate estimate for the section from Jhánsi to Bargarh on 5′ 6″ gauge was also submitted.

Then a detailed estimate was prepared for a metre-gauge line from Jhánsi to Bargarh *vid* Bánda, showing the total cost at Rs. 1,14,27,604, and it was submitted with a report, reconnaissance section and index map of the line.

Detailed estimates were also prepared and submitted for the following metre-gauge lines, the cost of which is noted against each :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore to Jhánsi without a bridge over the Jumna	56,47,367
Cost of Jumna bridge, nine spans of 300 feet	23,41,395
Ditto ditto of alternative design, 14 spans of 200 feet ...	26,66,829
Ditto ditto of boats	16,580
Ditto ditto of steam ferry	19,320
Jhánsi to Saugor	64,76,479
Jhánsi to Gwalior	31,21,768

A report showing all possible information regarding the traffic existing or likely to be developed in the neighbourhood of the tracts through which the lines pass was prepared and submitted during the recess.

In August orders were received for arranging as soon as possible for locating the line from Jhánsi to Bargarh, and for preparing the land plans and sections. Alternative estimates for both 5′ 6″ and metre-gauge line between the above places were also called for.

A memorandum of establishmant required for this work was submitted, accompanied with an estimate of its cost, which was sanctioned for Rs. 90,000.

Subsequently, orders were received that Bargarh should not be taken as an obligatory point, and that if a practicable line can be found, it would be more suitable if the line could be taken from Bánda through Kirwi to Manikpur or over to Majhgawan or Markundi.

Routes in the direction indicated were reconnoitred, and the result of the reconnaissance was submitted in a report in which the route to Mánikpur was recommended as the more suitable than any other of the routes.

On this report orders were received to stake out the line to Manikpur, avoiding stiff gradients.

As soon as the establishment required for the field work joined this survey three parties were organised as follows, each under charge of an Executive Engineer :—

No. I. survey party in charge of line from Jhánsi to Mau Ránipur.		
No. II. ditto	ditto	Mau Ránipur to Bánda.
No. III. ditto	ditto	Bánda to Mánikpur.

It was a question yet to be decided whether the line from Jhánsi to Bánda should be taken straight from Mau Ránipur to Mahoba *vid* Jaitpur, or the line carried round by Nowgong, which would avoid the branch. A report on this subject was submitted, showing that the saving in length by going straight would be eight miles. The length of the branch would be 12 miles. It was also pointed out that by going straight only one crossing of the Dassan would be required, whereas by going round

Nowgong the Dassan and a large branch of the same, the Sukni, would have to be crossed.

Pending final decision on the above question, it was arranged that a levelled trial section should be taken over the ground from Mau Ránipur to Mahoba *viâ* Nowgong, and such information be collected that an estimate can be framed for that section which is required to be submitted as well as for the direct line to Mahoba, which should be permanently staked out.

A fourth survey party was organised for the field work required to be done on the section from Mahoba to Mau Ránipur *viâ* Nowgong, and by the close of the year the work entrusted to it was nearly complete.

The following is a resumé of work done by the three survey parties engaged in the permanent location of the line from Jhánsi to Mánikpur by the direct route :—

	No. I. Survey party.	No. II. Survey party.	No. III. Survey party.	Total.
Length of line surveyed ...	65½	55½	64½	185
Ditto levelled ...	65½	55½	64½	185
Ditto staked out ...	65½	55½	64½	185
Ditto of section plotted ...	...	55½	...	55½
Ditto of line for which survey plans have been prepared. ...	...	55½	...	55½

In addition to above several trial lines were surveyed and check levels were taken all over the permanent line ; borings have been taken at five large rivers.

From the above it will be seen that the field work was nearly complete by the close of the year under review.

As ordered by Government, a reconnaissance survey was also made of the country between Bánda, Nagode, and the Uchera Station on the Jubbulpur line. A report was submitted with an index map and a plan and section of the ghát line, pointing out that the difficulties of the project, especially on the ghát line between Kalinjar and Nagode, are so great as to prevent the line being undertaken at anything like a reasonable cost in comparison with the line staked out to Manikpur. As the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India since definitely abandoned all idea of the reconnaissance survey from Umaria to Myhere or Uchera, further work in connection with the reconnaissance of the line from Bánda to Uchera was stopped.

GUARANTEED RAILWAY.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

I.—Length of Line open and Under construction.

The total length of the line open to public traffic at the end of the year was :—

	Miles.
Main Line.	
Moradabad to Benares (Ganges river)	420·25
Branches.	
Aligarh branch	60·60
Cawnpore „	44·48
Byramghát „	21·52
Total	546·85

The total cost of the system, including the expenditure on the Nalhatti Railway and lines abandoned, was Rs. 5,87,11,518, or Rs. 1,07,352 per mile of railway.

The following extensions were in progress .—

(1) The Ganges Bridge Extension at Benares, 5·75 miles.

(2) The Northern Extension from Moradabad to Saháranpur, about 120 miles.

II.—Financial Transaction.

The following table gives the capital authorised by Government :—

Capital.	1st April, 1882.	31st March, 1883.	During the year.
	£	£	£
Amount authorised to be raised	7,019,555	7,019,619	64
Ditto paid by Company	6,489,444	6,989,508	500,064
Ditto withdrawn by Company—			
England	3,021,320	3,219,362	198,042
India	3,287,444	3,405,662	118,218
Total ...	6,308,764	6,625,024	316,260
Balance. At credit of Company ...	180,680	364,484	...
Balance. Overdrawn by ditto ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...

III.—Review of the Principal Operations of the year.

I,—Engineering.

1.—*Benares Bridge and Approaches.*—Very satisfactory progress has been made on this work during the year.

The whole of the piers and the right bank abutment of the "extension," piers Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and the left bank abutment of the main bridge, have been pushed on rapidly and a very large amount of work has been done. The main bridge will consist of seven spans, each of 356 feet, from centre to centre of piers. The extension on the right bank consists of nine spans of 114 feet.

For the piers in the extension the well-sinking was carried out for the most part by small dredgers and steam-hoists. In the main piers this method was superseded by the employment of larger dredgers (Bruce and Batho's patent). Three of these dredgers were at work for the whole of the cold weather in each of the piers Nos. 4 and 5, which were being constructed in midstream.

Large iron pontoons were moored on each side of the pier proposed to be built. On the pontoons the staging received from England was erected, and on the top of the staging were steam travellers working the dredgers.

Unfortunately the staging was not of sufficient strength to allow all three dredgers to work simultaneously. Owing also to the electric light apparatus from England not having arrived, work could not be continuously carried on by night and day as it might have been.

There can, however, be but one opinion as to the power of the dredgers in such work. They are undoubtedly very powerful machines, and the rapid progress made in the well-sinking was largely due to their action. As much as 7 feet of well has been sunk in 12 hours. Whether the design of the piers was such as to be capable of bearing such rapid sinking may be a matter of doubt. That question, however, need not be discussed here.

The accident which occurred to No. 4 pier on the 17th April calls only for a passing allusion, as it happened after the close of the financial year 1882-83.

Nos. 2 and 3 piers have not yet been commenced.

The bridge workshops are complete and in excellent working order. They sustained some slight injury from a storm of unprecedented violence on the 1st June, 1882.

The brick supply to the works has been good. The quality has been generally good and the supply has kept in excess of demand.

There was an early and rapid rise of the river (18 feet) on the 16th of June, 1882, followed by another flood on the 20th. These floods seriously affected the progress of the works and at one time imperilled the safety of the pontoons.

The subsidiary works in the "Ganges Bridge Extension" consist on both sides of the river of embankments and a number of bridges of different sizes. At the close of the financial year under review the embankments were practically finished. Most of the bridges, too, were completed, the only exceptions being certain girder bridges of moderate span in which the girders had not then been erected. The work is everywhere of excellent quality.

The bridge-of-boats at Benares was maintained in efficient order, but storms twice injured it severely, detaching it from the shore and swamping and sinking a number of boats. Formerly the Bridge Engineer had to look after the bridge of boats also, a charge which was found to be incompatible with his more important duties, and consequently he has been relieved of it.

A very large amount of plant has been recently received from England for the works at Benares. This plant is in itself admirable and of excellent quality, but it is open to question whether in every case the advantages gained by its use are commensurate with the cost of purchasing it and sending it out.

It is very desirable that the architecture of the railway structures in the immediate neighbourhood of the bridge should be in keeping with the massiveness of the great work itself; and without sacrificing convenience, it might be in harmony with the neighbouring city of Benares. No designs in this view have yet been made.

2.—*Northern Extension.*—The work on the Northern Extension was begun in the year under review, and throughout the cold weather work was vigorously pushed on.

Earthwork was started in the first section of the line, *viz.*, from Moradabad to Nagína, a distance of 47 miles, in March, 1882, and the work was carried on without intermission throughout the year.

Preliminary arrangements were completed in the cold weather for the delivery of bricks, and, as all plans of masonry works have been made out, it is hoped that most of these works will be completed during the hot weather of 1883, and that the first section of the line may be run over in the cold weather of 1883-84.

The route from Nagína to Balawali (where the line will cross the Ganges) has been a subject of much discussion. The route finally approved by the North-Western Provinces Government and sanctioned by the Government of India goes first to Najíbabad, then bends sharp to the west, so as to come within five miles of Kirathpur, and again turning to the north-west makes straight for the Ganges at Balawali.

The whole of the field work on this section has been completed, and the land plans were at the close of the year under preparation for submission to Government.

The section from Balawali to Saháranpur, 46½ miles, has been surveyed and all plans for the land have been duly submitted.

The Government of India have sanctioned the placing of the junction for the Hardwár branch at Loksar, a small village six miles or so south-east of Roorkee. The reasons for this selection, as against Roorkee, are that fewer engineering works will be required, and that it is not advisable to have a junction for pilgrim trac close to an European civil and military station.

The largest bridges on the line are those over the Ganges (11 spans of 264 feet), Banganga (11 spans of 100 feet), and Solani (10 spans of 150 feet). Arrangements are being now made for procuring the iron-work of these bridges.

3.—*Open line.—Capital Works.*—The flood relief works, which in former years occupied so much attention, are now virtually completed. Owing to the variable nature of the bed of all Indian rivers, a certain amount of block kankar protection may be necessary at any large bridge during the rainy season.

There are no important works of any other sort.

4.—*Maintenance.*—The state of the road generally continues to show improvement, and the banks and cuttings are now up to their standard cross section and are in good order.

The renewal of the line with steel rails has been going on steadily, and the improvement in running is very marked where they have been introduced. The supply of fish-plates, however, for these rails has not kept pace with the supply of the rails, and hence the laying of steel rails has to be limited. The substitution of these plates in place of the old clips formerly used will tend more than any other measure to effect a lasting improvement in the permanent-way.

The ballast used on the line is chiefly kankar and sand, and is now of the cross section of full supply. The appearance of the road for the most part is very neat and the fencing is well kept.

The stations continue to be well looked after, and in tidy appearance will compare favourably with those of any line in India. It would be as well if some of the larger stations, *e.g.*, Fyzabad, Lucknow, and Bareilly, had double roofs to the verandahs on the platforms, a matter which is under consideration. At present the heat under the single corrugated iron roofs is often almost intolerable.

The earnings and expenses are shown below for the last four years :—

Mean mileage open, 546·85.		1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Train mileage	No.	1,318,569	1,387,825	1,237,358	1,243,789
Traffic earnings	Rs.	48,93,022	52,94,878	45,64,674	39,88,644
Working expenses	,,	32,42,101	32,58,904	25,25,450	24,91,070
Net profits	,,	16,50,921	20,35,974	20,39,224	14,97,574
Receipts per mile open per week ...	,,	172	186	160	140

The receipts from coaching and goods traffic are given in the following table for the last four years :—

	1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1879-80.	
	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Upper class passengers,	24,857½	91,485	21,823	78,642	21,649½	77,348	19,463	68,104
Lower ,, ,, ...	2,652,373½	17,70,188	2,680,169½	19,63,285	2,492,033½	17,69,680	2,669,056	15,56,785
Luggage, parcels, horses, &c.	...	1,43,195	...	1,34,007	...	1,34,655	...	1,19,517
Total coaching ...	...	20,04,868	...	21,75,934	...	19,81,683	...	17,44,406
	Tons.		Tons		Tons.		Tons.	Rs.
Public goods ...	574,354	22,70,148	600,136	24,13,750	527,388	21,89,852	460,553	18,26,715
Railway materials ...	177,917	2,74,536	253,820	3,34,506	103,138	71,825	24,505	23,778
Telegraph ...	...	13,702	....	11,007	...	11,963	...	10,306
Sundries ...	...	3,29,768	...	3,59,682	...	3,09,351	...	3,83,439
Total goods, telegraph, and sundries.	...	28,88,154	...	31,18,945	...	25,82,991	...	22,44,238
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	48,93,022	...	52,94,879	...	45,64,674	...	39,88,644

The table below gives the working expenses for the last four years :—

	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Total train miles	1,318,569	1,387,825	1,237,358	1,243,789
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	8,59,837	8,15,675	6,06,459	5,15,716
Locomotive expenses	10,02,323	10,54,372	7,33,291	7,86,504
Carriage and wagon expenses	3,11,044	3,07,170	2,11,183	2,44,883
Traffic expenses	5,17,834	5 37,671	5,24,057	5,28,292
General charges	3,82,356	3,93,139	3,82,813	3,68,121
Special and miscellaneous expenditure ...	1,68,707	1 50,877	37,647	47,554
Total ...	32,42,101	32,58,904	25,25,450	24,91,070
Percentage of working expenses to receipts ...	66·26	61·55	55·33	62·45

The general results may be summarised as follows :—

	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Train mileage	1,318,569	1,387,825	1,237,358	1,243,789
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings per train mile	3·71	3 82	3·69	3·20
Expenses ditto	2·46	2·35	2·04	2·00
Profits ditto	1·25	1·47	1·65	1·20
Percentage of expenses on earnings	66·26	61·55	55·33	62·45
Ditto of profits on total capital expended ...	2·55	3·22	3·36	2·56
Ditto ditto on cost of open line ...	2·67	3·48	3·38	2·57
Receipts per mile open per week	172	186	160	140
Weight of fuel consumed per train mile ...	*lb. 53	lb. 55	lb. 42	lb. 43
Average gross load moved per train mile (approximate).	Tons 294	Tons 276	Tons 281	Tons 266

* Calculated in terms of coal.

SUBSIDISED RAILWAYS.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—This railway, formerly known as the Patna and Bahraich Railway, has been made over to a Company under an agreement with the Secretary of State for India, and the information given concerning it is extremely meagre. The following is the description of the state of the works at the end of the financial year :—

Survey.—This was completed.

Acquisition of land.—All the land had been taken up, except a small quantity that would be required for staff quarters, brick-fields, and kankar quarries.

Earthwork.—A great quantity of earthwork was completed, and this work may be said to have been half finished.

Bridging.—About 13 miles of bridging had been nearly completed ; on the rest of the line bridging had not been begun, but good progress had been made with the manufacture of bricks and the collection of material.

Ballasting.—About 15 miles of ballast had been collected, and the work was being started throughout the whole length of the line.

Stations and buildings.—A little progress had been made with these, and the collection of materials was being pushed.

Permanent-way.—None had arrived from England, but the first consignments were expected shortly.

It is expected that the whole line will be open for traffic about the end of 1884.

ROHILKHAND AND KUMAUN RAILWAY.—This railway, which forms part of the line from Bareilly to Katgodam at the bottom of the Kumaun hills, was made over to

a Company under an agreement with the Secretary of State, the principal terms of which are that 4 per cent. on the capital outlay was guaranteed during construction, and an annual subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per annum was to be paid to the Company by the Government of the North-Western Provinces of the first 10 years after the opening of the line.

The Agent of the Company arrived in India in November and immediately made preparations for pushing on the works, and the following is given as the progress made to the end of March, 1883 :—

Alignment.—The removal of the line from the berm of the Government road having been decided upon, work upon the alignment was commenced in January last, and since then the whole of the alignment in the Bareilly district (33 miles) is completed with the sections, plans, and land plans. The alignment of the upper section (Kumaun) is almost completed, and the levels and sections taken from the Kitcha bridge (about 34 miles of the Company's line) to Haldwani (about 58 miles) or some 24 miles, leaving only one mile in southern approach to the Kitcha bridge and about three miles between the Haldwani and Katgodam station to be done, which is now in hand. Land plans for 23 miles have been prepared. In the upper section work had to be carried for over 10 miles through thick jungle, which necessitated considerable delay and labour.

Earthwork.—This was commenced upon miles 0 to 8 in the Bareilly section and from miles 34 to 58 in the Kumaun district in the end of January last, and of these lengths about 6½ miles in the Bareilly section and some 16 miles in the Kumaun section are thrown up, besides for more cleared of forest jungle. In the Bareilly district work is in progress in miles 8 to 18, the land for which was made over in March.

Bridgework.—Under this head materials are being prepared along the line ; bricks, lime, and surkhi in the Bareilly district and Tarái and stone lime and sand sufficient for the upper section, and as far down as it will be economical to use them, are already secured in the Bhábar. Well curbs are being made for the larger bridges and for water-supply at stations. Broken bricks for concrete are also being obtained in the lower sections.

Ballast.—Gravel ballast has been to some extent stacked on cess in the Bhábar, and as it is the intention to train this down as far as possible, it can be got readily next working season before the ballast trains can be run.

Permanent-way.—Some 23,000 haldu sleepers have been sawn, of which about 12,000 have been delivered and are at the depôt ; 50,000 sál sleepers have been purchased from the Forest Department and are now on their way, the first instalment of 5,000 being daily expected.

General.—The stock and permanent-way and other materials required for this line have been ordered in England, and a considerable portion of it is now on its way to Calcutta.

General Financial Results.—The following table shows the Capital grants for Indian expenditure in 1882-83 in the budget and regular estimates, as compared with the actual outlay on railways under the control of the Local Government :—

Railways.	Budget estimate, 1882-83.	Revised estimate, 1882-83.	Actual outlay, 1882-83.	Remarks.
Open lines.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muttra-Háthras	1,500	1,05,000	55,152	From Provincial Funds.
Cawnpore Farukhabad ...	50,000	24,000	4,152	„ Imperial „
Muttra-Achneyra	*Nil.*	15,000	13,260	„ Provincial „
Gházipur-Dildarnagar ...	1,03,000	1,03,000	42,019	„ Imperial „ (Rs. 1,00,000)
Total ...	1,54,500	*2,47,000	1,14,583	

Railways.	Budget estimate, 1882-83.	Revised estimate, 1882-83.	Actual outlay, 1882-83.	Remarks.
Lines under construction.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension ...	10,00,000	11,43,000	12,06,831	From Provincial Funds.
Soron Branch	*Nil.*	800	260	„ „ „
Jumna Bridge	3,00,000	6,74,000	6,82,342	„ „ „
Bareilly-Pilibhít	1,90,000	1,97,000	1,58,316	„ Imperial „
Total ...	14,90,000	20,14,800	20,47,749	
Surveys.				
Pilibhít-Sitapur	20,000	16,500	15,990	From Provincial Funds.
Baupur-Kalpi	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	155	„ „ „
Benares-Palamow	*Nil.*	5,000	2,908	„ „ „
Total ...	20,000	21,500	19,053	
Abstract.				
Imperial Provincial Public Works grant	3,40,000	3,21,000	2,04,487	
Provincial Funds	13,24,500	19,62,300	19,76,898	
GRAND TOTAL ...	16,64,500	22,83,300	21,81,385	

The debits to Indian books on account of English outlay are as follows :—

Railway.	Budget estimate, 1882-83.	Regular estimate, 1882-83.	Actual outlay, 1882-83.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Open lines	...	*Nil.*	...	
Lines under construction.				
Bareilly-Pilibhít	60,000	16,000	...	Imperial Funds.
Total ...	60,000	16,000	...	
Surveys	...	*Nil.*	...	
Abstract.				
Imperial Productive Public Works grant,	60,000	16,000	...	
Provincial Funds	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,000	16,000	...	

The following statement shows the general results for open lines during 1882-83 :—

Lines.	Gauge.	Date on which opened for traffic.	Length opened in miles.	Shareholders' debentures.	Provincial contribution.	Imperial grant.	Total.	Cost per mile to date.	Gross earnings, 1882-83.	Working expenses, 1882-83.	Net earnings, 1882-83.	Rate per mile per week gross earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital cost.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Muttra-Háthras ...	Metre,	19th October, 1875 ...	29	3,24,100	8,15,009	...	11,39,109	39,279	1,25,057	75,788	49,869	33·3	60·4	4·4	
Cawnpore-Farukhabad,	Ditto,	1st February, 1881 ...	80½	4,51,200	5,54,152	21,97,697	32,03,039	37,029	3,55,631	2,33,461	1,22,170	79·0	65·9	3·8	
Gházipur-Dildárnagar,	Broad,	5th October, 1880 ...	12	5,00,800	42,019	1,79,073	7,21,892	60,158	48,465	41,687	6,778	77·6	86·0	0·9	Not including rolling stock
Muttra-Achnera ...	Metre,	7th November, 1881 ...	22½	...	53,108	5,76,001	6,29,109	27,953	71,978	58,122	13,256	60·3	81·4	3·1	
Total ...	...	...	150½	12,76,100	14,64,288	29,52,761	56,93,149	37,891	6,01,131	4,09,058	1,92,073	76·9	68·0	3·8	

The total capital expended on State Railways in those provinces during and to the close of the year 1882-83 was as follows :—

Railway.	Outlay. To end of 1881-82.	Outlay. During 1882-83.	Outlay. Total to end of 1882-83.	Remarks.
Productive Public Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muttra-Háthras Railway	10,83,958	55,152	11,39,110	Open for traffic.
Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway ...	31,98,888	4,152	32,03,040	
Gházipur-Dildárnagar do. ...	6,79,873	42,019	7,21,892	
Muttra-Achneyra do. ...	6,42,369	13,260	6,55,629	
Bareilly-Pilibhít do. ...	53,357	1,58,316	2,11,673	Under construction.
Total ...	56,58,445	2,72,899	59,31,344	
Imperial Surveys.				
Bundelkhand Railway	13,863	72,353	86,216	Under Director-General of Railways.
Total ...	13,863	72,353	86,216	
Provincial Works, &c.				
Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension Railway,	36,055	12,06,831	12,42,886	
Soron Branch Railway	...	260	260	
Jumna bridge	...	6,82,342	6,82,342	
Pilibhít-Sitapur survey	7,101	15,990	23,091	
Baupur-Kálpi do.	23,010	155	23,165	
Benares-Palamau	...	2,908	2,908	
Mau-Ranipur	71,919	...	...	Bundelkhand Light Railway system.
Bánda State Railway	85,470	...	...	
Jaunpur section	33,481	...	...	Trans-Gogra Light Railway system.
Gorakhpur do.	42,724	...	...	
Gonda do.	26,114	...	...	
Lucknow do.	42,000	...	...	Oudh Light Railway system.
Moradabad do.	19,480	...	...	Rohilkhand ditto.
Cawnpore-Kálpi	2,731	...	...	Famine project.
Total ...	3,90,085	19,08,486	19,74,652	
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,62,393	22,53,738	79,92,212	

ESTABLISHMENT.—The following officers were employed in the Railway Branch of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882-83 :—

DIRECTION.—Major-General F. W. Peile, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, up to the 2nd February, 1883, when he was relieved by Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E. Captain C. James, R.E., held the post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer and carried on the work of the Railway Branch until October, 1882, when he was relieved by Major T. Gracey, R.E., who was nominated to the newly-created appointment of Provincial Engineer-in-Chief and Assistant Secretary, Railway Branch, and held charge for the rest of the year.

ACCOUNTS.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald was in general charge as Examiner until his relief by Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lambert, R.E, in December, 1882, who held charge for the rest of the year.

Mr. H. Ranier was in charge of the Railway Branch Audit Office at Cawnpore until relieved by Mr. J. B. Braddon, who in his turn was replaced by Mr. S. M. Johnson on 4th September, 1882.

On the constitution of the Railway Accounts Office as an independent charge in January, 1883, Mr. S. M. Johnson was appointed at its head under the designation of "Examiner of Provincial Railway Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh," and that officer held charge for the rest of the year.

CONSTRUCTION.—*Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway Extension.*—Under Mr. G. V. Martyn, Executive Engineer, up to 9th September, 1882, when he was relieved by Mr. F. E. Braham, Executive Engineer, who in turn was relieved by Mr. E. L. Hunt, Executive Engineer, on 24th November, 1882, who was in charge for the rest of the year.

Messrs. Talbot and Prickett, Assistant Engineers, and Messrs. Braham and Hodges, Executive Engineers, have been in sub-divisional charge during portions of the year.

Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway.—Under Mr. F. E. Braham, Executive Engineer, up to the 9th September, 1882, when he was relieved by Mr. G. V. Martyn, Executive Engineer, who continued in charge for the remainder of the year. Mr. Sutherland, Assistant Engineer, was attached to this division from November, 1882, till his transfer to the Buildings and Roads Branch in February, 1883.

Jumna Bridge at Muttra.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, has been in charge since the 15th June, 1882, the date on which the division was formed; he has been in uninterrupted charge for the remainder of the year. Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, worked under his orders from 24th November, 1882.

Lucknow-Sitapur Survey.—This survey was constituted in March, 1883, and continues under the charge of Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, executive Engineer, who is assisted by Mr. W. G. Wood, Assistant Engineer.

Benares-Palamau Survey.—The survey party took the field in January, 1883, under Mr. G. A. Campbell, Executive Engineer.

REVENUE.—The following officers were employed on the Revenue establishment of the Muttra-Háthras and Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railways, which were worked under Provincial management:—

Mr. E. L. Hunt, Executive Engineer, officiated as Manager from 1st April to 24th November, 1882, when he was relieved by Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe (the permanent incumbent) on return from furlough. Mr. H. S. Talbot, Assistant Engineer, was in charge of a sub-division on the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway from the commencement of the year till the 15th August, 1882. Mr. W. N. Gilmore, Honorary Assistant Engineer, was employed on the Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway during the entire year.

The locomotive department of both the Cawnpore-Farukhabad and Muttra Háthras Railways has been under the superintendence of Mr. A. B. Thomson during the year, save from 27th May to 27th August, 1833, when that officer went on privilege leave, and the Manager performed the current duties in addition to his own.

Mr. C. J. Keene was Traffic Superintendent of both lines throughout the year.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., has throughout the year held charge of the office of Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, with Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., acting as his Deputy till 24th November, 1882. Lieutenant G. K. Scott Moncrieff, R.E., was appointed Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer on 21st March, 1883.

(c) *Canals.*

The capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, on each irrigation project for and to the end of the year closing 31st March, 1883, is shown below :—

Table A.

Canal.		During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works ...	Ganges	2,82,321	2,76,75,383
	Lower Ganges	9,88,715	2,58,96,640
	Agra	55,737	85,22,131
	Eastern Jumna	53,960	28,97,217
	Total ...	13,80,733	6,49,91,371
Irrigation and Navigation Works not classed as productive.	Dún	246	6,37,388
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor	27,523	16,86,252
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	82,916
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey ...	251	1,72,982
	Súrda Canal	1,344	45,402
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal.	11,605	11,605
	Total ...	40,969	26,36,545
Famine Relief and Insurance, Betwa Canal		8,95,673	12,73,730
	Grand Total ...	23,17,375	6,89,01,646

The first eight works are practically complete, but some distributaries on the Lower Ganges Canal are still unfinished. Although the Agra Canal may be said to be complete as originally designed, it is still short of distributaries, about 200 miles of which, chiefly minor lines, will have to be added before irrigation can fully develope.

The realisations on account of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 54,14,168, and the share of enhancement of land revenue due to canals to Rs. 9,49,631. The former exceeds the figures of the previous year by Rs. 6,25,000 nearly ; the latter is the same as last year. The gross revenue from all sources actually realised during the year was Rs. 63,63,799, and the charges against revenue, direct and indirect, Rs. 21,53,152, leaving the net revenue Rs. 42,10,647. Deducting from this the interest charges for the year, which amounted to Rs. 25,27,456, there was a clear surplus of Rs. 16,83,191. The surplus last year was Rs. 12,62,367.

The results obtained by reviewing the assessments are still more satisfactory. The assessments for both harvests being Rs. 54,96,437, and the share of land revenue Rs. 9,49,631, a total is obtained of Rs. 64,46,068. Deducting working expenses, Rs. 21,53,152, and the interest charges, Rs. 25,27,456, as before, the clear profit is Rs. 17,65,460. The total revenue realised to the end of the year 1882-83 was Rs. 4,19,77,585, and the total interest charges were Rs. 4,74,63,516, leaving a deficit of Rs. 54,85,931. Last year the deficit was Rs. 71,46,380. This shows how rapidly the interest debt is being cleared off.

Note.—The figures quoted relating to revenue and expenditure are the best approximate obtainable before the accounts of the year are finally closed.

Table B. shows the net profits on total capital outlay calculated on assessments :—

Table B.

Year.	Amount.		Percentage of net revenue of capital outlay.	
	Net direct revenue.	Net direct and indirect revenue	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1877-78	22,12,908	31,55,858	3·79	5·56
1878-79	28,96,327	38,62,282	4·69	6·51
1879-80	18,86,917	28,52 872	3·00	4·54
1880-81	25,88,194	35,38,941	3·98	5·45
1881-82	31,31,744	40,81,375	4 72	6 14
1882-83	33,45,285	42,92,916	4·85	6·23

Table C. shows the net profits and percentages of the four productive public works also calculated on assessments :—

Table C.

Year.	Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1877-78	21,94,179	7 18	...	...	2,74,015	3·40	6,25,485	23·94
1878-79	26,92,664	8·54	33,845	0·23	2,39,351	2·94	8,05,588	30·63
1879-80	20,12,627	6·18	46,623	0 28	—23,994	—0·28	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56
1881-82	17,53,631	6·40	11,82,646	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,183	28·46
1882-83	20,14,559	7·28	10,55,784	4·07	3,53,043	4 14	8,26,665	28 53

Table D. shows the area irrigated in each harvest during the last 10 years. It will be seen that the kharíf and rabi acreage of the year under review is in advance of that of any other year :—

Table D.

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1873-74	401,622	647,712	1,049,334
1874-75	389,707	752,745	1,142,452
1875-76	429,957	758,406	1,188,363
1876-77	463,430	776,356	1,239,783
1877-78	731,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555,641	843,482	1,399,123
1880-81	700,139	1,032,010	1,732,149
1881-82	706,025	1,209,823	1,915,848
1882-83	739,410	1,234,226	1,973,636

The kharíf season was not very favourable for canal irrigation, owing to the early setting in of the rains. In the beginning of June heavy rain fell in all districts, but the break in September caused a demand for water on the Eastern Jumna and Upper Ganges Canals. The acreage under sugarcane was largely in excess of that obtained in other years, while the areas of rice and indigo were not much behind those of 1881-82 ; hence, on the whole, there was an increase in the revenue.

Table E. shows the areas of principal kharíf crops for the past 10 years:—

Table E.

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane ...	130,578	141,727	109,492	129,605	139,374	148,060	165,914	135,493	165,020	198,158
Rice ...	74,667	58,905	80,744	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903	135,57[illegible]	101,755	96,357
Indigo ...	144,094	156,271	165,865	148,589	214,662	227,238	185,006	194,679	319,060	316,145
Cotton ...	16,353	4,702	25,202	40,497	104,596	74,887	57,724	62,878	63,519	52,493

There is no decrease in the totals of these more valuable crops. They cannot be raised without the aid of canal water, and even with enhanced rates it is unlikely that their area would appreciably diminish.

Table F. shows the areas of the chief rabi crops for the past eight years. The demand for canal water was great owing to want of rain in December. In January rain fell in most districts and relieved the pressure, but still there is an increase over last year's acreage.

Table F.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1875 76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	83,161	33,944
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	56,534
1881-82	726,332	261,602	10[illegible],549	77,702
1882-83	727,740	266,604	123,383	76,349

During the last two years there has been a large increase under wheat, and barley still remains at its normal figures. There is thus an increase in total under these two valuable crops, which now cover nearly one million acres. The totals under pulses and other cereals also show a steady increase, thereby indicating the solid good done by canals in raising these important food-grains.

Table G. compares the area irrigated by canals for three years :—

Table G.

Canal.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882 83.	*Difference in results of 1881-82 and 1882-83*	
				More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	664,627	772,301	856,035	83,734	...
Terminal division, Cawnpore and Etáwah.	438,508	416,466	380,942	...	35,524
Lower Ganges' new works ...	144,967	214,739	225,075	10,336	...
Agra	141,405	152,604	155,887	3,284	...
Eastern Jumna	235,862	251,886	254,513	...	373
Rohilkhand	87,629	84,466	79,507	...	4,959
Dún	13,308	13,453	14,968	1,515	...
Bundelkhand	994	1,903	1,824	...	79
Bijnor	4,849	5,031	4,885	...	146
Total ...	1,732,149	1,915,848	1,973,636	98,869	41,081

The increase on the Upper Ganges Canal is explained by the fact that the break in September was felt most on this canal when cultivators were compelled to take water for crops that would in ordinary years have done without it. Lower down there was not this demand, and consequently, compared with the two previous years, there is a falling off in the terminal divisions of Cawnpore and Etáwah, where, in

1880, the deficiency of the monsoon rainfall almost amounted to a drought, and in 1881, after a very wet August, there was an exceptional failure of rain in September.

On the Eastern Jumna the increase in the kharif was met by the decrease in the rabi.

On the Agra Canal there was a small increase on the whole, the kharif area being less and the rabi greater than that of the previous year. The work is still hampered by a want of minor distributaries and also of a weir at mile 50. Measures are, however, being taken yearly to improve the distributing power of the canal.

The decrease on the Rohilkhand Canals was in the kharif, the season being one not favourable to artificial irrigation.

The navigation returns include those of the Lower Ganges Canal, and table H. compares the results of two years :—

Table H.

	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Revenue collected Rs. ..	23,164	5,579	28,743	24,232	4,186	28,418
Traffic in tons No. ..	76,176	10,954	87,130	1,05,289	8,257	113,546
Ton mileage ,, ...	8,291,756	1,321,020	9,612,776	9,309,551	902,025	10,211,576
Value of goods carried, Rs....	46,69,134	4,96,129	51,65,263	48,73,249	3,02,728	51,75,977
Number of passengers, No....	915	...	915	1,817	...	1,817

The Upper and Lower Ganges Canals exhibit an increase in every respect, which is due to the development of new traffic consequent on the opening of the Lower Ganges Canal. The falling off in the Agra Canal is attributed to the bad state of the Jumna above Okla, which, for part of the year, was almost unnavigable, and also to the fact that in the previous year the returns were swelled by carrying a large number of sleepers for the Muttra-Achneyra Railway.

Table K. compares the direct outlay of the year under the several service heads included in the budget-estimate with the original and final grants of the year :—

Table K.

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant.*	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine relief and insurance	8,77,514	10,50,000	8,90,000
Agricultural works	15,975	18,000	16,000
Productive Public Works Capital Account ...	12,67,067	20,00,000	13,37,000
Total Imperial ...	21 60,556	30,68,000	22,43,000
Provincial.			
Productive Public Works Revenue Account ...	18,74,068	17,44,200	18,35,500
Works not classed as productive Capital Account,	39,630	19,000	37,300
Ditto ditto Revenue Account,	1,55,898	1,60,800	1,75,500
Drainage works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	15,137	67,700	52,000
River works ditto ditto ...	4,010	19,300	6,340
Total Provincial ...	20,88,743	20,11,000	21,06,640
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,43,205	50,79,000	43,49,640

The grants under Provincial were fairly worked up to. In the aggregate there was an increase of the final over the original grant, due to the provision which had to be made for the Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, for the portion of the estimate

of the Maiapur regulator charged to Revenue, for the Bahgul Canal, and for repairs to the Kitcha weir, while there was short expenditure on river works and on drainage works.

Under Imperial (Famine relief insurance) the expenditure on the Betwa Canal fell short of the original grant. This was due chiefly to the difficulty and delay in acquiring land in Native States. There is no appreciable difference between the outlay and the revised grant.

Under Productive Public Works' Capital the original budget grant of Rs. 20,00,000 had to be reduced to Rs. 13,37,000, the amount of the revised grant. The outlay against this revised grant was Rs. 12,67,000, so that the actual lapse of founds was not great, *viz.*, Rs. 70,000.

On the Ganges Canal the original grant was Rs. 5,11,000, the final grant Rs. 2,67,000, and the expenditure Rs. 2,78,000.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the original grant was Rs. 12,95,000, the final grant Rs. 9,41,000, and the expenditure Rs. 8,76,284.

On the Agra Canal the original grant Rs. 74,000, revised grant Rs. 48,000, expenditure Rs. 54,000.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal, with an original grant of Rs. 1,20,000 and a revised grant of Rs. 81,000, the expenditure was Rs. 52,000.

The expenditure against Capital on Productive Public Works on all direct heads of account was, as stated in last paragraph, Rs. 12,67,000.

The accompanying table compares the expenditure on each canal on works alone for the year under review with its original and final budget grant :—

Canals.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	3,94,000	2,01,000	2,35,955
Lower Ganges	10,60,000	7,88,000	7,60,088
Agra	65,000	38,000	50,742
Eastern Jumna	95,000	57,000	39,258
Total ...	16,14,000	10,84,000	10,86,043

On the Ganges Canal the most important work undertaken was the building of the new Maiapur regulator. On this work land was taken up and a culvert for the drainage of the future site of the work under the diversion completed and protected. The diversion was excavated, and the temporary bridge and regulator were well in hand at the end of the year. The bungalows for temporary occupation were ready and a large proportion of the required materials collected. Under plant for the work, pumps, engines, cranes, wagons, rails for light tramway, &c., were obtained and the greater portion of the line connecting the material field with the work was laid. A revised estimate for this work just submitted amounts to Rs. 4,78,172, and the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 1,74,574. Several minor works required to complete the Deoband and Anúpshahr Branches were carried out.

In the matter of drainage, several schemes in the Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh divisions were in hand, and for others surveys and designs were prepared. In all divisions maps were prepared showing accurately the drainage line existing, under construction, and proposed ; and full information was collected regarding the drainage works proposed in 1875-76, indicating what has already been carried out, what remain to be done, and what modifications the experience of the past few years show to be necessary.

The question of navigation works was also investigated during the year, the Chief Engineer having personally inspected in a continuous journey the greater part of the navigable portion of the Ganges and Agra Canals.

Improvements needed were put in hand, such as the provision of tow-paths under bridges, the readjusting of the bed with kankar bars, and the raising of bridges found to be too low.

The subject of additional escape power was also considered. It is unlikely that the Jumna escape will ever be carried out. It seems more probable that an escape into the Káli nadi will be made in the neighbourhood of Machua weir in the Aligarh division.

Some minor works on the Jáni and Kot escapes were carried out during the year. These escapes are now used regularly, and large volumes were passed down the former in February and during the rains. There is no doubt as to the great superiority of the new Jáni escape over the old one.

The remodelling of distributaries was also in progress, but some works still remain to be carried out.

The work on the main line from Narora to Jera, the junction with the Etáwah branch of the Ganges Canal, is practically complete, and but little worth notice was done here in the shape of new works, though the maintenance of this section of the canal was of course heavy, and with the Khádir and Káli nadi embankments to be looked after, needed careful and constant supervision.

Much was done during the year towards completing work on the Fatehgarh and Bhognipur branches. On the former, an important escape at mile 45 was completed and the distributaries are well advanced. On the latter, an estimate for an escape from mile 93, which is much needed, was sanctioned, and the remaining distributaries were in progress.

The remodelling works on the Etáwah and Cawnpore branches were continued. The remaining work on the four weirs, Cawnpore branch, referred to in last year's report, was carried out and a fifth weir completed. For the sixth and last weir at mile 119 (mile 135½ old notation) the canal was diverted, the bulk of the materials collected, and the foundations started.

The improving of bridges on this section was also in progress, together with the raising of banks where necessary and the re-adjusting of the bed with kankar bars in certain places.

A survey was put in hand for the extension of the Cawnpore branch across the Pandu nadi into the Fatehpur and Allahabad districts. Twelve hundred square miles of country were surveyed, 1,300 miles levelled, 140 miles of line laid out, 30 lock-spitted, and several bench-marks built.

Agricultural statistics regarding each village in the duáb concerned in the "extension" were collected and the percentages of culturable area irrigated worked out, from which a percentage map to a scale of one inch = one mile was prepared.

A revised estimate for this canal was prepared and submitted to the Government of India for sanction. This estimate provides for gates for the weir at Okla, a new weir at mile 50 of main canal, additional drainage lines, and bridges on distributaries where only causeways now exist; also for additional major and minor distributary channels, without which the irrigation on this canal cannot possibly develope to the extent anticipated. Surveys were carried on. Twenty-two miles of minor distributaries and seven miles of drainage cuts were finished and 13 miles of main distributaries were well advanced. There was an outlay of Rs. 50,000 under capital.

The expenditure was chiefly on distributaries and drainage lines. Work was retarded from estimates not having been submitted and owing to the stock of materials having run very low.

Very good progress was made on the weir. It was carried up to an average reduced level of 615·00 (the crest being fixed at 631·50). The talus was completed, also the subsidiary weirs Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 3 was well advanced. Not

much had been done on the canal head and weir sluices, as work was held in abeyance pending the issue of some questions of design, which were, however, finally settled in February; but all materials were collected, and since the close of the financial year most satisfactory progress has been made. The weir and head-works were built up to R. L. 620·00 before the rains set in.

On the main line four bridges were practically completed, also the necessary permanent and temporary buildings. The progress on the excavation of the channel was not as good as might have been expected, but great difficulties were met with in the 10 miles nearest the canal head. Here the cutting is very deep and labour was scarce. It was hoped that jail labour would be available for this part of the work. But the place is considered so unhealthy that the jail authorities would not risk the experiment of sending a large body of convicts to the work.

There is no doubt that the engineering establishment at Paricha suffered severely from the unhealthiness of the locality, and considering the heat that had to be endured in the dry rocky bed of a great river in the heart of Bundelkhand, it is much to their credit that such good progress was made on the head-works of the canal. The quality, too, of the work executed is reported to have been kept up to a high standard, notwithstanding the difficulty of supervision.

On the Kathaund branch several bridges and inspection-houses and the earth-work were in hand, and surveys and cross-sections started for some of the distributaries.

The Hamírpur branch was lined out and materials for inspection-houses and bridges were collected, and a few masonry works on this line were also in progress. The expenditure on the canal was altogether Rs. 8,62,000.

The only work in hand was the completion of the 4-inch-to-the-mile map of the main canal and main distributary duábs. This has been all but completed as far as the maps available in the Department will allow. The Surveyor-General, Calcutta, has been addressed regarding the maps still required.

The expenditure on new works charged to revenue was as follows:—

	Rs.
On productive public works	1,94,773
Not classed as productive	41,469
	2,36,242

Of this no less than Rs. 70,000 has been spent on the Maiapur regulator, the estimate for which, as stated before, has been charged partly to capital and partly to revenue. The progress of this work has been noted in paragraph 14.

On the Ganges Canal the re-roofing of eight inspection-houses and three mills was in progress and the work nearly completed. Also three locks were provided with new upper gate and a telegraph line was opened from Nanu to Aligarh.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the most important work charged to revenue was that of strengthening the left bank in miles 20 and 21, where at the commencement of the year a breach seemed imminent.

On the Rohilkhand Canals Rs. 14,000 were spent on the protective works of the Kitcha weir.

The remodelling of the Bahgul Canal was pushed on with vigour and the rectification of the right and left Choreli distributaries considerably advanced.

On the Bijnor Canals Rs. 6,000 were spent on the remodelling works.

On the Agra Canal Rs. 11,265 were expended in constructing groynes below the Okla weir, and a bridge was built over the Bata escape.

Against the annual provincial grant for drainage works an expenditure of Rs. 19,000 was incurred on an original budget grant of Rs. 87,000, finally changed to Rs. 58,000. The lapse was chiefly due to short expenditure on the Eastern Jumna

Canal, although, as stated before, fair progress was made on drainage works chargeable solely to capital.

The cost of repairs on the Ganges Canal amounted to Rs. 3,04,882, as against Rs. 3,50,000, roughly, in 1881-82 and Rs. 3,77,000 in 1880-81. The saving is chiefly on head-works and main canal and is satisfactory.

During the year under review several new spurs for training the river were put in.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the cost of repairs was Rs. 2,54,905, against Rs. 2,22,587 in the previous year. The increase is partly due to an extensive bed clearance in the Narora Division between miles 28 and 32 and to a thorough clearance of jungle along the khádir banks.

The cost of head-works was Rs. 38,583, against Rs. 44,585 in the previous year. This is an item which must always vary with the state of the river. At present the river is in very good train, and it is trusted that expenditure on this head will be kept within reasonable limits.

The weed clearance in the main canal was very efficiently carried out during the year by means of chains. The weed difficulty, which two or three years ago promised to be very troublesome, may now be said to have been thoroughly mastered.

For some years a considerable sum has been paid annually on account of land injured by percolation from the main canal in the Ganges khádir. The area liable to be damaged was taken up during the year, so that annual payments on this head have stopped. In addition to this particular attention was paid to drainage clearance, and the silt tanks between the double banks of the main canal were for the first time worked in a systematic manner.

On the Agra Canal the repairs cost Rs. 89,018, as against Rs. 98,330 in the year previous, so that there was a decrease of Rs. 9,282. The great saving is under head-works, the cost of which had in the previous year been swelled by the special repairs to the Hindan dam near Ghaziabad.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 76,726, being an increase of Rs. 13,465 over the previous year.

One-third of this increase is attributable to earthwork in silting operations, on which considerable progress was made. The remainder is made up of increased expenditure on head and torrent works. In August there passed a great flood over the Naogaon dam, which narrowly escaped being again breached. Luckily the canal bank at Gundawar (which had been previously lowered on purpose) breached instead, and thus saved the Naogaon work at a cost of only Rs. 1,488, the amount of compensation paid for crops destroyed by the Gandawar breach.

(d) *Telegraphs.*

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9.—Post Office.

(a) *Imperial Post.*

There has been a continuous increase during the last three years in the number of post-offices and letter-boxes open, and in the number of village postmen and letter-box peons employed, as shown in the following table :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Post-offices	580	593	616
Letter-boxes	187	218	282
Village postmen	1	3	4
Letter-box peons	25	39	57
Total ...	793	853	959

The mileage over which the mails were carried was as follows :—

	Miles.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
By railway	... 1,160	1,186
„ mail cart	... 424½	577½
„ runners	... 1,440½	1,403½

The mail cart line from Benares to Rájghát has been taken over by the Imperial post from the Railway Mail Service, and mail cart services running on the contract system have been established between Bánda and Nowgong and Gorakhpur and Fyzabad, and the runners on these lines have been done away with.

The number of offences committed by officials of the Department was 25, as against 26 in the preceding year. In 23 cases the offenders were punished judicially, and in two departmentally.

There were three cases of mail robbery during the year—two in British and one in native territory. In no case was anything of any value stolen ; and the whole of the mails carried off were recovered, with the exception of a few letters and a very small amount of coin and stamps. In one case the runner attacked was unhurt, in another he was wounded, and in the third severely beaten. In no case was there any reason to suspect any postal official of collusion. The offenders were discovered in two cases and punished. In the third they could not be traced.

A new feature of the year's administration was the opening of the office savings banks on April 1st, 1882. The convenience thus afforded was fairly well appreciated, and on March 31st, 1883, there were 8,741 accounts open, while the sum deposited amounted to Rs. 4,33,353. Special privileges were granted to pilgrims at places of sanctity, of which 52 persons at Muttra and Benares took advantage.

The system by which newspapers below a certain weight are conveyed by the post at half the ordinary rates was modified in so far that monthly instead of quarterly prepayments of postage were allowed ; and 50 out of 61 papers weighing three tolas or under availed themselves of the privileged rate. The system, however, is difficult to work and it is not easy to prevent abuses in connection with it.

The total number of articles of all kinds issued from post-offices for delivery, the number returned undelivered for the two years 1881-82 and 1882-83, are shown in the following table. The latter year exhibits considerable improvement over the former:—

	Number of articles issued for delivery.	Number returned undelivered.	Number actually delivered.
1881-82	21,226,842	664,690	20,562,152
1882-83	23,217,948	587,366	22,630,582

The number of articles issued for delivery and returned as undeliverable amounted in head-offices to 1·39 per cent. and in sub-offices to 3·68 per cent.

During the year 1881-82 an experiment was started in the Bareilly and Gházipur districts of serving revenue processes through the post-office, and in August, 1882, it was extended to Sháhjahánpur. The propriety of further extending the scheme is now under the consideration of Government. The percentage of processes returned undelivered in the three districts was 5·51.

(*b*) *District Post.*

An abstract of the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box peons maintained or employed at the close of the year under report and at that of the year next preceding is given below :—

	District post-offices	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen	Letter-box peons.	Total.
Existing on 31st March, 1882	331	164	671	16	1,182
Opened or entertained during the year 1882-83,	19	24	34	5	82
Closed or transferred to the Imperial post or reduced during the year 1882-83.	25	27	32	3	87
Balance on 31st March, 1883	325	161	673	18	1,177
Increase	...	...	2	2	...
Decrease	6	3	...	...	5

Nineteen district post-offices were opened during the year under report—11 in the North-Western Provinces and 8 in Oudh.

Of the 25 district post-offices closed or transferred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 21 were converted into Imperial post-offices and four were altogether closed. These latter were at (1) Ramnagar in the Gonda district, (2) Kusmandi and (3) Talawbakshi in Lucknow, and (4) Auras in the Unao district. Twenty-four new letter-boxes, 14 in the North-Western Provinces and 10 in Oudh, were placed in different districts. Twenty-seven letter-boxes were either closed or transferred to the Imperial post. Five of these were transferred to the Imperial post, twelve were closed in consequence of post-offices having been opened at the several places, and 10 were closed for other reasons.

Thirty-four new village postmen were entertained, 13 in the North-Western Provinces and 21 in Oudh. Of the 32 village postmen shown in the returns as reduced, 8 (in the North-Western Provinces) were transferred to the Imperial post and 24 (in Oudh) were reduced. Five additional letter-box peons were entertained as follows:—one at Ambhera in the Bijnor district, in the North-Western Provinces, and four in Oudh. The three letter-box peons attached to Baragaon, Bilhaur, and Mahárájpur post-offices in the Benares and Cawnpore districts respectively were transferred to the Imperial post.

The number of miles of district post lines over which mails were conveyed during the year under report is 7,759¼, as against 7,716¾ in the previous year, showing an increase over the previous year of 42½ miles.

With the exception of half a mile in the North-Western Provinces, the increase of 42 miles is owing to the revision of the district post lines and to the opening of new lines during the year in Oudh.

An abstract of the number of articles posted at and delivered from the district post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is given in the subjoined table:—

	Articles received from district post for despatch by Imperial post.			Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Total district dák figures for 1881-82...	1,076,047	5,378	1,960	1,677,166	36,020	10,676
Total district dák figures for 1882-83...	1,134,092	5,751	1,316	2,062,671	39,518	13,144
Increase	58,045	373	...	385,505	3,498	2,468
Percentage	5·39	6·93	...	22·98	9·71	23·11
Decrease	...	...	644	...	...	...
Percentage]	...	...	32·85	...	...	...

There is a fair increase under each head, except parcels posted for despatch, which shows a marked decrease. In the preceding year also there was a decrease under this head, as compared with the year 1880-81. This is probably due to the introduction of other facilities for the transmission of parcels, *viz.*, by railway, and also for that of money, notes, &c., by means of money orders and registered letters; the fee for registration having been reduced by one-half. The number of articles received for delivery continues to far exceed that posted for despatch, the proportion being 1 to 54, as against 1 to 63 in the year 1881-82, thereby showing gradual development of the habit of letter-writing amongst the rural population.

The total number of articles returned undelivered by district offices is 100,490, which gives a percentage for the united provinces of 4·74, and compares favourably with the percentage of articles returned last year as undeliverable.

The total cost of maintaining the district post was Rs. 1,91,178-15-11, or Rs. 1,56,252-3-1 for North-Western Provinces and Rs. 34,926-12-10 for Oudh. These figures include the cost of the district post in Kumaun, managed by the local authorities independently of this Department.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

(1)—Land Revenue.

(a) *North-Western Provinces.*

The average rainfall for the provinces in 1881-82 was 37·4 inches, as compared with 32·1 inches in 1880-81 and 35 9 inches, the average for the six preceding years. The rainfall of the year was therefore on the whole slightly above the average, but the distribution varied over the different divisions. Though generally abundant in July and August, it ceased early, except in Kumaun, Dehra Dún, and the Benares Division. The kharíf harvests were consequently only fair. The winter rains also failed almost entirely; but owing to the mildness of the winter and the absence of frost and blight, the general outturn was good, showing that the country is little dependent on the winter rains. Indigo among the kharíf crops and sugarcane among the rabi crops gave the largest outturn; while, with one unimportant exception (*til*), none fell conspicuously below the average. The prices of the principal food-grains during the year were generally steady, and food is said to have been everywhere abundant. The local storage of grain is said to be falling into disuse, while the equalisation of prices all over the provinces, due to improved communications and the movement of trade, is becoming more and more apparent. Hail-storms and floods did little damage during the year, which, on the other hand, was abnormally unhealthy in many districts, owing to the prevalence, in the autumn and winter, of fever of a fatal type; and cholera, having broken out in the great winter fair at Allahabad, was in many cases spread by the pilgrims returning to their homes and was prevalent in some districts during the summer. Cattle-disease is reported to have caused loss more or less during the year in different parts of the provinces. The apathy of the people as regards the adoption of preventive measures when disease breaks out, which apathy can disappear only with the general spread of enlightenment, again attracts notice. Proper veterinary treatment would diminish the mortality, and might lead in time to more intelligent treatment of their cattle by the people; but the cost to Government of maintaining a veterinary staff is prohibitive; and the experience gained in Oudh, where a regular veterinary establishment was kept up, showed that the owners of sick cattle, though willing to accept veterinary services and medicines as long as supplied gratis, refused them on being charged with the cost.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue for the two years 1880-81 and 1881-82 are as follows:—

No.	Source of income.	Receipts in 1880-81.	Receipts in 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Fixed land-revenue current demand	4,18,44,953	4,26,92,354	8,47,401	...
2	Ditto outstanding balances ...	64,806	7,12,591	6,47,785	...
3	Land-revenue not borne on the revenue-roll ...	87,189	63,038	...	24,151
4	Malikana (excluded from the Government demand).	1,20,095	1,73,539	53,444	...
5	Collections from estates under direct management after annulment of settlement.	36,474	35,923	...	551
6	Owner's rate, current and arrears	1,56,923	2,47,977	91,054	...
7	Occupiers' rate, ditto	38,43,803	46,13,896	7,70,093	...
8	Miscellaneous revenue (net receipts) ...	79,985	86,382	6,397	...
9	Surplus process fees	10,308	11,431	1,123	...
10	Sale of confiscated and escheated estates ...	14,376	21,423	7,047	...
11	Sale of waste lands	318	250	...	68
12	Twelve per cent. acreage, school, dak and road cesses.	51,50,713	51,90,906	40,193	...
13	Chaukidars' commuted jagirs and cash payments...	1,10,228	1,16,663	6,435	...
14	Patwari's rate	23,91,606	12,33,111	...	11,58,495
	Total	5,39,11,777	5,51,99,484	24,70,972	11,83,265

The financial results of the revenue administration of the year were very favourable, showing how rapidly in generally good seasons the country may recover from the immediate effects of famine and drought. Notwithstanding the abolition of the patwári cess in the middle of the year, which led to a loss of over 11½ lakhs, the total receipts from the various sources of revenue connected with the land showed a net increase of Rs. 12,87,707 in the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The fixed land-revenue demand for the year was Rs. 4,28,69,026, as compared with Rs. 4,29,17,582 in 1880-81, or a decrease of Rs. 48,556, as explained at page 299 of the last report; and the collections amounted to Rs. 4,26,92,354, leaving a balance on the 31st October, 1882, of Rs. 1,76,672, classified as follows :—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	41,273
Doubtful	3,557
Irrecoverable	8,210
	53,040
Nominal	1,23,632
Total	1,76,672

The percentage of real balance to the demand is only ·12, as compared with 1·92 in 1880-81, ·23 in 1879-80, ·86 in 1878-79, and 2·52 in 1877-78; and the Board remark that so small a balance has been unprecedented for years past. The nominal balances may briefly be classed as due to the following causes :—

	Rs.
Diluvion	48,562
Acquisition of land	3,364
Exemption of grove land	448
Remissions to loyalists	12,646
Reductions at regular settlement	37,797
Reductions for deterioration	3,712
Miscellaneous	17,203
	1,23,632

At the commencement of the year the total outstanding balance of land-revenue of previous years was Rs. 13,23,785, and the collections amounted to Rs. 7,12,591, while Rs. 3,44,179 was remitted, leaving the balances outstanding at the close of the year (exclusive of those for the year under report) at Rs. 2,67,015, as follows :—

	Rs.
Recoverable	1,04,319
Doubtful	2,074
Irrecoverable	1,51,229
Nominal	9,393
Total	2,67,015

Out of Rs. 7,36,519 suspended on account of the drought in 1880-81, Rs. 6,40,859 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,660. Of the Rs. 1,51,229 shown as irrecoverable balances, the Jhánsi district alone was responsible for Rs. 1,49,017; and since the Jhánsi Bill became law, the whole of this amount has been remitted. The demand for land-revenue not borne on the revenue-roll was Rs. 94,243, and the collections were Rs. 63,028, leaving balances as follows :—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	29,592
Irrecoverable	112
Nominal	1,501
Total	31,205

On the subject of advance collections, the amounts of which collected and credited during 1880-81 and 1881-82 were respectively Rs. 78,26,738 and Rs. 77,16,828, it may be explained that the principles recently enunciated by the Government of India for fixing the instalments of revenue and rent have long been recognized and acted upon in these provinces; and it is evident from the reports of the local officers

that little remains to be done in adjusting, in an equitable and reasonable manner, the dates of payment of rent and revenue to the harvests raised. The enrolled land-revenue demand on the 1st October, 1881, was Rs. 4,28,69,026, and on the 1st October, 1882, it was Rs. 4,28,21,457, showing a net decrease of Rs. 47,569. The demand for the year 1882-83 has been arrived at as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Demand on the roll on the 1st October, 1881			4,28,69,026	2	3
Increases.					
Add—					
By lapse on resumption of revenue-free tenures	3,856	7	0		
„ revision of assessment at regular settlement	3,508	13	1		
„ alluvion	18,827	0	4		
„ progresive assessments	6,177	15	9		
„ land released from Government occupation	246	0	0		
„ any other cause	11,490	13	9		
			44,107	1	11
			4,29,13,133	4	2
Decreases.					
Deduct—					
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	36,481	4	1		
„ summary reductions	17,115	12	0		
„ diluvion	17,714	4	1		
„ territorial transfer	173	0	0		
„ Government appropriation	4,847	0	0		
„ any other cause	15,344	6	4		
			91,675	10	6
Demand on the roll on 1st October, 1882			4,28,21,457	9	8

The chief item of increase is Rs. 18,827 on account of alluvion, and of decrease, Rs. 36,481, due to the revision of the assessment at the recent regular settlement in the Bánda district.

The provincial demand on account of the 12 per cent. cess (Rs. 47,35,113) was all collected, except Rs. 12,078 (of which Rs. 3,760 only is recoverable), the uncollected balance of 1880-81 having been Rs. 34,254. Outstanding arrears of previous years amounted on 30th September, 1881, to Rs. 63,149, of which Rs. 24,899 was collected during the year, and Rs. 24,077 was remitted, leaving an uncollected balance on 30th September, 1882, of Rs. 14,173, the recoverable portion being Rs. 204 only. Similarly, the demand on account of acreage rate, commuted jagirs, and other miscellaneous provincial land cesses, amounting in all to Rs. 5,59,812 for 1881-82, was collected with the exception of a small balance of Rs. 2,221; while the outstanding balances of previous years were either collected or, for reasons explained, remitted during 1881-82, less a small sum of Rs. 221 still under recovery at the close of the year. The revision of the acreage rate assessments is now being made simultaneously with the preparation of the new records-of-rights in the permanently-settled districts, instead of being postponed till the completion of the records in each district as previously arranged.

For 3,344 acres of land appropriated permanently and 1,692 acres taken up temporarily by Government during the year the sums of Rs. 1,50,662 and Rs. 14,304 respectively were paid, the average rates per acre being Rs. 45 and Rs. 13. It is explained that on account of exceptionally high prices paid for land for railway purposes, these average rates were considerably higher than in the previous year.

Eighty-four revenue-free plots lapsed to Government during the year, 69 of which, with an assessable area of acres 1,134-1-24, were settled and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,237-2-0. There were 611 plots resumed, 208 of which, with an area of acres 984-1-20, were settled during the year and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,759-9-0.

For miscellaneous (*soyer*) revenue the demand for the year under report was Rs. 97,513, the whole of which, excepting Rs. 308, was collected. The net collections

were Rs. 86,382, against Rs. 79,985 of the preceding year. Garhwál and Gorakhpur are the only districts where arrears are due. The income of the stone quarries in Mirzapur has largely increased, chiefly by the demand for stone for building purposes and for ballast for the railway. The want of good roads has long been felt there, but steps are now being taken to put this to rights.

The demand on account of occupier's rate for the year under report (Rs. 45,31,588) was no less than Rs. 5,99,180 in excess of the demand for the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the long break in the autumn rains, to the almost entire failure of the winter rains, and to extensions of the canals during the year. The whole of the demand was collected, with the exception of Rs. 2,664 remitted and a recoverable balance of Rs. 1,316. Of the outstanding balances of previous years (Rs. 87,544) due at the commencement of 1881-82, all was collected during the year except Rs. 1,105 remitted and Rs. 159 still due at the close of the year from a village attached for arrears of Government revenue. The demand on account of owner's rate in 1881-82 (Rs. 2,33,591) showed an increase of Rs. 61,656 as compared with 1880-81; and with the exception of Rs. 264 remitted and Rs. 70 still under recovery at the close of 1881-82, the whole demand was collected during the year, while the outstanding balances of previous years were also completely realized. Owner's rate has more than doubled in the last five years, having been Rs. 1,01,039 only in 1877-78.

The real number of State properties paying land-revenue at the close of 1880-81 was 111, and not 108, as was stated in last report, owing to an inadvertence in the district returns. During the year under report three properties came into the possession of Government, *viz.*, one in Muzaffarnagar and two in Bánda. Eight properties were disposed of respectively in the Meerut, Bijnor, Moradabad, Etah, and Bánda districts. Meerut was the only district in which there was a balance, *viz.*, Rs. 24,001, on account of the purchase-money. There were no sales of waste lands during the year.

It was stated last year that deposits of revenue had until then been wrongly credited in the treasury accounts with other miscellaneous deposits under one head as "revenue deposits." The returns have now been correctly prepared. Including deposits of previous years as well as of the year of report, adjustment was made of Rs. 31,923; and 308 deposits, aggregating Rs. 9,445, remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

With regard to operations under the rent law, it is necessary, for purposes of comparison, to omit the two new classes of suits, and the four new classes of applications, for the first time shown in the returns in accordance with the new forms prescribed by the Government of India. The number of suits and applications filed during 1881-82 then compares as follows with the number for the preceding year:—

	Suits.	Applications.	Total.
1881-82	72,447	85,267	157,714
1880-81	68,456	54,229	122,685
Increase ...	3,991	31,038	35,029

For the first time the number of applications has exceeded the number of suits; and while the number of suits has increased only 6 per cent., the number of applications has increased by no less than 57 per cent., the percentage of total increase of suits and applications being 28·55.

Suits for arrears of rent rose from 60,361 in 1880-81 to 64,530 in 1881-82, or 4,169. The rise, though not occurring in all districts (in many there was a decrease), was common to all divisions of the province, except Agra, and was most marked in the Allahabad Division, in several of the districts of which the harvests of the preceding year had been deficient. Various reasons have been assigned for the increased number of these arrears suits in different districts. The chief are the desire of the landlords to recover in a prosperous season the arrears of rent due for recent unfavourable seasons (and this probably was the principal cause), and the increasing

sub-division of proprietary interests in land, whereby the holder of each minute share becomes a rent collector. The large number of suits is also ascribed, in part, to the attempts of the landlords to take every opportunity of clearing their land from occupancy tenures and to rack-renting of tenants at-will. There is nothing, however, to show how far this last explanation is supported by facts; and it would appear that in some cases the occupancy tenants often sub-let their land at a rack-rent, so that the whole subject of the increase of arrears suits calls for constant and closer scrutiny. It is not believed that the power of distraint for the recovery of rent is abused by landholders to any serious extent. The average duration of suits was the same as last year, 26 days. Out of the 75,949 cases for disposal, 19,140 (25·2 per cent.) cases were contested as against 52,871 (69·6 per cent.) uncontested cases; and of the contested cases judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff in 15,388 cases (80·4 per cent.), and in favour of the defendant in 3,350 (17·5 per cent.) Due care continues to be taken in the disposal of *ex parte* cases, and the argument of one Collector, that the large and increasing proportion of these cases proves the increasing antagonism between landlord and tenant, seems somewhat far-fetched and fanciful. The small number of cases referred to arbitration is said to be due to the difficulty in finding trustworthy arbitrators who are willing to act, which, in addition to the probable reluctance of private individuals to devote their time to the regular discharge of public duties, is a very practical objection to the proposal to substitute arbitration courts for the disposal of rent suits in place of the courts of the tahsíldars. Proposals are under consideration for a system of cheap registration for admitted claims on account of arrears of rent.

The following table gives the number of applications under each class for this and the preceding year and the increase and decrease which have taken place:—

	Class of application.		1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Applications in which the procedure is the same as in suits.	I.—Determination of tenure	95*a*.	193	178	...	15
	II.—Resumption of grants	95*c*.	297	156	...	141
	III.—Contested ejectment	95*e*.	8,510	10,813	2,303	...
	IV.—Determination of value of crops (section 42)	95*g*.	505	845	340	...
	V.—Determination of rent (section 42) ...	95*h*.	131	80	...	51
	VI.—Compensation for improvement ...	95*j*.	43	31	...	12
	VII.—Enhancement or determination of rent ...	95*l*.	8,354	6,949	...	1,405
	VIII.—Compensation for wrongful dispossession ...	95*m*.	229	217	...	12
	IX.—Recovery of occupancy	95*n*	2,284	2,108	...	176
	X.—Abatement of rent	95*o*.	85	37	...	48
	XI.—Lease and determination of rent, of lease or counterpart	95*p*	630	360	...	270
	XII.—Production of patwaris' accounts ...	95*b*.	2,345	2,425	80	...
Other applications.	XIII.—Ejectment for arrears (section 35) or to have a notice of ejectment issued and served (section 38)	95*d*.	12,101	34,060	21,959	...
	XIV.—Ejectment of tenant without rights (section 40)	95*f*.	11,970	19,782	7,812	...
	XV.—Crop appraisement	95*i*	773	732	...	41
	XVI.—Deposit of rent	95*k*.	5,779	6,494	715	...
	XVII.—To divide the holding of an ex-proprietary tenant (section 7)	95*q*	...	75	75	...
	XVIII.—To survey land (section 22A)	95*r*.	...	61	61	...
	XIX.—To declare notice of relinquishment invalid (section 33A)	95*s*.	...	523	523	...
	XX.—To take out of deposit any amount deposited (section 55A)	95*t*.	...	166	166	...
	Total ...		51,229	86,092	31,863	...

The increase has occurred chiefly under applications by tenants to contest ejectment under section 39 of Act XII. of 1881 (2,303); applications from landholders to eject tenants under section 35, or to have a notice of ejectment issued and served under section 38 (21,959); and applications from landholders under section 40 for assistance to eject tenants without rights (7,812). The decrease has occurred chiefly under applications for the determination or enhancement of rent (1,405. Thus the figures relating to ejectment are those chiefly demanding attention. Notices to eject, numbering 39,453 and relating to an area of 194,630 acres of land, were served during 1881-82, as compared with 27,336 notices, relating to an area of 156,925 acres, served in 1880-81, giving an increase of 44 per cent.; and

similarly, the number of notices of ejectment contested rose from 8,275 cases in 1880-81 to 10,623 cases in 1881-82, or 29 per cent. As, apparently, ejectment notices to occupancy tenants under section 35 for arrears of rent, and to non-occupancy tenants after the determination of their tenancy under section 36, are both served under section 38, arrangements are being made for the two classes of notices, as issued and contested, together with the areas affected, being shown separately in future. It is surmised that not even a third of the notices issued to non-occupancy tenants were contested, while little more than half of the contested applications were decided in favour of the tenants upon whom they are served. The following abstract gives details of the notices to eject, issued and contested, for each Division, as compared with the preceding year:—

Division.		No. of notices actually served under section 36.	Area of acres in land to which notices referred	*No. of notices contested under section 39*		No. of notices not contested or result not ascertained.
				Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	
Meerut ...	1881-82 ...	11,439	73,735	1,607	1,601	8,231
	1880-81 ...	6,798	57,488	1,125	1,158	4,515
		+4,641	+16,347	+482	+443	+3,716
Rohilkhand ...	1881-82 ...	6,496	30,545	574	687	5,235
	1880-81 ...	5,367	29,209	461	615	4,291
		+1,129	+1,336	+113	+72	+944
Agra ...	1881 82 ...	5,642	31,125	662	663	4,317
	1880-81 ...	4,463	25,819	445	523	3,495
		+1,179	+5,306	+217	+140	+822
Jhánsi ...	1881-82 ...	474	4,079	57	95	322
	1880-81 ...	216	1,668	31	50	135
		+258	+2,411	+26	+45	+187
Allahabad ...	1881-82 ...	7,914	33,077	1,012	883	6,019
	1880-81 ...	5,138	20,919	872	654	3,612
		+2,776	+12,158	+140	+229	+2,407
Benares ...	1881-82 ...	7,488	22,069	1,486	1,296	4,706
	1880-81 ...	5,354	21,822	1,320	1,021	3,013
		+2,134	+247	+166	+275	+1,693
Total ...	1881-82 ...	39,453	194,630	5,398	5,225	28,830
	1880-81 ...	27,336	156,925	4,254	4,021	19,061
		+12,117	+37,705	+1,144	+1,204	+9,769

Resort to the law relating to ejectment was almost everywhere more general, and the increase was not confined to any one group of districts or division. In like manner, 19,782 applications were made to the courts for aid to eject tenants-at-will under section 40 in 1881-82, as compared with 11,970 in the previous year, the increase being most conspicuous in those districts where the increase in the number of notices to eject under sections 35 and 36 was also considerable. The issue of notices of ejectment is mainly accounted for by the endeavour of landholders promptly and effectually to compel the payment, by tenants, of accumulated arrears of rent, in which case action would naturally be taken somewhat freely in a prosperous year, and by their natural desire to prevent the accrual of rights-of-occupancy under the provision of the law which confers these rights upon tenants occupying for twelve years. And

the alteration in the rent law (section 36, Act XII. of 1881) probably only now becoming fully understood, which makes compulsory (in place of being merely permissive, as in section 36 of Act XVIII. of 1873) the issue of a notice upon every tenant whom a landholder desires to eject, can scarcely have failed very materially to increase the number of notices issued. Although it is not improbable that many notices are issued as nominal processes without being followed by the eventual displacement of the cultivators and merely in order to prevent their acquiring an indefeasible right to continue in occupation, still it may be assumed that many actual ejectments that would formerly have been privately arranged are now the subject of notice. It is observed that the great majority of all the notices of ejectment, and no less than four-fifths of the increased number in 1881-82, were not contested, being presumably issued in compliance with the requirement of the new law, and that out of the 10,623 contested cases under section 36 only 5,398, and of the 11,583 contested cases under section 40 of Act XII. of 1881, only 177, were decided in favour of the tenants; while the persons and areas affected by the notices formed a very small proportion of the forty-one thousand square miles of cultivation and the six and-a-half millions of male agriculturists holding and cultivating land in these provinces. It is to be expected that the relations in these provinces between landlords and tenants, which are affected by many and varying circumstances, must necessarily give rise to a great number of transactions and to much litigation between classes of whom neither is distinguished by prudence or by business-like habits. All experience proves that the proprietor of land will endeavour to rid his property of tenures that encumber his complete ownership, and will certainly spare no pains to prevent the accrual of any such limitations upon his power to obtain the full market rent for his lands. It is satisfactory to learn that the practice alleged to be pursued by landholders, of allowing arrears of rent to accumulate, in order to effect the destruction of occupancy rights through the tenants' default, is kept in check by the courts granting permission to tenants to pay the arrears in instalments. Attention is attracted by certain diversities of procedure in different districts in the matter of the ejectment of tenants by process of court under section 40 of Act XII. of 1881, and certain suspected malpractices in the serving of the notices under section 38. The Board of Revenue have been directed to issue instructions and otherwise arrange for the rectification of these irregularities, as well as for uniformity in filling up the returns, regarding which some uncertainty seems to exist. It is considered to be of the first importance that tenants should have every opportunity of showing cause against ejectment; and any defect of the present procedure in this respect should be amended without delay.

Applications for determination or enhancement of rent fell from 8,354 in 1880-81 to 6,949 in 1881-82. This is ascribed partly to the fact that applications can now only be filed between 1st May and 31st August, and partly to the difficulty experienced by landlords in complying with the requirements of the new enhancement rules, under which the applicant must show that the rate claimed is paid by tenants of the defendant's class over at least half the total area of the same kind of land in the village in which the land in suit is situated, or in some similar neighbouring village. A decrease in the number of these applications is not in itself regretable; but the working of the new rules needs to be carefully watched, with the view of ascertaining that undue difficulty is not imposed upon landholders seeking legitimate enhancements. It is observed that owner's rate, which was intended to intercept part of the enhanced rent which landholders were to obtain from the introduction of canal irrigation in some districts, itself precedes and is assigned as the immediate cause of enhancement. The number of enhancement cases pending at the close of the year (6,072) was very large; but the great majority of them had been instituted towards the close of the year, and have probably been decided in the cold weather of 1882-83.

There were altogether 93,649 applications under the Rent Act for disposal, of which 83,722 were disposed of, leaving 9,927 cases pending at the close of the year,

as compared with 7,557 on 1st October, 1881. The average duration of contested and uncontested applications was the same last year as in 1880-81—namely, one month and seven days. Considering the great increase in the number of cases for disposal, this is very creditable to the district revenue officers.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of suits filed in 1881-82, only 2,163 appeals in suits and applications (of which all, except 310, were punctually disposed of during the year) were made to Collectors from the decisions of Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class, as compared with 2,168 in 1880-81. The vast majority of the decisions passed by the lowest grade of courts were, as in former years, accepted as a satisfactory determination of the usually simple matters at issue—a fact which, whatever the cause of the increased number of suits for arrears of rent filed in 1880-81, shows that the increase was not attended by unfair or embittered litigation. The results of the appeals in 1881-82 were scarcely so favourable as in the preceding year to the original courts, the percentage of decisions confirmed having fallen from 60·06 to 54·54. Against decisions of Collectors and Assistant Collectors of the 1st class in suits under section 93 of the Rent Act, 618 appeals were filed in the Judges' courts, the number in the previous year being 628. Five hundred and thirty-four appeals were disposed of during the year. The percentage of decisions confirmed was 54·68, as against 57·64 in 1880-81, not a very favourable return, which, however, is not attributed to the inefficiency of the lower courts. The average duration of appeals has risen from one month and twenty-eight days in 1880-81 to four months and sixteen days in the year under report; but the increase is apparently nominal only, and attributable to the duration of appeals now being reckoned from the date on which they are lodged, instead of from the date of their first being brought up for hearing. The duration, for which there may be sufficient reasons, seems long; and it can scarcely be said that these appeals were disposed of with undue celerity. Seven hundred and thirty-nine appeals were preferred to Commissioners from the orders of Collectors and Assistant Collectors of the 1st class on applications under section 95 of the Act, as compared with 814 in 1880-81, the majority of which were from orders in contested ejectment and enhancement cases. Out of 824 cases for disposal, 600 were decided during the year, leaving 224 pending at its close. The percentage of decisions upheld was 70·83, and the average duration of appeals was one month and ten days in 1881-82, as compared with one month and eleven days in 1880-81. The result of cases in which the orders of Collectors and Assistant Collectors of the 1st class were reviewed by Commissioners under sections 195 and 196 of Act XII. of 1881 has been shown for the first time, but figures for former years not being available, no comparison can be drawn. The total number of cases for review was 2,780, no less than 1,083 being in the Benares Division, to the onerous duties of the Commissioner of which Division they must have added very considerably. During the year, 2,079 of the review cases were disposed of, leaving 901 pending at the close; and in 78 per cent. of the cases disposed of the orders of the lower courts were maintained. It is not desirable that Commissioners should be unduly burdened with case-work of this kind; but it is possible that when the novelty of the facility for such application has worn off, and the rulings of the Board of Revenue in cases which come before them are better known, the number of applications for review will diminish; and further experience may be awaited. Only eight appeals were preferred to the Board in 1881-82, of which seven were summarily rejected, and in one the proceedings of the lower courts having been called for, the appeal was still under disposal at the close of the year. But 569 applications for review were received by the Board, of which 341 were summarily rejected, and of the balance of 228, 42 were under disposal the close of the year. In 152 cases the orders of the lower court were upheld, and in 34 they were modified, reversed or remanded.

Out of 277 revenue execution cases in which application was made for the sale of land, report for sanction was made to the Board in 150 cases only, and in only 74 of these was the property actually sold. There is nothing to add to the remarks on this subject recorded in the last report.

The following statement shows the number of summary and regular suits instituted in each district of the Kumaun Division during the two years 1880-81 and 1881-82. The total number of both description of cases has decreased by 43, and this is due to the falling off of 100 regular suits in the Garhwál district:—

District.	Summary suits instituted during		Regular suits instituted during		Total No. of summary and regular suits instituted during	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kumaun	242	244	1,212	1,243	1,454	1,487
Garhwál	30	50	1,202	1,102	1,232	1,152
Tarái	20	22	58	60	78	82
Total ...	292	316	2,472	2,405	2,764	2,721

The number of summary suits has increased by 24 cases, of which 20 belong to Garhwal and 2 each to Kumaun and the Tarái. The largest number of these cases has, as usual, been filed in the Kumaun courts. The Commissioner writes that the "number is small in this and the Garhwál districts, when it is considered that there are about 8,000 villages and the cases generally arise in private quarrels."

Regular revenue suits form the bulk of the litigation of the Division. Excepting Garhwál, where, as already shown, there has been a falling off of 100 cases, the numbers in the Kumaun and Tarái districts are practically the same in both years, an increase of only 31 and 2 cases respectively being recorded.

There were altogether 3,772 cases for disposal; of these 2,974 were decided during the year, leaving 798 pending at the close of it as compared with 1,051 pending at the commencement of the year. All these undisposed of cases belong to Kumaun and Garhwál. In the former 198 suits and in the latter 135 suits were pending for more than three months.

The average duration of contested and uncontested cases taken together fell from 2 months and 22 days to 1 month and 29 days in 1881-82.

There were no appeals in the whole Division to the lower appellate courts.

The number of appeals to the Commissioner amounted to 477, as compared with 422 in the previous year. Including the number of appeals pending at the close of 1880-81, *viz.*, 131, there were 608 appeals in all for disposal. Of these 410 were decided, leaving 198 for disposal in the current year. The judgment of the subordinate courts was upheld in 302 cases (including the two cases summarily rejected). In 14 instances the lower courts' decision was modified and in 28 reversed, 66 cases being remanded for re-trial.

Correct figures to show the deposits made by tenants under sections 50-54A. of the Rent Act have now been compiled for the first time. Five thousand seven hundred and two deposits, aggregating Rs. 1,67,090, were made during 1881-82, and 5,446 deposits, aggregating Rs. 1,62,963, were paid away. Comparison with preceding years cannot, of course, as yet be made.

Passing to general matters connected with the revenue administration, the coercive processes resorted to for the collection of the land-revenue demand may be noticed first. The Board have carefully examined the extent to which each of the processes was employed, and the results show that since 1877-78 downwards to the year under

review, the number of writs of demand issued has been steadily decreasing, which is matter for satisfaction. The figures for each year are as follows:—

Division.	Number of writs issued in				
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Meerut	7,969	7,205	7,216	7,202	7,127
Kumaun	1,091	2,015	1,206	2,385	1,638
Rohilkhand	9,496	9,121	8,322	8,106	7,734
Agra	7,373	8,566	8,640	6,555	6,816
Jhánsi	2,031	1,800	1,190	1,147	980
Allahabad	12,973	10 717	8,976	9,911	9,468
Benares	23,318	17,579	14,396	12 564	12,516
Total ...	64,251	57,003	50,846	47,870	46,279

In no district did a deficit occur in the fees realizable with the writs for the payment of extra establishment employed in serving them, and though the indiscriminate employment of extra establishment has been checked to a certain extent, the regular tahsíli establishments might be still further used in the service of writs of demand, and district officers have been instructed on the subject. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four arrests for arrears of revenue, amounting to Rs. 4,55,688, were made, as compared with 1,798 arrests in 1880-81 (for Rs. 3,58,457) and 1,817 in 1879-80 (for Rs. 4,40,991). The number of warrants was not greatly different in the three years; and the increase in the amount of arrears for which arrests were ordered in 1881-82 is attributed to the leniency shown in collecting the Government demand in the more unfavourable season of 1880-81. As usual, actual confinement under the warrants very seldom took place in 1881-82, the defaulters almost invariably bringing the arrears to the tahsíl on the service of the warrants. There was a diminution in 1881-82 in the extent to which distress of moveable property had to be resorted to as compared with the previous year (the defaulting maháls being 1,816 against 2,140), though the number of cases in which sale actually took place was greater in the former than in the latter year; while the number of maháls and pattis attached in 1881-82 (for periods varying from one day to eleven months) was somewhat greater than in 1881-82. The proprietary rights in seven shares of seven maháls were transferred to solvent co-sharers, with the sanction of the Board, for terms varying from one to ten years; and 12 cases of farm and six of direct management were sanctioned after annulment of settlement. In all these cases the amount of the arrears was comparatively inconsiderable, the personal indebtedness or bad faith of the proprietors being the general causes leading to the transfers. In all due discretion appears to have been exercised. During the year of report, 42 estates were held under direct management after annulment of settlement. The results of management show an increase in many cases in the rental demand since direct management was assumed, which is very satisfactory. The net profits of the year, after deducting local cesses and cost of management and improvements, were Rs. 24,621.

Considerable difficulties attended the collection of the revenue in the Sháhjahánpur district, as is indicated by the numerous coercive processes to which it was there necessary to have recourse. The causes assigned for these difficulties are:—(1) the famine of 1877-78, in which nearly 150,000 persons perished; (2) the deadly fever epidemic in 1879-80; (3) bad or indifferent recent seasons; and (4) the minute subdivision of property, particularly in tahsíl Jalálabad. Measures have been taken to relieve and remedy the state of affairs described.

The total number of registered transfers of landed property, which was less in 1880-81 than in the preceding year, has again fallen from 90,266 in 1880-81 to 85,700 in 1881-82, there being a decrease of 182 cases under compulsory sales and 4,384 cases under private transfers. The diminution in the number of compulsory sales of revenue-paying properties, which has been continuous during the past four years, is to be regarded with much satisfaction. Several causes are said to have brought it about, among them being the returning prosperity of the land-owning classes, and also the

operation of the rules enabling Collectors under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, to prevent compulsory sales in the case of estates not altogether insolvent. The Government has requested information regarding the classes to which the purchasers of estates compulsorily sold belong. Sales of land other than ancestral were ordered by the civil courts in 3,305 cases. Every Division save Kumaun and Rohilkhand exhibits a decrease. There were in all 3,598 cases requiring disposal; 3,201 were disposed of. Sale was averted in 2,242 instances, or 70 per cent., and carried out in the remaining 959 instances, or 30 per cent. The Board remark that creditors as a rule are not severe or unreasonable with their debtors, and that sales are only resorted to in cases of hopeless insolvency, or when the debtor refuses to make arrangement for liquidating the debt or its interest; and this is believed to be generally in accordance with fact. There had scarcely been time when the year closed to anticipate the actual effect of the measures taken under the new law for the relief of encumbered estates in the Jhánsi district.

The Commissioner of Jhánsi writes:—

"In the Jhánsi district the year 1882 will be memorable for the passing of the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act. It is too early yet to give any opinion as to the probable results of that Act. Up to the present some 884 applications to take the benefit of the Act have been filed. The claims which have been, or are likely to be, preferred against these applicants may be taken roughly at Rs. 6,00,000. There is, however, reason to believe that the larger proprietors, the class it is most desirable to help, are, as a rule, hanging back to watch the result of the applications already filed. One good result has been achieved if, as I am told is the case, a considerable number of compromises on reasonable terms have been effected between creditors and persons who might have taken the benefit of the Act. Thus far the Act has worked without causing as much friction between the money-lending and landholding classes as I anticipated. I was quite prepared for a general refusal on the part of the money-lender to supply the usual loans for seed and bullocks, and for a largely increased demand upon Government for *takavi* in consequence. There has, however, been no such increased demand. It is true that neither side as yet quite understands what the effect of the Act will be, and we have not seen the full results of its introduction."

At the commencement of the year, 1,712 applications for perfect partition and 178 applications for imperfect partition were still pending. During the year 1,669 new applications for perfect and 437 applications for imperfect partition were filed, as compared with 1,398 and 363 respectively in 1880-81; while in the 3,996 cases for disposal, partition was actually carried out in 1,079 cases only, leaving 2,265 cases pending at the close of the year, an increase of 375 as compared with the number pending on 1st October, 1881. The general tendency throughout the provinces on the part of co-sharers is said to be in favour of dividing joint estates, the chief causes assigned for this being the frequent dissensions that take place regarding the division of profits, and a desire to sever the joint responsibility for the payment of revenue. The recent change in the stamp law, augmenting the costs of partition, is said to have had the effect, not of restricting the number of partitions, but of accelerating the subdivision of maháls by increasing the number of simultaneous applications included in each case. There is reason to think that with the best efforts, and under the best possible arrangements, the ordinary staff of some districts would have difficulty in carrying out partitions promptly and systematically; and as an increasing number of these cases along with others may in the future be anticipated, the question of providing for their disposal becomes important. Section 129, Act XIX of 1873, empowers the Board to make rules for determining the costs of partitions under the Act, and the mode in which such costs are to be apportioned. It has been suggested that an officer (who might be a Deputy Collector of experience) should from time to time, or permanently, as the number of cases may require, be placed on special duty to take up and decide all partition cases in a district or a set of districts, the cost of his salary and establishment being borne by the applicants for partition under such rules as the Board may determine; and the question is under consideration.

The Director of Agriculture and Commerce has submitted a note showing the work performed during the year by his Department and the patwári and kanúngo staff, and the measures taken to ensure the greater accuracy and more punctual submission

of the village papers. The progress made has been satisfactory, and the note shows that continuance of past improvements has been maintained both as regards the efficiency of the staff itself and the quality and outturn of the work performed by it. Inspections were made by the Director and his Assistant in 16 districts. The Director reports that the high standard of efficiency already attained in some districts is proof that the patwári and kanúngo rules are not unworkable, while it gives reason to hope that before long a similar degree of excellence may be reached everywhere. The sanction of Government has lately been given to the scheme for the establishment of schools for patwáris, under which, it is hoped, all patwáris will before long attain the degree of knowledge requisite for the proper discharge of their duties. The revision of the rules for patwáris and kanúngos has also been finally completed. The results of the testing of patwáris' papers, both by kanúngos and superior officers, show a great advance in every respect; but are especially satisfactory in proving the greater interest taken in this part of their work by the upper district staff, on whose exertions the success of the system mainly depends. The field-books and rent-rolls in many districts are proved by actual inspection to be surprisingly correct; the chief forms of error, where it exists, being the non-entry of subordinate mixed crops and the omission of irrigation in the field-books, and incorrect entries of length of cultivating occupancy and of sub-tenures in the rent-rolls. Further progress has also been effected in securing the residence of patwáris within their circles, while in almost every district a distinct improvement has taken place in the regularity with which the patwáris' papers are filed, the punctuality attained in the Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad Divisions being as great as can reasonably be expected. Annexures have been submitted showing areas under the principal crops, areas cultivated, irrigated, culturable and barren, rental demand and collections and classification of holdings and average rent-rates. The alteration in the area statement, desired by the Government of India in their remarks of last year's report, could not be carried out in time for the Board's report. Special measures have lately been taken for strengthening the patwári and kanúngo staff, and correcting the maps and records, in some districts the settlement of which will shortly expire; and the question of the uniform allotment of patwári and kanúngo establishment to the various districts of the whole province will shortly come under consideration.

The work of examining kanúngos and candidates for appointment as kanúngos was actively continued during the year. The kanúngo staff of the provinces consists of 612 men in all, of whom 600 have now been examined, with the result that 505 have passed finally and 54 conditionally, while 41 have failed. There seems to be no lack of candidates of the stamp required, the difficulty rather being to limit the number of persons applying for examination.

Owing to the prosperous character of the season, the number of applications for advance under the Land Improvement Act (XXVI. of 1871) fell from 2,048 in 1880-81 to 347 in 1881-82, and Rs. 39,894 were advanced as compared with Rs. 79,646 in 1880-81. The advances were made for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
Wells, tanks or other works for the storage, &c., of water	34,376
Drainage and reclamation of lands from floods	912
Clearing or reclaiming land for agricultural purposes	303
Renewal or repairs of irrigation and drainage works	4,303
Total ...	39,894

Rs. 33,264 were advanced during 1881-82 for 188 wells to irrigate 3,551 acres, the total cost of which wells was put at Rs. 44,988; and 123 wells, to irrigate 2,687 acres, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 38,750, of which Rs. 27,847 was advanced by Government during and before the year of report and Rs. 10,903 was contributed from private sources. The collections on account of instalments due were satisfactory. The failure of the present Land Improvement Act to effect its object has frequently been pointed out, and a Bill to amend the Act being now before the Legislative Council, the subject need not be further discussed here. At the same time the apathy of

the people is in some degree accountable for the want of progress made in effecting improvements with Government advances, as is illustrated in the remarks of the Commissioner of Jhánsi, who explains that even after seeing the practical advantages derived from the successful construction, by certain land-holders with funds advanced by the Government, of reservoirs for water, other land-holders have, in the year under review, failed to apply for the advances which were available. The advances under the Northern India Takávi Act amounted in 1881-82 to Rs. 2,17,846. Owing to the unfavourable character of the foregoing harvests, no less than Rs. 1,73,038 was advanced during 1881-82 in the Allahabad Division alone, chiefly in the Bánda and Hamírpur districts; but in most districts the advances made were very inconsiderable, the largest amount outside the Allahabad Division being in Agra (Rs. 15,834). In the whole of the Meerut Division only Rs. 600 were advanced, and in the Benares Division only Rs. 3,306. Collections in recovery of the advances, on the whole, were satisfactory, 89 per cent. of the demand, including interest, having been realized. The rules for these advances are now as simple as could be desired, and it is satisfactory to know that in several districts, more especially in the Allahabad and Jhánsi Divisions, the loans have been appreciated by, and have proved useful to, the people.

There was again a large increase in the number of cases and miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year in the district revenue offices of the provinces. The total number (exclusive of English correspondence) was 652,292 in 1881-82 compared with 595,005 in 1880-81, of which all, except 46,403 cases pending at the close of the year (as compared with 39,994 on the 30th September, 1881) were disposed of. Attention is again drawn by the Board to the increasing amount of the work thrown on the revenue staff, not only of districts but of divisions, and to the anticipated necessity of adding to establishments, if the present standard of efficiency is to be maintained. There cannot be much doubt as to the correctness of the Board's view. The progress of the country materially, the development of the intelligence of the people, and the spread of information among them, must lead to a more detailed system of administration, even if the principles of administration accepted and inculcated by the British Government did not imply and necessitate it. But it would be unreasonable to expect the staff, which sufficed for a less complex system, to carry on with equal efficiency the more searching and elaborate plan, which, being almost every year enlarged and rearranged, adds to the quantity and complexity of the work demanded. When new returns are called for, and investigations and classifications, special and general, extending perhaps throughout the length and breadth of the province, are ordered, it is not always borne in mind that Collectors and Magistrates and their offices are already fully burdened with current business, much of which, however local and miscellaneous it may be, is nevertheless as necessary, and often as troublesome, as the collection of information for comprehensive projects of improvement or reform.

Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and three files remained over from last year to be sent into the record-rooms; and, including those of the year under report, the total number was 583,546. No less than 555,753 files were actually in the record-room by the end of the year, leaving a balance of only 27,793. Of the 555,753 files received in the record-room, 541,006 were duly entered in the registers and arranged, leaving a balance of only 14,747 files. Twelve districts show no balance whatever under this head: that is to say, all the files which have reached the record-room have been arranged and registered. The total number of bundles in the revenue record-room at the close of the year was 90,107, against 84,455 in the preceding year. The number remaining unweeded was 33,126, against 28,968 of the preceding year. The results on the whole are satisfactory: and it is anticipated that before long all classes of records—vernacular, English, and treasury—will have been weeded up to date.

Certificates of administration on behalf of minors succeeding to large landed estates were applied for by Collectors (under section 4, Act XL. of 1858) in seven districts and in 44 cases. The applications in 19 cases were granted, in one case the

estate was placed under the court of wards, and the remaining 24 were pending at the close of the year.

Except by extension of canal-irrigation, chiefly in the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions, little has been done during 1881-82 to carry out improvements for the protection of the land in seasons of drought, either with the aid of advances from Government or from private capital; nor has there yet been time to carry out the extensive classification of areas into protected and unprotected, desired by the Government of India. Allusion is made in the divisional and district reports to canals and railways which are anticipated to facilitate in no small degree the protection of various parts of the country. Among these the Betwa Canal, now being vigorously carried on, will secure a considerable area in the hitherto unprotected and backward province of Bundelkhand. Something also has already been done in the way of causing traffic in produce in that part of the country by the opening of the railway to Gwalior; and there can be as little doubt of the still further security to be obtained for Bundelkhand from the construction of the new railways projected there as of the benefit to be derived in the Doab, Western Rohilkhand, and the trans-Ghogra districts, from the railway extensions now under construction in them. The amendment of the law for advances for land improvements will, it is hoped, lead to freer investment of capital in the land by and through the people themselves. For experiments made have shown that there are very great difficulties in the way of carrying out any extensive scheme for well-irrigation by the Government. Since, with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has decided that enhanced revenue shall not be taken for profits due to improvements effected otherwise than at the expense of the State; the reluctance of landlords to carry out improvements from fear of revision of assessment will no longer have any real cause.

In many respects the results of the year are creditable and encouraging. The ease with which the revenue was collected, and the unprecedented smallness of the uncollected arrears, testify to the general prosperity of the country. Progress has been made as regards the collection of correct agricultural statistics and in securing the accuracy of the village records. It is evident that the benefits conferred by the extension of canal irrigation and the growth of railway communications are adding to the material wealth of the provinces, and that in some parts at any rate capital can scarcely have failed to accumulate. On the other hand, the progress made, beyond canal irrigation and railways, in protecting the country against the effects of future drought has not been great; and the increase under some heads in the litigation between landlord and tenant cannot but be regarded with some solicitude. A necessary consequence of this increase has been the absorption of much of the time of the staff of revenue officers in disposing of it, which must interfere with efficient administration in other respects, and may in itself become no small evil. The extension of protective works not undertaken direct by Government has been small, partly because of the complicated and defective character of the law of advances for improvements, partly because the people are apathetic and want confidence that they will be allowed to reap the benefit of improvements effected by them. Whether the proposed alteration in the system of granting advances and assessing the profits of cultivation will lead to greater investment of capital in the land remains to be seen. But, meantime, the character of the season is the chief factor in the welfare of the people, and it is gratifying to find from the Commissioners' reports that throughout the provinces generally the condition of the agricultural community has shown a marked improvement.

(*b.*) *Oudh.*

Weather and crops.—The average rainfall of the province was 29·9 inches in the season ending in October, 1881, which is that affecting the harvests and revenue of the year under report. In the two preceding seasons the rainfall had been 21·1 and 55·1 inches. In nearly all districts the rains ceased suddenly about the end of August.

From the failure of the later rains the produce of both harvests were considerably below the average, but the deficiency was chiefly in the districts of the Sitapur Division

and the only crops which seriously suffered throughout the province were the urd and gram, which are dependent on the October and January rains.

The Director of Agriculture, in submitting the rabi estimates to Government, remarked that, considering the whole of that harvest had been raised on artificial irrigation, the outturn was surprisingly high, and that it was satisfactory to know how little the provinces are dependent on the winter rains. The outturn was of course heaviest where irrigation is most general. In Rae Bareli, where an unusually high percentage of the cultivated area is protected by wells, wheat, barley and arhar, each averaged a 15-annas crop. The seasons were fortunate in so far that there were no hailstorms nor any extensive damage from frost. Prices throughout the year were steady and remunerative to the cultivators.

Land-revenue.—The land-revenue demand on the roll of 1881-82 was Rs. 1,39,16,477; of this was collected Rs. 1,38,96,485, or 99·8 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 19,997. Of this balance Rs. 14,635 is nominal, and the remainder, except Rs. 220, the recovery of which is doubtful, is in train of liquidation.

Fluctuating revenue.—The demand from estates the settlement of which had been annulled amounted to Rs. 1,13,814, and the collections to Rs. 1,02,284. The balances were in the districts of Fyzabad and Sultanpur, and were respectively, including arrear balances, Rs. 2,792 and Rs. 8,737.

Surplus revenue.—The collections under this head, *i.e.*, revenue due on lands added by alluvion or on rent-free grants coming under assessment, were Rs. 8,011 against dues amounting to Rs. 8,798. The balances consisted of Rs. 750 in Bara Banki, which, however, should have been more properly shown under arrears of revenue proper, and Rs. 36 in Gonda.

Arrears of land-revenue of former years.—The outstandings of the commencement of the year were Rs. 3,84,317, of which Rs. 63,490 were remitted, the greater portion in execution of reductions of revenue in the districts of Kheri and Sultanpur, and the collections were Rs. 1,93,554. The balance thus remaining at the end of the year was Rs. 1,27,273, and was distributed over six districts.

Coercive processes.—There were no sales for arrears of revenue nor farms. Four estates with a revenue of Rs. 8,284 were sequestrated during the year, two in Fyzabad, and two in Sultanpur. In two of these cases the sequestration was as much in the interests of the proprietors as for the security of the revenue, in the others for persistent default, which there was nothing in the circumstances to excuse. In eight cases the shares of defaulters were transferred to solvent coparceners; in the two previous years the number of such transfers were 28 and 5 respectively.

In 27 cases a temporary attachment of the estate was resorted to, the process was in almost every instance effectual and the arrear realised within the year. The attachments of moveable property number 1,014, as compared with 993 in the preceding year; but in only 96 cases was it necessary to sell the attached property. Arrests of defaulters diminished from 362 to 322, and the opinion is gaining ground that there are few cases in which process against the property is not preferable to process against the person. The number of dastaks issued was less than in the previous year, *viz.*, 20,850 to 21,089.

Resumption of revenue-free tenures.—Sixty-one tenures with an area of 13,674 acres lapsed during the year, and the revenue assessed was Rs. 15,477.

Settlement cesses and local rates.—The demand for cesses and local rates amounted to Rs. 3,65,825 and Rs. 6,57,579 respectively. This was all realized, except Rs. 73 under the former and Rs. 170 under the latter head. There are still small bakáya balances of Rs. 94 in Lucknow and Rs. 15 in Hardoi.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.—These very much fell off. They were in all Rs. 42,940. Of this sum Rs. 16,333 were taken in the district of Rae Bareli alone, in which the system of application for Government loans seems to have

taken good root. The loans were, with one exception, for the construction of wells and tanks, and were made almost exclusively to landlords.

The outstanding advances due during the year amounted, principal and interest, to Rs. 47,697; the collections to Rs. 41,075. The outstanding principal of the Government loans is Rs. 1,90,457.

Advances under the Takávi Act (*X. of* 1879).—A sum of Rs. 15,342 was advanced during the year, principally in the Sitapur Division, for the purchase of seed and plough cattle.

The instalments due during the year were in all Rs. 1,26,446. Of this was collected Rs. 1,19,282.

The outstanding principal of the Government loans under this Act is Rs. 77,080.

When it is considered that these advances were often made to tenants who were struggling under harvest losses, it is remarkable that the repayments should have been on the whole so punctual. The system devised by the Deputy Commissioner of Unao of giving loans to a number of villagers on their joint security has answered excellently, and great assistance has been given where it was most needed without material risk of loss.

Notices of ejectment and relinquishment.—The notices of ejectment reached the unprecedented number of 91,242. The numbers in previous years since the introduction of the Rent Act are given below:—

1869	...	...	...	...	...	25,744
1870	...	...	...	...	...	52,151
1871	...	...	...	...	...	59,393
1872	...	...	...	...	...	22,101
1873	...	...	...	...	...	16,476
1874	...	...	...	...	...	17,973
1875	...	...	...	...	...	29,610
1876	...	...	...	...	...	23,623
1877	...	...	...	...	...	38,636
1878	...	...	...	...	...	35,077
1879	...	...	...	...	...	51,783
1880	...	...	...	...	...	56,686
1881	...	...	...	...	...	56,232

An impression had spread among the land-holding classes that after 1882 notices of ejectment would be altogether prohibited, and that the design was entertained of introducing into Oudh the law of the North-Western Provinces regarding rights of occupancy. The landlords accordingly made haste to break up continuous periods of tenure by issuing an extraordinary number of enhancement notices. The ejectment notices covered an area of 370,000 acres. In the districts of Hardoi, Bara Banki, Unao, and Gonda the action of the landlords was particularly marked. In Bara Banki and Gonda the area affected by notices was doubled. It was noticeable, however, that the tenancies threatened were on the whole of smaller area than in previous years—a circumstance which lends some colour to the assertion that in the smaller tenancies the landlords have hitherto succeeded to some extent in effecting enhancements and changes without the direct issue of notices. It was in keeping with this character of the action of the year that the proportion of notices against high-caste tenants very considerably diminished. The ratio of suits in objection, and of success in those objections, maintained almost exactly its former level.

Not the least striking feature of the year, however, was the increase in notices of relinquishment. These reached the number of 17,632, covering 74,500 acres, and their numbers were remarkable in the three districts of the Lucknow Division and in Rae Bareli. The object was, in a much larger proportion of cases than before, openly declared to be to procure an abatement of rent, and in the Partabgarh district no less than 1,285 of the 1,315 notices were expressly stated to have that object. As usual, the great majority of these notices were tendered by low-caste cultivators. It becomes,

therefore, of more than usual interest to compare and contrast the results and tendencies of both ejection and relinquishment notices.

The number of tenants ejected from the whole of their cultivation in the village in which notice was issued was 22,268; the number of cases in which a partial disturbance ensued was 17,188; enhancement followed in 23,560 of the notices; in 28,226 cases the notice had no result whatever in disturbance either of occupation or of rent. The numbers were in 1882 so large that a comparison of ratios is of less value than usual; but it may be noticed that while the percentage of complete evictions sunk from 29 and 27 in 1880 and 1881 to 24 in 1882, the percentage of partial disturbances increased from 12 and 14 to 18.

Again, the action of the landlords in 1882 was directed, more than in any previous year, against tenants belonging to outside villages. Of those who were completely removed from their holdings 19 per cent. were páhikásht tenants in 1880 and 1881; in 1882 the proportion so disturbed was 28 per cent.

Six thousand four hundred and fifty-two of the completely evicted tenants were subsequently given other land in the same village; but the large number of 4,607 tenants absolutely ceased to cultivate—a number reached in no previous year. The majority of these men were reduced to the position of day-labourers.

The statistics of the relinquishment notices are not more satisfactory. In 40 per cent. the tenant surrendered his entire holding; in 29 per cent. he abandoned part of it; in 22 per cent. he was induced to remain in his old holding at the old rent; in 9 per cent. his notice achieved a reduction of the rent. In Partabgarh, where it was almost the uniform statement of the cultivators that their only object in announcing relinquishment was to obtain alleviation of the rent, they were no more successful than their fellow-tenants elsewhere. Not more than 9 per cent. procured any reduction, and half of their whole number lost their farms. No fewer than 2,332 of these people abandoned agriculture altogether.

The conclusion to be gathered from these figures is that the tenants cannot at the close of a tolerable harvest counteract any movement of the landlords towards enhancement. It may be argued that the result shows rents to be still considerably below competition-level, but a continued course of landlord action, such as that of last year, would inevitably reduce before long the whole agricultural population to cottier tenancies.

Partitions.—There was a sensible diminution in the outturn of work. In 1880, with 1,085 partitions for disposal, the percentage completed was 29; in 1881, with 943 on the file, the percentage disposed of was 36; in 1882, with 955 on the file, the percentage of completion fell back to 30·78.

There was great difference between the districts not only in the amount of work they had to do but in the way they did it. The details have been commented on in the review of the revenue administration reports.

Village papers.—The returns regarding patwáris' papers show continued improvement, at least in punctuality of preparation. The progress is reported thus:—

		Balance.	
		In 1881.	In 1882.
Field books	29,616	2,389	1,037
Crop statement, kharíf	29,616	1,881	689
Ditto, rabi	29,616	1,889	689
Rent-roll...	29,616	2,084	709

There is an opinion, very generally expressed, that the patwáris as a body are much better officials than was expected from the scant supervision they have hitherto received. They show already a laudable punctuality in the submission of their accounts, and their correctness will be, in future at least, increased by the large additions which have now been sanctioned to the supervising staff.

Proceedings for the summary recovery of under-proprietary rent under section 115 *of Act XVII. of* 1876.—Of 273 applications received during the year all but 27 were disposed of, and claims admitted to sums amounting to Rs. 44,585. The total amount for realisation was Rs. 66,975, of which Rs. 48,187 were collected and a balance left outstanding of Rs. 16,781. There has been from year to year a steady diminution in the number of applications for the Deputy Commissioner's assistance. In 1880, the number was 507; in 1881, 340; in 1882, 273. The amount of rents to be recovered has correspondingly lessened, and in the greater punctuality of payments there is not only evidence that the habit of default, which the provisions of section 158 of the Land Revenue Act were devised to check, is being successfully overcome, but some ground for hope that the under-proprietary rents are in effect lighter than was at one time apprehended.

2.—Canal Revenue.

Note.—See Chapter IV. on Canals.

3.—Customs.

4.—Opium.

5.—Salt.

Note.—The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an Imperial head of Account and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; for 4 see under head Excise.

6.—Excise.

During 1881-82 the excise revenue again prospered. Setting aside advances realised on account of the ensuing year, and charges which do not properly belong to 1881-82, the gross receipts amounted in the North-Western Provinces to Rs. 32,38,213 as compared with Rs. 28,83,321 in 1880-81, and in Oudh to Rs. 11,46,032 as compared with Rs. 9,86,869. There was thus an increase of Rs. 3,54,892 in the North-Western Provinces and of Rs. 1,59,163 in Oudh, the total increase for both provinces being Rs. 5,14,055, or 13·28 per cent. The chief causes are the improved circumstances of the people (due to a succession of comparatively favourable seasons), the substitution of the outstill for the distillery system in certain districts, and the greater attention now paid to the administration of the Department.

In the table below are shown the receipts for 1880-81 and 1881-82 under each head of excise revenue, with the increase or decrease which has taken place:—

Heads of receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
North-Western Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Still-head duty on ... Country liquor ...	7,52,305 0 0	7,86,012 10 8	33,707 10 8	...
Still-head duty on ... Rum ...	3,30 648 4 0	3,05,009 4 0	...	25,639 0 0
Still-head duty on ... Methylated spirits,	1,674 0 0	1,190 12 0	...	483 4 0
Distillery fees	432 0 0	413 0 0	...	19 0 0
License fees for vend of country spirits Wholesale ...	3,433 7 6	3,484 10 8	51 3 2	...
License fees for vend of country spirits Retail ...	5,58,256 3 2	6,32,007 15 8	73,751 12 6	...
Payments for right of manufacture and vend of country spirits. Farming ...	1,67,835 4 4	1,65,760 2 10	...	2,075 1 6
Payments for right of manufacture and vend of country spirits. Outstill ...	1,11,790 5 6	3,32,502 8 1	2,20,712 2 7	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Wholesale ...	2,461 5 4	2,328 0 0	...	133 5 4
License fees for vend of English liquor. Retail ...	21 148 12 0	20,943 9 7	...	205 2 5
License fees for vend of drugs ...	3,43,642 5 6	3,68,440 15 0	24,798 9 6	...
Ditto chandu and madak ...	41,726 4 1	46,243 3 11	4,516 15 10	...
Ditto tari	84,081 11 5	84,098 14 3	17 2 10	...
Ditto opium	73,679 8 5	83,890 6 9	10,210 14 4	...
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer ...	4,63,806 14 0	4,39,521 4 0	...	24,285 10 0
Fines and forfeitures	1,215 1 7	1,533 15 11	318 14 4	...
Miscellaneous	1,072 13 7	1,221 15 9	149 2 2	...
Total	29,59,299 4 5	32,74,603 5 1	3,68,234 7 11	52,840 7 3
Net increase	...	...	3,15,394 0 8	...

Heads of receipts.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Oudh.				
Still-head duty on country liquor ...	5,93,556 6 8	6,74,153 4 0	80,596 13 4	...
Distillery fees	937 0 0	840 0 0	.	97 0 0
License fees for vend of country liquor. { Wholesale ...	14,044 8 3	14,241 7 5	196 15 2	...
{ Retail ...	2,13,298 13 5	2 49,753 12 9	36,454 15 4	...
Payments for right of manufacture under outstill.	2,497 0 6	16,183 4 6	13,686 4 0	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. { Wholesale ...	250 10 8	320 0 0	69 5 4	...
{ Retail ...	3,098 0 0	3,074 0 0	...	24 0 0
License fees for vend of drugs ...	72,646 5 8	87,007 2 9	14,360 13 1	...
Ditto madak and chandu ...	7,220 10 4	7,296 3 8	75 9 4	...
Ditto tari	11,758 1 8	12,523 3 4	765 1 8	...
Ditto opium	10 637 3 3	10,033 4 11	...	603 14 4
Price of opium at Rs. 8 12-0 per seer ...	73,893 12 0	73,753 12 0	..	140 0 0
Fines and forfeitures	196 1 0	296 0 0	99 15 0	...
Miscellaneous	77 11 9	97 3 0	19 7 3	...
Total	10,04,112 5 2	11,49,572 10 4	1,46,325 3 6	864 14 4
Net increase	...	...	1,45,460 5 2	...
Grand Total	39,63,321 9 7	44,24,175 15 5	5,14,559 11 5	53,705 5 7
Net increase	...	...	4,60,854 5 10	...

The amount of still-head duty realised on country liquor during the year in the North-Western Provinces, *viz.*, Rs. 7,86,012, was in excess of the highest amount realised in any previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 7,76,521 in 1876-77, when the duty was Re. 1-8-0 per gallon instead of Re. 1 as at present. In nineteen districts in the North-Western Provinces and in eight districts in Oudh an increase occurred during 1881-82, as compared with the preceding year, in the amount of still-head duty, while ten districts in the former and four in the latter show a decrease.

There was a decrease of Rs. 26,039 in the still-head duty on Sháhjahánpur rum owing to reduced exports to Bengal and the Panjab, the causes of which are alleged to be the competition of foreign rums sold in bond, and the disadvantages complained of by Messrs. Carew and Co. in regard to the treatment of their rum as compared with native liquor.

Distillery fees fell off slightly in the North-Western Provinces, and still more so in Oudh. There was a slight increase in both provinces in the fees for the wholesale vend of liquor, while the increase in the fees for retail vend amounted to upwards of 13 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and to 17 per cent. in Oudh. Only eight districts in the North-Western Provinces show a decrease (which for the most part is nominal only), while Kheri is the solitary instance of decrease in Oudh.

In the North-Western Provinces—owing to the extension of the outstill system—the number of licensed stills rose from 531 to 1,039, and in Oudh from 267 to 288. The number of shops for the retail vend of country liquor was 5,084 in the North-Western Provinces as compared with 4,878 in the previous year, and in Oudh 3,121 as compared with 3,131.

In the North-Western Provinces there were 71 shops for the wholesale vend, and 136 for the retail vend, of English spirits, as compared, respectively, with 79 and 142 in 1880-81. In Oudh there were eight wholesale shops and 21 retail shops as against 7 and 69, respectively, in 1880-81. The receipts from license fees were :—

		1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces...	Wholesale	2,461	2,328
	Retail	21,148	20,913
Oudh ...	Wholesale	251	320
	Retail	3,098	3 074

There has thus been a slight decrease under both heads in both provinces.

Twenty-four districts in the North-Western Provinces, and all except Kheri in Oudh, show an increase in the income from drugs, and in 12 districts in the North-Western Provinces a decrease took place. Opinions are still divided as to whether or not the consumption of drugs is effected by the comparative consumption of spirits.

Receipts from license fees for the vend of opium rose from Rs. 73,679 to Rs. 83,890, or Rs. 10,211 in the North-Western Provinces, and they slightly fell off (from Rs. 10,637 to Rs. 10,033, or by Rs. 604) in Oudh. The price of the opium sold at the Government treasuries, on the other hand, decreased by Rs. 24,286 in the North-Western Provinces, or 5·23 per cent., and by Rs. 140, or ·19 per cent., in Oudh. But much of the decrease seems to have been due to the stoppage of the irregular sales at Meerut, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, and Cawnpore to Panjab contractors. Leaving these districts out of the question, there has been an increase in sales during 1881-82, and 16 districts in the North-Western Provinces and 6 in Oudh show increase continuing from preceding years. The illicit disposal by licensed poppy-growers of some of the produce of their crops for consumption in the plain state or in the shape of chandu and madak is still practised, and probably cannot be altogether prevented. But the increase in the sale of abkári opium was in 1881-82 considerably greater than in the three years preceding 1880-81, and the increased sales are believed to be generally due to closer supervision on the part of district officers.

Inquiries made have shown that there is no reason to apprehend that opium is smuggled to any serious extent from foreign states into these provinces. Supplies of the illicit drug can in the latter be obtained from the cultivator too easily to admit of a profitable import trade being developed, and what is wanted is an efficient check upon British cultivators. The districts noted last year as showing exceptionally low sales were Budaun, Mainpuri, Gházipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, all the districts of the Fyzabad and Rae Bareli Divisions, Bara Banki, Basti, and Azamgarh. Gorakhpur with an increase of Rs. 1,601 and Fyzabad with an increase of Rs. 1,452 have slightly improved; but in the remaining districts the sales are little, if any, better than before, though in Budaun and Hardoi alone has there been any actual falling off.

Two hundred and sixty-eight licenses for the sale of chandu and madak were given in the North-Western Provinces during the year, as compared with 247 in 1880-81, and receipts increased from Rs. 41,726 to Rs. 46,243. In Oudh 73 licenses were given as against 67 in 1880-81, and receipts rose from Rs. 7,221 to Rs. 7,296. For the sale of tari 3,533 licenses were given in the North-Western Provinces at fees amounting to Rs. 84,098 as against 3,364 for Rs. 84,081 in 1880-81, and in Oudh 509 at fees amounting to Rs. 12,523 as against 478 for Rs. 11,758. The consumption of tari calls for no special comment; but the increased income from chandu and madak licenses (which in the last ten years has risen in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 26,123 to Rs. 46,243) is a more important matter, and it may be necessary to adopt measures to restrict the use of these drugs.

In the North-Western Provinces the demands for the year amounted to Rs. 16,10,579, out of which Rs. 16,01,962 were collected; the corresponding figures for Oudh being Rs. 3,97,761 and Rs. 3,97,305 respectively. The balances were therefore Rs. 8,617 and Rs. 456, the greater part of which has since been remitted or is irrecoverable. The unadjusted balances of former years amount to Rs. 972 only in both provinces.

One thousand and seventy-nine cases were instituted for breach of the Excise Acts during the year under report, against 1,152 in the previous year. Out of 1,552 persons tried, 1,262, or 81·31 per cent., were convicted as compared with 81·51 per cent. in the preceding year. Fines amounting to Rs. 18,935-7-0 were imposed, out of which Rs. 13,426-4-1 were realised. From the fines realised rewards were paid to the amount of Rs. 7,531-5-5. On the whole there seems to have been somewhat less

vigour of action during 1881-82 than in 1880-81. In many cases chaukidars were convicted of connivance with the offenders, and in Fatehpur especially a severe example was made. On the other hand, only 13 persons were convicted of illicit distillation in the whole of the Meerut Division and only four in the whole of the Agra Division.

Six hundred and twenty cases were instituted for breach of the opium laws as compared with 711 in the previous year. Of the 790 persons tried, 548, or 69·37 per cent., were convicted as compared with 72·65 per cent. in the previous year. Rewards paid from fines realised amounted to Rs. 4,706-12-7, against Rs. 6,460-3-1 of the previous year.

The following table shows the increase and decrease of charges :—

Heads of charges.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
North-Western Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salary of the Commissioner of Excise ...	2,280 0 0	2,880 0 0	...	...
Establishment and contingencies ...	4,928 15 10	4,597 3 7	...	331 12 3
District establishments	37,925 12 8	33,587 4 1	...	4,338 8 7
Compensation	49 12 1	94 5 3	44 9 2	...
Rewards	14,559 13 4	8,526 8 3	...	6,033 5 1
Discount on sale of opium	52,317 8 0	50,213 0 0	...	2,104 8 0
Miscellaneous contingencies	35,232 11 0	47,748 6 10	12,515 11 10	...
Total, N.-W. P.	1,47,894 8 11	1,47,646 12 0	12,560 5 0	12,808 1 11
Net decrease	...	...	...	247 12 11
Oudh.				
District establishments	4,609 0 1	3,605 12 9	...	1,003 3 4
Compensation	...	...	...	...
Rewards	1,702 9 3	1,702 10 6	...	1,999 14 9
Discount on sale of opium	8,445 0 0	8,429 0 0	...	16 0 0
Miscellaneous contingencies	726 3 7	671 15 3	...	54 4 4
Total, Oudh	17,482 12 11	14,409 6 6	...	3,073 6 5
Net decrease in N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	...	...	...	3,321 3 4

Gross charges in the North-Western Provinces were much the same as during the previous year. In Oudh there was a decrease of Rs. 3,073, or 17·59 per cent. The decrease against district establishments both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is due to the pay for September, 1881, having been paid in advance and debited in the accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1881, and also to the closing of a few distilleries in the North-Western Provinces, where the outstill system had been introduced. The amount spent as rewards has diminished in both provinces during the year under report. The decrease was heaviest in the Benares, Meerut, Agra, and Rae Bareli Divisions. The largest expenditure on account of rewards occurred in Fatehpur, Bareilly, and Budaun. Discount on sale of opium has slightly decreased in both provinces. The increase under contingencies in the North-Western Provinces is chiefly due to the Meerut direct management. The amount given in rewards fell in the North-Western Provinces from Rs. 14,560 to Rs. 8,526, and in Oudh from Rs. 3,702 to Rs. 1,703.

The most noticeable point in the excise administration of the year was the further extension of the outstill system; and the question whether the system should be adopted for all tracts where there are no special reasons against it is, perhaps, one of the most important of the questions at present connected with excise administration in these provinces. Of the financial success of the system there

can be no doubt. The liquor made in outstills is preferred by the people to that made under the distillery system as being weaker, but free from dilution and cheaper; and the system puts a decided check upon illicit traffic in spirits, although there is at the same time some difficulty in regulating it where tracts in which it is in force border on parganas in which the distillery system is still in operation. Whether it increases pernicious drinking habits cannot yet be determined; but caution is required in its further extension, and the stills will be placed under proper control. The excise officers of Budaun and Bareilly unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of illicit liquor in those two districts is or was very large and widespread. The outstills have now, in certain parts of the districts, taken the place of this illicit supply. The Collector of Hamírpur is strongly in favour of outstills, remarking that in Native States bordering on our territories the farming system has been in force for centuries without any of the evil consequences which the British Government attempted, to the great detriment of its excise revenue, to avoid by introducing the distillery system and abandoning the farming system after a long trial. In Farukhabad, Bánda, and Gorakhpur the testimony of the district officers is equally favourable to outstills. There can be little doubt that the substitution of authorised outstills for illicit and concealed vend must facilitate, and to some degree encourage, the sale of liquor; while there are various reasons why the farming system in the Native States of Bundelkhand should have had effects different from those produced by the same system in our rich and populous districts. As population increases in numbers and material prosperity, some proportionate augmentation of the liquor consumers is inevitable. But this must be regarded as an inevitable evil—an evil that law and administration cannot expect wholly to restrain and can only be tried. It is not an altogether unanswerable reason for introducing the outstill system into a district to assert that, as in the case of Bareilly, these Government stills displace a great and notorious system of illicit manufacture. No such illicit trade ought to have been permitted by the Magistrates to grow up. And the object of the local authorities should now be not only to drive out illicit by licit stills, but also to ascertain how far drinking can be restricted by the combined employment of necessary facilities for the sale of liquor with vigorous measures against contraband practices.

7.—Stamps.

As the Stamp Department in Oudh has now been placed under the Board of Revenue, the figures for Oudh, as well as those for the North-Western Provinces, have been included in the Board's review for the first time. The gross receipts for both provinces in the year under report compare as follows with the budget-estimate of the year and the gross receipts of the preceding year:—

		Gross receipts, 1882-83.	Budget estimate, 1882-83.	Gross receipts, 1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I. of 1879).	North-Western Provinces...	12,66,811	11,92,475	12,34,121
	Oudh	2,97,097	2,94,580	2,90,894
Total		15,63,908	14,87,055	15,34,015
Court-fees stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ..	33,82 845	32,47,000	33,44,580
	Oudh	8,70,600	7 70,[illegible]00	9,07,342
Total		42,53,445	40,1[illegible]555	42,51,922
Grand Total		58,17,353	55,0[illegible]	57,85,937

The total gross receipts for both provinces were thus Rs. [illegible],382 in excess of the budget-estimate, but there as a falling off of Rs. 31,416, or [illegible]·54 per cent., in the

gross receipts, as compared with the previous year, when the gross receipts were the highest ever known. The charges were as follows :—

		Rs.
General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act	North-Western Provinces ...	80 605
	Oudh	15,301
	Total	95,906
Court-fees stamps	North-Western Provinces ...	28,998
	Oudh	14,317
	Total	43,315
	GRAND TOTAL	1,39,221

making the net receipts—

General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act.	North-Western Provinces	11,53,518
	Oudh	2,84,590
	Total	14,38,108
Court-fees stamps ...	North-Western Provinces	33,15,582
	Oudh	8,93,025
	Total ...	42,08,607
	GRAND TOTAL	56,46 715

Under both heads the increase or decrease in the net receipts over or under those for the previous year was as follows : —

	General stamps.	Court-fees stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	—25,794	—27,930
Oudh	+ 2,478	+27,206
Total ...	—23,316	— 724

being a decrease on the whole of Rs. 24,040. With the exception of three small items under general stamps, the district figures tally precisely with those furnished by the Accountant-General's Office.

General stamps.—The receipts from the vend of stamps under the Indian Stamp Act, as compared with those for the previous year, are shown in the table below, the increase and decrease being also given :—

		1881-82.			1882-83	Increase or decrease.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	Rs.
One-anna adhesive stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	1,02,413	0	0	76 040	—26,373
	Oudh	15,761	0	0	15 662	—99
Foreign bill adhesive stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	51,830	0	0	16,433	—35,397
	Oudh		10	0	18	+17
Share transfer adhesive stamps .	North-Western Provinces ...	523	0	0	1,095	+572
	Oudh	...			...	...
Bill-of-exchange or hundi adhesive stamps.	North-Western Provinces ...	95,724	0	0	1,02,725	+7,001
	Oudh	5 684	0	0	6,487	+803
General stamps	North-Western Provinces ...	10,01,056	0	0	10,17,576	+16 520
	Oudh	2,69,919	0	0	2,68,079	—1,840
Total —	North-Western Provinces ...	12,51,546	0	0	12 13 869	—37,677
	Oudh	2,91 364	10	0	2,90,246	—1,118
GRAND TOTAL ...	North-Western Provinces ... Oudh ..	15,42,910	10	0	15,04,115	—38,795

Under one-anna adhesive stamps there is a decrease of Rs. 26,373 in the North-Western Provinces, which was due to the discontinuance of the purchase of these stamps for export to other provinces, referred to in the last report. Deducting sales of this kind, the Commissioner of Stamps calculates that the value of the one-anna

adhesive stamps sold in 1882-83 was Rs 66,692, as compared with Rs. 64,199 in 1881-82, being an increase of Rs. 2,493. In Oudh the decrease was Rs. 99 only. The figures showing the increase or decrease which has taken place in each district, as compared with the preceding year, have been subjected to a close examination both by the Commissioner of Stamps and the Board of Revenue. The fact that the provisions of the stamp law requiring the use of one-anna adhesive stamps are not observed by the general public has been frequently commented on in past years, and the remedial measures to be taken were noticed in the last report. The increased facilities for the purchase of these stamps which is now afforded, owing to their sale having been made compulsory on all licensed stamp-vendors, will no doubt shortly bear fruit. What is wanted on the part of the local authorities is explanation and warning in centres of trade, and judicious firmness in the punishment of offences against the stamp law. The Board and the Commissioner have been directed to impress on officers in charge of stamps the necessity for such action.

Foreign bill stamps.—As in the case of one-anna adhesive stamps, the falling off in the North-Western Provinces of no less than Rs. 35,397 under foreign bill adhesive stamps was due to the stoppage of the irregular sales for export to Bombay. Sales under this head in Oudh were nominal only.

Share-transfer stamps.—Receipts under share transfer adhesive stamps were doubled in the North-Western Provinces, while there were none in Oudh.

Bills-of-exchange or hundi stamps.—The total amounted to Rs. 1,095-8-0, distributed over seven districts. The most marked increase was in Allahabad, and was due to increased activity in the share market. Under hundi and bill-of-exchange stamps there was an increase of Rs. 7,001 in the North-Western Provinces and of Rs. 803 in Oudh.

General stamps.—Receipts from general stamps rose Rs. 16,521 in the North-Western Provinces, but fell off Rs. 1,840 in Oudh. The revenue under this head has been nearly stationary during the last three years. This result may in a measure be ascribed to the better harvests and the greater prosperity of the agricultural population, and so far it is in no way to be regretted. At the same time neglect and evasion of the law appear to be still general in some districts. The Commissioner of Stamps will draw the attention of Collectors and Stamp Officers to the matter, pointing out in each case in what respects he considers the administration to be defective. The receipts of the embossing press at Allahabad rose from Rs. 11,193 to Rs. 15,639, which is explained to be principally due to the issue of debenture bonds by a manufacturing company and to the execution of a number of important conveyances.

Miscellaneous receipts under Act I. of 1879 in the year under report compare as follows with those for the previous year :—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Stamp duty realized by the Collector under sections 37 and 38.	(a) On unstamped paper ... N.-W. Provinces ...	278	1,452
	(a) On unstamped paper ... Oudh ...	84	1,023
	(b) On insufficiently stamped paper. N.-W. Provinces ...	715	4,442
	(b) On insufficiently stamped paper. Oudh ...	181	493
II.—Penalties realized by the Collector under section 37 ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	3,519	2,510
	Oudh ...	1,656	2,272
III.—Stamp duty realized by civil court under section 34	(a) On unstamped paper ... N.-W. Provinces ...	103	102
	(a) On unstamped paper ... Oudh ...	109	112
	(b) On insufficiently stamped paper. N.-W. Provinces ...	373	551
	(b) On insufficiently stamped paper. Oudh ...	257	301
IV.—Penalties realized by civil court under section 34 ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	4,949	7,696
	Oudh ...	3,148	4,630
V.—Amount of stamp duty and adjudication fees realized under section 30.	N.-W. Provinces ...	5,071	1,717
	Oudh ...	90	646
VI.—Miscellaneous	N.-W. Provinces ...	252	1,780
	Oudh ...	205	165

Charges.—The comparative table below shows the charges under Act I. of 1879 for 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

		1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.	Rs.
Discount or commission paid	North-Western Provinces ...	32,130	29,612
	Oudh	6,671	6 669
Refunds by Collector under section 36 ...	North-Western Provinces ...	15	158
	Oudh	94	30
Penalties remitted under section 42 by chief controlling revenue authority.	North-Western Provinces...	614	155
	Oudh	1,091	91
Refund of value of unused and damaged stamps returned under Chapter VI.	North-Western Provinces ...	31,431	27,038
	Oudh	6,135	7,601
Refund of value of stamps returned on death of vendors or withdrawal or resignation of license.	North-Western Provinces ...	1,209	759
	Oudh	195	33
Rewards paid to informers	North-Western Provinces ...	360	159
	Oudh	39	2
Establishment	North-Western Provinces ...	2,715	2,812
	Oudh	133	130
Contingencies	North-Western Provinces ...	2,965	3,214
	Oudh	627	745
Total ...	North-Western Provinces ...	71,439	63,889
	Oudh	14,985	15,301
Grand Total ...	North-Western Provinces ...	86,424	79,190
	Oudh ...		

The amount of reward paid to informers was extremely small; and the attention of district officers has again been called to the circular issued in 1878 upon this subject.

A stamp manual and stamp schedule are being distributed which should do much to remove the prevalent ignorance of the stamp laws. Increased facilities are also now afforded for the purchase of stamps, and it would appear that the number of vendors, though still varying considerably in different districts, is generally sufficient. The experiment of appointing deputy postmasters to be vendors for the sale of general stamps has proved successful ; the sales by them having increased from Rs. 87,410 to Rs. 96,057. The experiment is now generally approved of, and the system appears on the whole to work excellently.

The proceedings taken by the civil courts and Collectors in respect to unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents under the provisions of sections 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 38 of Act I. of 1879 may be summarized as follows :—

				1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of intruments dealt with under sections 30 and 31.	Brought to the Collector (section 30)	N.-W. Provinces ...		90	72
		Oudh ...		16	27
	Held to be fully stamped [section 31 (*a*)].	N.-W. Provinces ...		16	16
		Oudh ...		1	...
	Held to be insufficiently stamped (section 31 (*b*)),	N.-W. Provinces ...		74	56
		Oudh ..		15	27
Number of instruments impounded under section 33 on which duty and penalty were levied by the civil and other courts under sections 34 and 35 (clause 1).		N.-W. Provinces ...		592	620
		Oudh ...		446	543
Number of instruments impounded under section 33 and sent to the Collector under section 35 (clause 2).	By civil and other courts	N.-W. Provinces ...		389	324
		Oudh ...		692	601
	By registrars ...	N.-W. Provinces ...		132	190
		Oudh ...		41	52
	By others ...	N.-W. Provinces ...		259	80
		Oudh ...		27	36
Number of instruments impounded by the Collector himself under section 33.		N.-W. Provinces ...		88	67
		Oudh ...		38	125
Total number of instruments impounded dealt with by the Collector.		N.-W. Provinces ...		868	661
		Oudh ...		798	814
Manner in which impounded cases were dealt with.	Relating to instruments chargeable with a duty of one anna or bills of exchange or promissory notes.	Prosecuted criminally ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	199	133
			Oudh ...	340	247
		Not prosecuted ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	3	18
			Oudh ...	4	8
	Relating to other instruments.	Held to be duly stamped or not chargeable with duty [section 37, clause (*a*)].	N.-W. Provinces ...	42	56
			Oudh ...	14	48
		Held to be chargeable with duty and not duly stamped, and duty and penalty levied [section 37, clause (*b*)].	N.-W. Provinces ...	592	449
			Oudh ...	355	475
Number of instruments dealt with under section 38 ...			N.-W. Provinces ...	22	39
			Oudh ...	7	5

The number of documents impounded fell again in 1882-83 as compared with previous years. This may, however, be ascribed to greater care by litigants and others to make sure beforehand that documents filed by them are properly stamped rather than to any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the civil courts and other officers under whose scrutiny the documents come.

Greater activity seems again to have been shown in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces in regard both to the impounding of documents and to criminal prosecutions for breaches of the stamp law. But the Commissioner of Stamps remarks that probably the law is more generally evaded in Oudh than in North-Western Provinces, and that the punishments there are less generally deterrent. The results of the prosecutions are as follows : –

		1881-82.	1882-83.
For executing, &c., instruments not duly stamped (section 61). — In respect of bills-of-exchange, cheques or promissory notes.	N.-W. Provinces	138	100
	Oudh	339	240
In respect of other instruments	N. W. Provinces	296	176
	Oudh	396	271
For failure to cancel adhesive stamps (section 62)	N.-W. Provinces	4	30
	Oudh	17	7
For omitting to comply with provisions of section 27 (section 63).	N.-W. Provinces	3	4
	Oudh	...	...
For refusal to give receipt and for devices to evade duty on receipts (section 64)	N.-W. Provinces	14	25
	Oudh	...	12
For post-dating bills or any way negotiating such bills (section 67, clause 1)	N.-W. Provinces	...	2
	Oudh	...	...
For other devices to defraud the revenue not otherwise provided for (section 67, clause 2).	N.-W. Provinces	9	28
	Oudh	...	...
For breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorised sale (section 68)	N.-W. Provinces	6	2
	Oudh	5	8
Total number of persons prosecuted	N.-W. Provinces	470	367
	Oudh	757	538
Total number of persons convicted	N.-W. Provinces	356	383
	Oudh	610	434
Total number of persons acquitted	N.-W. Provinces	40	47
	Oudh	147	87

The number of prosecutions in both provinces has again declined. The absence of prosecutions in some districts of the North-Western Provinces and the small number in others was commented on in the last report, and the remarks then made apply equally now. The Commissioner has been directed to pay special attention to the matter while on tour.

Court-fees stamps.—Receipts decreased Rs 38,265, or 1·13 per cent., in the North-Western Provinces as compared with the previous year, while in Oudh they rose Rs. 36,741, or 4·22 per cent.; the net decrease for both provinces being Rs. 1,524. In the western districts of the North-Western Provinces receipts have generally decreased, while in the eastern, owing possibly to litigation arising from the revision of the records, they have risen. In Oudh, the increase of late years has been more marked than in the North-Western Provinces. The preparation of the new revenue registers is said to have stimulated litigation in some districts; while the creation of the separate civil courts is said to have afforded increased facilities to litigants. Charges under court-fees stamps were Rs. 43,314 in 1882-83, as against Rs. 44,114 in 1881-82; while the net receipts, as already noticed, amounted to Rs. 42,08,607, as compared with Rs. 42,09,331 in the previous year.

The system introduced by the High Court of collecting copying fees by means of impressed stamps has been found to work so well that its extension to all courts is recommended, and the matter will be referred separately for orders. The reasons for thinking the change to be undoubtedly a very good one, all make equally in favour of collecting all court-fees by impressed stamps; and there is no doubt whatever that the substitution of adhesive stamps for ordinary court-fees has caused very great loss since their introduction to the Government.

Process-service fees.—The surplus from process-serving fees amounted to no less than Rs. 4,31,799, of which Rs. 1,74,818 was derived from revenue, Rs. 2,25,389 from civil and Rs. 31,592 from criminal courts. The Board have been requested to

furnish a report stating whether they consider any, and if so what, reduction in these fees advisable. A reference will be made to the High Court if necessary.

Only two cases of stamp frauds were reported during the year, though, from others since brought to light, the necessity for the strict enforcement of the rules regarding the punching and defacement of stamps is clearly as great as ever.

Inspection of record-rooms by district officers.—The district reports show that this important duty was properly attended to in most districts. But there are some exceptions to this rule, and in these districts the attention of the officers concerned has been called to the necessity of greater care in this respect. On the whole the result of inspections is satisfactory and shows that much care and labour are devoted to this irksome but important duty of a stamp officer.

8.—Currency.

The number of notes issued during the year was 119,031, and their value Rs. 2,96,93,650. The number of notes of each kind issued was as follows :—

Value of Notes.							
Rs.	5	...	...	...	...	...	14,750
„	10	...	...	...	...	...	25,567
„	20	...	...	...	...	...	18,714
„	50	...	...	...	...	...	15,957
„	100	...	...	...	...	...	22,701
„	500	...	...	...	...	...	9,794
„	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,495
„	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,053

The value of notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 65,50,830 in April, 1882, to a *maximum* of Rs. 1,23,04,560 in January, 1883. The fluctuations in circulation were, as in the previous year, mainly due to the action of the Bank of Bengal.

The following statement shows the number of notes of the Allahabad circle outstanding on the 31st December, 1882 :—

Rs.						
5	...	...	...	...	...	17,969
10	...	...	...	...	...	24,004
20	...	...	...	...	...	16,197
50	...	...	...	...	...	13,757
100	...	...	...	...	...	15,055
500	...	...	...	...	...	5,407
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,185
10,000	...	...	...	...	...	183

The total value of notes outstanding was Rs. 1,15,15,675.

The number and value of the foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency Office are shown below :—

	Number.	*Value.* Rs.
Calcutta	54,978	46,90,835
Lahore	11,096	7,63,765
Madras	5,190	10,94,955
Calicut	249	15,415
Coconada	8	2,010
Bombay	15,383	1,20,33,690
Nagpur	71	2,825
Akola	16	425
Kurrachee	697	66,765
Total ...	87,688	1,86,70 685

The number and value of notes of the Allahabad circle of issue paid on indemnity bonds during the year 1882-83 were as follows :—

	Number.	*Value.*
Half notes	70	2,820
Whole notes	5	55

27,86,217 shroff-marked rupees were received during the year along with 47 notched rupees and 41 otherwise defaced. The total value of defaced rupees received was the Rs. 27,86,305.

The receipts and issue of small change were as follows :—

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	*Issues.* Rs. a. p.	*Net increase.* Rs. a. p.
Half rupees ...	6,668 0 0	14,558 8 0	...
Quarter „ ...	7,831 12 0	23,891 0 0	...
One-eighth „ ...	4,943 8 0	15,615 12 0	...
Copper ...	315 0 0	23,179 0 0	...
Total ..	19,758 4 0	77,244 4 0	57,486 0 0
Total, 1881-82 ...	17,486 0 0	81,797 12 0	64,311 12 0

At the four Currency Agencies of the circle notes were issued to the value of Rs. 97,000 and received to the value of Rs. 55,000. No case of fraud or forgery occurred in regard to any of the notes of the circle.

(*b*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Incorporated Account for 1882-83.

The accounts of the year 1882-83 exhibit the transactions of the opening year of the third contract between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The first contract lasted from 1870-71 till the close of 1876-77; the second included the five years from 1st April, 1877, to 31st March, 1882. In the review of the accounts for the year 1881-82 (Resolution No. 203, dated 2nd February, 1883) the working of the second contract was analysed; the general results were set forth: and it was said that "with the year 1882-83 a new financial era commenced, a fresh contract was arranged, wider powers were given, and heavier responsiblities imposed." It is with the first year of this new era that the present notice deals. One of the results of the new contract is that no useful comparison with the past is possible. The circumstances of 1882-83 are so different to those of any preceding year that they must be regarded as the basis of an entirely new financial departure. The present review, therefore, will treat briefly, *firstly*, of the changes introduced; and *secondly*, of the actual results, as compared with the estimates framed.

These changes are of two kinds—of form and matter. As regards form, the classification of major heads has been modified in accordance with the system explained in the Financial Statement for 1883-84—a simpler and more logical one than that which it superseded. On the receipt side they are grouped under *Main heads of revenue, Other heads of revenue, Receipts from Civil Departments, Miscellaneous Receipts,* and *Public Works;* while on the expenditure side the division is into *Interest, Direct demands on the Revenues, Expenses of Civil Departments, Miscellaneous,* and *Public Works.* This classification has not been fully carried out in the accounts for 1882-83, but the general principle of the re-arrangement of major heads has been acted on.

Of the material alterations due to the new contract the following are the more important—

(*a*) Addition to the list of provincialised departments.
(*b*) Divided interest in certain important heads.
(*c*) Substitution of a percentage of the land revenue for fixed allotment.

Under (*a*) come the two major heads of *Forest* and *Superannuation*. These were wholly Imperial under the old system; but in both of them the Provincial Government has now a direct and important interest. As regards (*b*), it was arranged that the Imperial and Provincial Governments should share equally in the receipts and charges of certain selected departments, *viz.*, *Forests, Excise, Stamps, Registration,* and

Assessed Taxes. All of these (except Forests) were, under the last contract, purely Provincial; but the Government of India held that, in view of the probable increase under these heads, their right to share in the increment would best be arranged for by equal division. As regards the third point (*c*), it may be explained that under previous arrangements—ever since the first decentralisation of 1870-71—the Government of India had been in the habit of making over a fixed allotment from Imperial funds to balance the estimated excess of Provincial expenditure over Provincial income. This system has now been abolished, and the deficit is made good by the transfer to Provincial revenues of a percentage of the land revenue. The main advantage of this plan is, that it gives the Provincial Government a direct interest in the punctual realisation and development of this very important branch of revenue.

Among minor changes may be specified the abolition of what was formerly known as the *Canal compact.* "Irrigation" in these provinces is now purely a provincial head; and the Government, taking the water-rates to credit, is responsible for interest on all direct capital, and for the maintenance and working of all canals.

The details of the new contract were based on the figures of the regular provincial estimate of 1881-82. Once it had been decided what heads were to be transferred, wholly or partially, to Provincial, and what surplus was to be allowed for, there was but little difficulty in arranging the figures: the receipts and charges were set against each other, and the balance against the provinces was made good by making over 25·4542 per cent. of the land revenue. The transaction was somewhat complicated, however, by the deduction of a sum of 15 lakhs per annum from the estimated surplus, and by the introduction of certain "common" heads of account. The deduction was made in view of the rapid financial progress which the figures of the second contract showed the United Provinces to have made—a progress which was held to justify the revised settlement being effected on terms more favourable to the Imperial Government than those which it was to supersede. The "common" heads consisted of certain items of expenditure (such as Survey and Settlement), charges on account of which, during the currency of the new contract, were to be debited to Imperial and Provincial in the percentages according to which the land revenue receipts were to be enjoyed.

An important political and financial reform which merits attention was the abolition of the patwári cess in the North-Western Provinces. This cess, which fell on an average at about 6 per cent. of the rent-roll, formed part of the local funds and was appropriated to the meeting of all expenditure connected with the maintenance of village accounts and records. With the view of relieving the tenant cultivators—on whom the landlords imposed, according to custom, a portion of the cess—of this taxation, the Government of India determined to abolish the cess in its entirety with effect from the year 1882-83; a lump sum of Rs. 24,10,000 was accordingly provided in the provincial budget of 1882-83 to meet the debits previously made against the cess. In Oudh, where there had hitherto been no cess (the patwári being there regarded as the servant of the landlord), a similar course was pursued; the Government accepted the financial responsibility, and a sum of 8½ lakhs was allotted to meet charges which had previously been liquidated almost entirely by the landlords. The balance at credit of the patwári fund in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 19,88,000; and eventually this sum, which had originally been left with the Provincial Government for the purpose of carrying out a much needed revision of records in the permanently-settled districts, was taken over by the Government of India, the Provincial Government being relieved of these special charges and only remaining liable for the "common" percentage in connection with the expenditure on this account.

Under the new contract the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is now directly interested, to the extent shown under "Provincial," in the following heads of revenue and expenditure:—

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Head.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Head.	Imperial.	Provincial.
I.—Land Revenue ...	The whole, except as entered in the Provincial column.	Collections from the Tarái, Bhábar, and Dudhi Estates, Rents of Water Mills and Stone Quarries, A fixed percentage (25·4542) of the Imperial Land Revenue.	1.—Interest ...	The whole, except as entered in the Provincial column.	Interest on Local Debenture Loans. 4½ per cent. on the capital cost to the commencement of the year, and 2½ per cent. on the capital cost during the year, of all Public Works, whether classified as *Productive Public Works* or not, of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; excepting always any portion of their cost supplied from Provincial Revenues or by Local Debenture Loans.
III.—Forests ...	Half ...	Half.			
IV.—Excise ...	Do. ...	Do.			
V.—Assessed Taxes,	Do. ...	Do.			
VI.—Provincial Rates,	*Nil* ...	The whole.			
			3.—Refunds and Drawbacks.	Of the Imperial share of the revenues ...	Of the Provincial share of the revenues.
			4.—Land Revenue ...	The same percentage on charges for collection of Land Revenue and on the cost of Surveys (including expenditure hitherto charged in the accounts of the Central Government) and Settlements, as is retained of Land Revenue.	The remainder.
X.—Stamps ...	Half ...	Half.	5.—Forest ...	Half	Half.
XI.—Registration ...	Do. ...	Do.	6.—Excise ...	Do.	Do
XIII.—Post-office ...	*Nil* ...	The whole.	7.—Assessed Taxes ...	Do.	Do.
XIV.—Minor Departments.	*Nil* ...	Ditto.	8.—Provincial Rates ...	*Nil*	The whole.
			12.—Stamps ...	Half	Half.
XVI.—Law and Justice.	*Nil* ...	Ditto.	13.—Registration ...	Do.	Do.
			15.—Post-office ...	*Nil*	The whole.
XVII.—Police ...	*Nil* ...	Ditto.	17.—Administration ...	Account and Currency Offices, Reserve Treasuries and Allowances to Presidency Banks.	The remainder.
XIX.—Education ...	*Nil* ...	Ditto.			
XX.—Medical ...	*Nil* ...	Ditto.	18.—Minor Departments,	Archæological and Meteorological Department Gazettes.	Ditto.
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	*Nil* ...	Ditto.			
			19.—Law and Justice ...	*Nil*	The whole.
XXII.—Interest ...	All except as entered in Provincial column.	Interest on Government Securities (Provincial).	20.—Police ...	Police employed on Imperial State Railways.	The remainder.
XXIII.—Pensions ...	Book transfers from the Military and Medical Funds and subscriptions to these Funds.	The remainder.			
			22.—Education	*Nil*	The whole.
			24.—Medical ...	*Nil*	Ditto.
XXIV.—Miscellaneous...	Gain by exchange on Imperial Transactions, Premia on Bill, Unclaimed Bills of Exchange, and extraordinary unclassified items exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Ditto.	25.—Stationery and Printing.	Stationery purchased for Central Stores,	The remainder, including cost of stationery obtained from the Central Stores.
			29.—Superannuations ...	Items not provided for in the Provincial column.	All pensions and gratuities, except pensions payable from the Military and Medical Funds, brought to account in India; each Government being responsible for the pensions and gratuities which it now pays, or hereafter grants or recommends, however earned and wherever paid.
			30.—Miscellaneous ...	Remittance of treasure discount on Supply Bills and extraordinary unclassified items exceeding Rs. 10,000.	The remainder.
XXV.—Railways ...	*Nil*	The whole.			
			31.—Famine Relief ...	See paragraph 7 of Resolution No. 3353, dated 30th September, 1881.	See paragraph 7 of Resolution No. 3353, dated 30th September, 1881.
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	*Nil*	Ditto.	32.—Railways ...	*Nil.*	The whole.
			33.—Irrigation ...	Do.	Ditto.
XXVII.—Other Public Works.	*Nil.*	The whole, except a trifling amount under Imperial (*vide* Expenditure).	34.—Other Public Works,	Military Public Works; Works in the Salt, Opium, Post-office, Imperial Telegraph, and Ecclesiastical Departments, and on Mints and Currency Offices.	The remainder.

Coming to the reported results as per appended statement, and first taking up totals, the following figures show how the estimates stand as compared with the actuals, omitting adjustments other than such as are to or from "Imperial":—

I.—Receipts.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	3,10,23,000	3,25,28,000*	+15,05,000
Local	48,94,000	51,51,000	+2,57,000
Total ...	3,59,17,000	3,76,79,000	+17,62,000

* Including the Rs. 36,92,000 deducted from Land Revenue on account of contributions to "Imperial," *vide* paragraph 14.

II.—Charges.

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	3,49,53,000	3,41,17,000*	+8,36,000
Local	56,79,000	64,19,000	−7,40,000
Total ...	4,06,32,000	4,05,36,000	+96,000

* Including the Rs. 36,92,000, as above.

The general result is, therefore, that the financial position of the provinces was better by Rs. 18,58,000 than was to be expected from the estimates: and it is by this sum that the actual should exceed the estimated closing balances. The following figures show how these latter stand and how they are arrived at:—

	Estimated.			*Actual.*		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	+1,06,26,000	+29,08,000	+1,35,34,000	+1,33,42,000	+ 3,35,000	+1,35,77,000
Deficit of year ...	— 44,38,000	— 2,77,000	— 47,15,000	— 15,90,000	—12,68,000	— 28,58,000
Closing balance ...	+ 61,88,000	+26,31,000	+ 88,19,000	+1,17,52,000	—10,33,000	+1,07,19,000

As regards the opening balance, the estimated and actual totals closely approximate. The difference in classification, as Provincial and Local, is due partly to the transfer from Local to Provincial of the Patwári Fund surplus (nearly 20 lakhs), and partly to adjustments rendered necessary by previous erroneous classification of certain balances in Oudh. In the important matter of the closing balance, it will be seen that the actual exceeds the estimate by Rs. 19,00,000; which is just the sum, allowing for adjustments in the opening balance and elsewhere, by which the actuals were above shown to be better than the estimate. But in connection with this subject, the remarks under decreases in expenditure (para. 15) must be considered: and from these it will be seen that from this credit excess of 19 lakhs there will probably have to be deducted some 5 lakhs on account of unadjusted expenditure on Oudh patwáris. The final result will, it is believed, be an excess in the actual closing balance, as compared with the estimate, of about 15 lakhs, allowing for such items as the Muir College Fund and the invested Nazúl savings—omitting the Lucknow city nazúl surplus, which will probably be utilised locally. These invested savings are, under the orders of the Government of India, being realised, and the amount will be added to the Provincial balances.

Coming to details, increases of actual over estimated results are found in the following thirteen heads of revenue :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Land-revenue*	69,000
(*b*) Stamps	63,000
(*c*) Excise	4,61,000
(*d*) Provincial Rates	49,000
(*e*) Registration	3,000
(*f*) Police	18,000
(*g*) Minor Departments	6,000
(*h*) Education	5,000
(*i*) Medical	2,26,000
(*j*) Interest	16,000
(*k*) Miscellaneous	53,000
(*l*) Irrigation	6,48,000
(*m*) Other Public Works	3,71,000
Total	19,87,000

The decreases, under six heads only, are as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Forests	73,000
(*b*) Assessed Taxes	9,000
(*c*) Law and Justice	80,000
(*d*) Stationery and Printing	37,000
(*e*) Superannuation	1,000
(*f*) Railways	33,000
Total	2,33,000

As regards the increases, items (*c*), (*i*), (*l*), and (*m*) alone call for remark: the others are comparatively trifling from the stand-point of general Provincial finance, though very important as regards the administration of the departments to which they belong. The Excise revenue (*c*) has shown of late years an unusual degree of development—a result mainly due to a succession of prosperous seasons and a greatly improved system of administration in districts, though doubtless connected in some degree with the enlarged introduction of the outstill system. Under (*i*), Medical, the increase is the result of the transfer from "Excluded" to "Local" of all dispensaries aided by Government, together with the funds at their credit. The discrepancy under Irrigation (*l*) is to be accounted for by the rapid extension of the canal system in the North-Western Provinces, and the greater facilities for the larger utilisation of canal irrigation. The estimates framed for "Other Public Works" did not contemplate the unusually great income realised in 1882-83 by the Roorkee Workshops; this explains the difference of Rs. 3,71,000 under that head.

Of the decreases, it may be observed that Forest estimates are considered and passed by the Government of India; and that under (*c*), Law and Justice, the falling off is mainly to be found under *Jail manufactures*—the natural result of the new policy regarding such industries. None of the other items call for comment.

As regards charges, the following statement shows the increases and decreases from the basis of estimated and actual results :—

Increases.	Rs.
(*a*) Stamps	9,000
(*b*) Registration	12,000
(*c*) Medical ...	47,000
(*d*) Stationery and Printing ...	15,000
(*e*) Famine Relief	11,000
(*f*) Irrigation	86,000
(*g*) Railways	6,33,000
(*h*) Contributions to Imperial ...	12,90,000
Total ...	21,03,000

Decreases.	Rs.
(*a*) Interest	13,000
(*b*) Refunds and Drawbacks ...	17,000
(*c*) Land Revenue	10,60,000
(*d*) Forests	21,000
(*e*) Excise	13,000
(*f*) Assessed Taxes	1,000
(*g*) Administration	2,000
(*h*) Minor Departments ...	1,0000
(*i*) Law and Justice	3,49,000
(*j*) Police	1,84,000
(*k*) Education	67,000
(*l*) Miscellaneous	1,000
(*m*) Civil Buildings	4,26,000
Total ...	21,73,000

The general result is thus a saving of Rs. 70,000; which represents, with adjustments, the Rs. 96,000 shown as the total decrease of actual as compared to estimated expenditure. Although, for general purposes of Provincial finance, the important point is to see how the grand totals stand on the credit and debit sides, the serious individual differences in items (*g*) and (*h*) of increases, and in items (*c*), (*i*), (*j*), and (*m*) of decreases, call for explanation: the others are of trifling importance, and need not be noticed in detail.

Of increases, those under (*f*), (*g*), and (*h*) alone are noticeable. The sum of Rs. 86,000 spent on Irrigation in excess of the estimate represents extended operations in that Department, and is more than covered by excess of revenue. The increase of Rs. 6,33,000 under "Railways" is due to two causes: the first is the wider sphere of work and the importation of material from England; the second is the debiting of capital in a larger degree to Provincial and in a smaller degree to Productive Public Works than was contemplated when the original estimate was framed. The sum of Rs. 17,26,000, which appears in the Provincial estimate, included Rs. 14,00,000 for capital expenditure. But the actual capital expenditure under Provincial amounted to about 19 lakhs, and the balance represents excess in working expenses.

Under the head of "Contribution to Imperial," the only item in the original estimate was one of Rs. 24,02,000, which represented capital to be advanced from the Provincial balances for railways and canals classed as Productive Public Works, but the amount actually spent on this account was only Rs. 14,67,000. The details of the "Contribution" are as under:—

			Rs.
(1) Great Deccan road			12,000
(2) Contribution by Mahárája of Benares (four years)			30,000
(3) East Indian Railway Police			91,000
(4) Inter-Provincial adjustments			1,04,000
(5) Patwári surplus			19,88,000
(6) Productive Public Works Capital—			
Railways ... Rs. 2,04,000			
Canals ... „ 12,63,000	...	...	14,67,000
	Total	...	36,92,000

The first three items represent the correction of errors in the contract: sums having been credited to Provincial which should have been Imperial, and allowance having been made for expenditure under Provincial which was really Imperial. The fourth is the resultant amount after allowing for transactions (chiefly connected with Excise duties) with other provinces; the fifth—a very large one—is the surplus of the Patwári Fund which has been already explained.

It has already been said that the original provision under "Contribution" was Rs. 24,02,000, and this was the only item which was known to exist at the time the estimate was framed. Of the Rs. 24,02,000, only Rs. 14,67,000 (item 6 above) were expended: there was thus a lapse of nine lakhs so far as Productive Public Works capital was concerned. But it has been shown that under the head of "Railways" there was an excess capital expenditure of six lakhs, so that the difference is one rather of classification than amount. It may here be noted that as regards capital expenditure on great Public Works, whether classed as Productive or not so classed, the original estimate was worked up to pretty closely. The provision originally made was as follows:—

		Rs.
Under Productive Public Works (*Canals and Railways*) ...		24,02,000
Under Provincial (*Railways*)		13,00,000
Total		37,02,000

The actual expenditure was as follows:—

Under "Productive Public Works" (*Canals*)	...	12,63,000	14,67,000
Railways	...	2,04,000	
Under Provincial (*Railways*)	...	18,92,000	
Total	...	...	33,59,000

Adding Rs. 40,000 for canals (not classed as productive) the total capital expenditure incurred in 1882-83 and advanced from the Provincial balances was 34 lakhs of rupees. It will thus be apparent that the avowed policy of spending the accumulations of the past in these great works of public utility is being steadily carried out from the balances at the disposal of the Government.

Coming next to decreases in expenditure, explanation is necessary in regard to items (*c*), (*i*), (*j*), and (*m*).

Under (*c*), Land Revenue, the discrepancy is a very large one—10½ lakhs of rupees; and a reference to the details under the major head shows that the difference occurs as under:—

	Estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Collectors' establishments ...	43,62,000	34,36,000	9,26,000
(2) Allowances to district and village officers,	25,94,000	24,41,000	1,53,000

As regards (1) the explanation is that the estimated outlay included the sum of 8½ lakhs for Oudh patwáris (which should properly have found a place under 2), against which the books of the Accountant-General show no expenditure beyond a single item of Rs. 21,000, and which therefore—from an accounts' stand-point—may be regarded as having lapsed. But it is the express object of this notice to explain how the Provincial finances really stand, and not to accept without inquiry results which, however correct from the stand-point of accounts, do not really represent existing facts. Inquiry has accordingly shown that expenditure *was* incurred to a considerable extent during 1882-83. On the introduction of the Governmental, as distinguished from the talúqdári, system of patwáris into Oudh, it was considered that it would be politic to make the change—which was not popular with the landlord class—as little prominent as possible. Accordingly, it was decided that payment should not be made direct to the Oudh patwáris, but that the landlords should continue to pay them as before: taking credit for the amount, now to be borne by the State, by corresponding deduction from land-revenue. This system was in operation in 1882-83, and it accounts for the anomalous state of the accounts in regard to this item. It has been ascertained that a sum of over six lakhs was disbursed as pay of Oudh patwaris in 1882-83: and it is believed that corresponding deductions have been made under land-revenue, the net land-revenue alone being entered in the Accountant-General's books. If this be so—and there seems to be very little doubt about it—the result is that, taking the amount in question at 6½ lakhs, the land-revenue is deficient to this extent, and 25 per cent. of the liability (the Provincial percentage on land-revenue receipts) has therefore been met. The remaining 75 per cent. will necessarily have to be adjusted against the Provincial accounts: but this cannot well be done in the 1882-83 accounts. This sum therefore—nearly five lakhs—will have eventually to be debited to Provincial revenues, and by this amount the nominal balances at credit, at the close of 1882-83, will probably be short, as explained above. The question of the continuance of this system, which is a very complicated one financially, is under the consideration of Government in the Oudh Revenue Department.

The second item, Rs. 1,53,000, is due (*inter alia*) to the lapse of over a lakh of rupees in the pay of the patwári establishment in the North-Western Provinces. In 1882-83, the re-organisation of that establishment (which includes kanúngos and numerous incidental items) had not been completed, and the estimate was thus not worked up to the extent indicated. The scheme has now been sanctioned in its entirety, and no such lapses are expected hereafter.

Under (*i*) Law and Justice there is a lapse of Rs. 3,49,000, and inquiry shows that this occurred almost entirely under the sub-head "Jails." It is always difficult to estimate jail expenditure; anything approaching to scarcity is at once followed by a rise in the price of food grains, and the cost of rations—one of the chief items—is proportionately increased. It is under "Rations" that the lapse is chiefly observable, amounting to nearly two lakhs. The balance is accounted for by decreased expenditure (of about one lakh) in connection with jail manufactures, consequent on the introduction of the new policy in regard to these.

Under item (*j*), Police, the decrease of Rs. 1,84,000 is apparently the result of an over-estimate, chiefly in regard to expenditure in the district executive force: and the attention of the Inspector-General will be drawn to this subject. The Government reviews all the more important departmental estimates; but it must look to a great extent to the head of the department in dealing with such matters.

The lapse under (*m*), Civil Buildings, of Rs. 4,26,000 represents unfinished work, which could not conveniently be completed by the Public Works Department during the year, and the budget provision for which accordingly lapsed.

It may be interesting, in conclusion, to show how the receipts and expenditure of the Provinces stood for 1882-83 under the new classification indicated in the second paragraph of this chapter.

The details are (approximately) as under:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	*Percentage to total (approximate).*
I.—Main heads of revenue	2,03,16,000	54
II.—Other heads of revenue	78,58,000	21
III.—Receipts from Civil Departments	17,11,000	5
IV.—Miscellaneous	4,41,000	1
V.—Receipts from Public Works (Productive and otherwise)	73,53,000	19
Total ...	3,76,79,000	100

CHARGES.

I.—Interest	26,49,000	7
II.—Direct demands on the revenue	71,62,000	18
III.—Expenses of Civil Departments (including P. O.) ...	1,55,88,000	38
IV.—Miscellaneous (including Famine relief and adjustments),	40,35,000	10
V.—Public Works (Productive and otherwise) ...	1,11,02,000	27
Total ...	4,05,36,000	100

It will be seen that the *Main heads of revenue** contribute more than half the entire Provincial income; that from the *Other heads of revenue*,† marginally noted, 21 per cent. is derived, and that *Public Works* (Productive and otherwise) come next, the canals being the chief contributing element here. As regards charges, the expensesof the great *Civil Departments*‡ naturally monopolise the largest proportion of the Provincial expenditure, the chief spending departments being Police, with 58¾ lakhs, and Law and Justice (including Jails) with 52 lakhs. Next in order come the various branches under the head of Public Works, the ordinary (unproductive) portion being about one-half of the total expenditure, and one-third of it being due to capital invested in works which are expected eventually to prove remunerative. The "*Direct demands on the revenue*" § bear about a proportion to the total somewhat similar to "*Other heads of revenue*" on the receipt side. The other items call for no comment.

* Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise.

† Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration.

‡ General Administration, Law and Justice, Police, Education, Medical, Minor Departments, Post-Office.

§ Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration.

Summing up: it may be said that the first year of the third contract has been on the whole a satisfactory one financially. At its close, the Government of these provinces was in possession of available balances aggregating over 100

lakhs, and was in a better position to the extent of about 15 lakhs than was to have been expected when the year opened. The new era has commenced auspiciously: the contract is working smoothly ; and the policy of investment of surplus funds in canals and railways, especially the latter, is being steadily kept in view and acted upon.

It will be observed that the Provincial Government's sphere of financial responsibility has been very much enlarged under the new arrangement, with the first year's working of which this notice deals. For the first time since the inauguration of the decentralisation policy the Provincial Government is absolutely independent—so far as allotments are concerned—of the Imperial fisc : and equally for the first time it is now directly interested in and responsible for every head of Revenue and Expenditure that has a Provincial side. And it may further be noted that, although the Provincial and Local receipts and charges for 1882-83 have been shown to be 377 and 405 lakhs respectively, these sums represent only partially the scope of the real financial responsibility involved. The Government of these Provinces is answerable for the collection of the *entire* revenue, and for the incurring of the *total* expenditure, in every head which has both an Imperial and a Provincial side, such as *Land Revenue*, *Stamps*, *Excise*, *Assessed Taxes*, *Forests*, and *Registration*, although its own share in respect of each is limited. If, therefore, the grand totals be taken as representing the real financial responsibility involved there must be added to the figures quoted above some 527 lakhs of receipts and 12 lakhs of charges, bringing the amounts under the charge of the Provincial Government up to 904 lakhs of revenue and 417 of expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—The Census of 1881.

The last census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which was also the first in which the people of both provinces were simultaneously counted, was taken on the night of the 17th of February, 1881. The preparations for it began in the preceding April, the first operation being the numbering and registration of every house, and the division, in the larger villages and the towns, of the houses into well-defined and easily-managed blocks, for each of which a separate enumerator was appointed. In villages the village accountant and other literate persons, who were generally relatives or connections of the accountant, and in towns municipal officers and other literate persons, were entrusted with the task of enumeration. The enumerators drew up a preliminary record of the inhabitants of each block, which after repeated testings was finally corrected on the night of February 17th and brought into accordance with the facts of each household as then found. Further testing followed during the ensuing fortnight, and no check was omitted that could help to secure the accuracy of the work.

The result of these testings was to show that males over one year of age were very rarely omitted from the papers. Old women, however, and female infants were probably sometimes ignored, while females of nubile age were in some cases omitted from design, especially in some of the Muhammadan towns.

The compilation of the census tables from the enumerators' schedules began on March 1st, 1881, and occupied over a year and half. The cost of the census to Government was as follows:—

Cost of enumeration	£ 6,500
„ compilation	£21,402

Of these amounts only £241 represents the pay of enumerators, the great majority of whom were Government servants or volunteers.

Former census and the increase and decrease of the population.—The only previous census of Oudh was that taken in 1869, but in the North-Western Provinces an enumeration of the population had been made on four previous occasions. The first of these, in 1847-48, was an estimate based on the census of selected localities; the second in 1853 professed to be a regular enumeration and distinguished males from females; and in the last two—in 1865 and 1872—further details were added and greater accuracy secured.

Compared with the last census, the total population of the united Provinces is as follows:—

	Last previous census.	Present census.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Both sexes	42,002,897	44,107,869	+2,104,972	5·01
Males	22,236,906	22,912,556	+675,650	3·04
Females	19,765,991	21,195,313	+1,429,322	7 24

The question whether the population has increased or decreased would at first sight seem to be sufficiently answered by these figures, which show a total apparent increase of—

North-Western Provinces	1,938,181
Oudh	166,791
Total	2,104,972

an increase at the rate of 6·3 per cent. for the North-Western Provinces and 1·49 per cent. for Oudh. It seems, however, doubtful whether this increase has really taken place; for in many districts the returns show a falling off of the population, while the

increase appears mainly in the districts of the Benares Division, in which according to the figures the population is now 20 per cent. greater than in 1872. This large increment is attributed by the Census Commissioner mainly to more accurate registration at the recent census. . Omitting the Benares Division, 17 districts show an increase and 13 a decrease, the net increase in the 30 districts being only 87,230, or 0·308 per cent. In other words, the population in the North-Western Provinces would appear in nine years to have increased by three persons in 1,000. In Oudh seven districts show an increase and five a decrease, and the net increase in 12 years is at the rate of 5 in 1,000. The Census Commissioner, however, attributes even this very small increase to more accurate counting, and his conclusion is that the population of the provinces as a whole has not materially increased since last census, but may have decreased. The districts in which, according to the returns, the population diminished form three well-defined and continuous tracts; and the explanation of this fact appears to be that these tracts suffered more severely than others from the drought of 1877-78 and the epidemic fever of 1879.

Area and present population of the provinces.—The total area of the united provinces is 106,103 square miles, and the total population 44,107,869 persons, of whom 39,824,228, or 90¼ per cent., are returned as residing in villages and 4,283,641 or 9¾ per cent., as residing in towns. The area and population of each division and district are given below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.
Meerut.	Dehra	1,793	966	32,942	144,070	83,985	60,085	121
	Sáháranpur	2,221	1,605	91,977	979,544	530,427	449,117	441
	Muzaffarnagar... ...	1,656	912	97,018	758,414	409,436	349,008	458
	Meerut	2,379	1,538	150,259	1,313,137	705,437	607,700	552
	Bulandshahr	1,915	1,510	96,446	924,822	491,958	432,864	483
	Aligarh	1,955	1,743	124,573	1,021,187	551,279	469,908	522
	Total	11,320	8,274	593,215	5,141,204	2,772,522	2,368,682	454
Agra.	Muttra	1,452	855	85,949	671,690	360,967	310,723	462
	Agra	1,850	1,201	165,439	974,656	526,801	447,855	527
	Farukhabad	1,719	1,723	133,966	907,608	490,508	417,100	528
	Mainpuri	1,697	1,379	102,037	801,216	442,094	359,122	472
	Etáwah	1,693	1,478	105,548	722,371	395,224	327,147	426
	Etah...	1,739	1,489	88,543	756,523	413,689	342,834	435
	Total	10,151	8,125	681,482	4,834,064	2,629,283	2,204,781	476
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	2,040	84,871	721,450	383,258	338,192	386
	Moradabad	2,282	2,446	143,631	1,155,173	610,291	544,882	506
	Budaun	2,002	1,834	102,902	906,451	487,351	419,100	453
	Bareilly	1,614	1,928	119,935	1,030,936	548,010	482,926	638
	Sháhjahánpur	1,745	2,026	123,640	856,946	460,064	396,882	491
	Pilibhit	1,371	1,053	64,625	451,601	239,787	211,814	329
	Total	10,883	11,327	639,604	5,122,557	2,728,761	2,393,796	470
Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,370	1,970	201,172	11,81,396	628,891	552,505	498
	Fatehpur	1,638	1,414	131,589	683,745	347,587	336,158	417
	Bánda	3,061	1,166	123,393	698,608	354,377	344,231	221
	Humirpur	2,288	755	83,544	507,337	259,778	247,559	221
	Allahabad	2,833	3,509	288,647	1,474,106	741,730	732,376	520
	Jaunpur	1,554	3,120	204,387	1,209,663	611,407	598,256	778
	Total ...	13,745	11,934	1,032,732	5,754,855	2,943,770	2,811,085	418
Benares.	Azamgarh	2,147	4,641	245,336	1,604 654	816,429	788 225	747
	Mirzapur	5,223	4,355	176,976	1,136,796	567,304	569,492	217
	Benares	998	1,946	111 563	892,684	450,784	441,900	894
	Gházipur	1,473	2,606	166,789	1,014,099	507.117	506.982	688
	Gorakhpur	4,598	7,238	448,925	2,617,120	1,306,123	1,310.997	569
	Basti	2.753	7,295	268.159	1,630,612	824,251	806,361	592
	Ballia	1,144	1,618	126,685	924,763	450,605	474,158	808
	Total ...	18,337	29,694	1,544,433	9,820,728	4,922,613	4,898,115	535

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Total population of both sexes.	Total males.	Total females.	Number of persons per square mile.
Jhansi.	Jhánsi	1,567	625	54,404	333,227	172,884	160,343	212
	Jalaun	1,469	857	66,734	418,142	216,145	201,997	284
	Lalitpur	1,947	670	34,181	249,088	129,799	119,289	128
	Total	4,983	2,152	155,319	1,000,457	518,828	481,629	200
Kumaun.	Almora	6,000	5,151	72,964	493,641	261,054	232,587	82
	Garhwál	5,500	3,862	47,436	345 629	170,755	174,874	63
	Tarái...	938	565	33,205	206,993	113 315	93,678	220
	Total	12,438	9,578	153,605	1,046,263	545,124	501,139	84
Lucknow.	Lucknow	989	947	131,215	696,824	365,305	331,519	704
	Unao	1,746	1,686	152,008	899,069	461,167	437,902	514
	Bara Banki	1,768	2,061	187,557	1,026,788	523,581	503,207	580
	Total	4,504	4,694	470,780	2,622,681	1,350,053	1,272,628	582
Sitapur.	Sitapur	2,251	2,308	150,849	958,251	505,986	452,265	425
	Hardoi	2,311	1,882	147,073	987,630	531,704	455,926	427
	Kheri	2,992	1,655	142,657	831,922	445,019	386,903	278
	Total ...	7,555	5,845	440,579	2,777,803	1,482,709	1,295,094	367
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,689	2,676	206,258	1,081,419	546,174	535,245	640
	Bahraich	2,741	1,896	177,314	878 048	459,187	418,861	320
	Gonda	2,875	2,790	203,274	1,270,926	650,771	620,155	442
	Total ...	7,305	7,362	586,846	3,230.393	1,656,132	1,574,261	442
Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli	1,738	1,762	180,548	951.905	466,906	484,999	547
	Sultanpur	1,707	2,460	193,052	957,912	475,125	482,787	561
	Partabgarh ...	1,436	2,214	194,308	847,047	420,730	426,317	589
	Total ...	4,881	6,436	567,908	2,756,864	1,362,761	1,394,103	564

The most densely populated districts are those lying along the lower part of the course of the Ganges (almost entirely on the north bank) from Rae Bareli in Oudh to to the boundary of Lower Bengal. The highest average density is in Benares, which has 894 persons to the square mile; while of purely rural districts Ballia, with 808 persons to the square mile, is the most densely populated. Although in the western divisions the population is not so dense, the whole of the country lying between the Jumna and Ganges and the Himalayas, except where forest or some other cause has prevented the extension of cultivation, supports a population the density of which, judged by European standards, is very high. In every district of this tract, except four that lie immediately at the foot of the hills and contain large areas of swamp and forest, the average density is over 400 persons to the square mile; while that of England in 1872 was only 390. South of the Ganges and Jumna lie the thinly populated tracts of Bundelkhand and Mirzapur, where the density of the population varies from 283 in Jalaun to 128 in Lalitpur. In the Himalayas the population of Almora and Garhwál is returned as 82 and 62 persons respectively to the square mile. The mean density of the whole population of the united provinces is 416.

Population in towns and villages.—The number of occupied houses in the provinces is returned at 6,866,503, and the number of towns and villages at 105,421, or ·99 in the square mile. There are 288 towns and 105,133 villages, the towns (among which all places with a population of 5,000 and over are classed) being much more

numerous in the western than in the eastern divisions. In Meerut there is one town to 123 inhabited places, and in Agra one to 239; while in Benares and Fyzabad there is only one to 675 and one to 613 respectively; and in Rae Bareli only one to 1,287. The average population of the villages varies from 307 in Benares to 528 in Meerut. The urban population is less than one-tenth of the total population, while in England, in 1871, the residents of the towns amounted to over 80 per cent. of the whole people. The percentage of urban population varies in different parts of the provinces, and is greatest in the western districts with their numerous flourishing towns. In Meerut the percentage is 15·57, and in Rohilkhand 14·29, while in Benares it is 7·06, and in Rae Bareli it falls to 1·57. The only town in the provinces with a population of more than 200,000 is Lucknow (261,303). The other cities with a population of over 100,000 are:—

City.	*Population.*
Benares	199,700
Agra	160,203
Cawnpore	151,444
Allahabad	148,547
Bareilly	113,417

There are nine others with a population of more than 50,000. The only large town in Oudh besides Lucknow is Fyzabad on the Gogra, with a population of 43,927.

Religions of the people.—The religions of the country were divided into two classes, the first containing the religions assumed to be of native growth, and the second those introduced from abroad within historic times. These classes with their sub-divisions are shown in the following table:—

Class I.		*Class II.*	
Hindus	38,053,394	Muhammadans	5,922,886
Jains	79,957	Christians	47,664
Sikhs	3,644	Jews	101
Buddhists	103	Parsis	114
Brahmos	6		

It is only in the divisions of Agra, Meerut, and Jhánsi, that the returns show any considerable number of Jains; but the number of the followers of this religion has probably been understated, in some cases Jains having been entered as Hindus. The Sikhs who were enumerated belonged chiefly to Panjabi regiments or to the police; and the Buddhists consisted chiefly of Chinamen employed in tea-gardens and Bhotias or inhabitants of the Tibetan border. The Brahmos, whose number is probably understated, are Bengali employés. Hinduism was regarded as the common religion of the country, and all natives who did not profess any other creed, including the aboriginal races of South Mirzapur, were enumerated as belonging to it. Excluding foreigners, *i. e.*, all European and Eurasian Christians, Jews, and Parsis, we find the number of natives professing the various religions to be:—

Religion.	Numbers.	Percentage.
Hindus	38,137,104	86·53
Muhammadans	5,922,886	13 44
Christians	13,255	0·03

The proportion of Muhammádans varies considerably in different places. It is highest in the Rohilkhand Division, where it amounts to 23 per cent. of the population. In the Tarái district it reaches 36 per cent., and in Moradabad 33. In Lucknow, where a large proportion might have been expected, it is only 21 per cent. The Muhammadan element is proportionately much more numerous in towns than the Hindu, amounting to 25 per cent. of the whole Muhammadan population of the provinces, while that of the Hindu element is 7 per cent. Out of every 1,000 persons resident in villages there are 111 Musalmans to 882 Hindus, but in the towns there are 345 of the former

to 645 of the latter. The numbers of each sect of Muhammadans were returned as follows :—

Sunnis	5,752,056
Shias	170,547
Wahábis	28
Unspecified	255
	5,922,886

The Shias nowhere form a considerable portion of the Muhammadan population except in the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions, where the proportion is 5·3 per cent. and 10·7 per cent. respectively.

The numbers of the different classes of Christians were shown as follows :—

Europeans	26,613
Eurasians	7,726
Armenians	70
Natives	13,255
Total	47,664

Of the Europeans the great majority are in Government employment. It was found on an examination of the schedules that out of 18,117 males between the ages of 18 and 50, only 1,163 were otherwise employed. In 1872, 3,686 Eurasians were enumerated, so that at first sight this class would appear to have more than doubled since then ; but much of the apparent increase is due to the precautions taken at the present census to secure correct registration. The Census Commissioner however adduces certain reasons for supposing that the Eurasians do, as a matter of fact, increase more rapidly than the general population.

Castes.—The number of castes recorded in these provinces at the census was 180, of which the majority are insignificant in numbers and importance. There are 38 castes which contain 100,000 or more members each, and of these the Chamárs, who are amongst the lowest of all, head the list with a population of 5,360,548. After the Chamárs come the Brahmans with a total of 4,655,204 persons, the Ahírs with 3,584,185; and the Rájputs with 3,027,400. The other castes the numbers of which exceed a million are :—

Kurmi	2,075,026
Káchhi	1,941,663
Kahár	1,209,350
Baniá	1,204,130
Pási	1,033 184
Lodh	1,099 599

Brahmans, Baniás, and Rájputs are found everywhere, the highest proportion of Brahmans among the Hindus being in the Fyzabad Division, of Rájputs in Agra, and of Baniás in Meerut. Of the other castes some are found everywhere (the Kumaun Division excepted) ; others are confined to particular tracts of country. There are certain castes the representatives of which form a necessary part of what may be called the establishment of every large village. Amongst castes of this class are the Barhai or carpenter, the Bhát or bard, the Chamar or tanner and menial labourer, the Dhobi or washerman, the Gadaria or shepherd, the Kumhar or potter, the Lohar or blacksmith, the Nái or barber, and the Sonar or gold and silver smith. On the other hand the Ahárs are found chiefly in Rohilkhand, and the Bhars in the Benares and Fyzabad Divisions and the intervening district of Jaunpur ; the Bhuinhárs are almost entirely confined to the Benares Division, and the Doms to Benares, Kumaun, and part of Oudh. The Gujars, Jats, and Tagas are found chiefly in the three north-western divisions, Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand. Among what have been considered as aboriginal tribes are the Gonds and Kols of Bundelkhand and Southern Mirzapur and the Paháris of the Himalayas ; while a few Bhíls also were enumerated. The numbers of each tribe were returned as Bhil 552, Gond 463, Kol 63,991, Pahári 2,156.

The dialects spoken by the people of the plains were not discriminated at the census, but were all entered as Hindustani. The Census Officer however, following Dr. Hœrnle's Grammar, has given an estimate of the number who speak each dialect as in the table annexed :—

Language and dialect.	Persons.
Braj Bhasha in the Agra and Meerut Divisions	9,954,750
Kanauji in the Rohilkhand (including Tarái) and Allahabad Divisions	9,857,051
Total, Western Hindi ...	19,811,801
Baiswari in Oudh	11,377,121
Bhojpuri Purbiá in the Benares Division, including Jaunpur	11,004,082
Total, Eastern Hindi ...	22,381,203
Garhwáli	336,605
Kumauni	457,395
Total, Pahári ...	794,000

Occupations.—The occupations of the people were grouped in six great classes as follows :—

	Males.		*Females.*	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Class I.—Professional class ...	379,008	2·47	65,069	·85
„ II.—Domestic	107,061	·69	62,529	·82
„ III.—Commercial	382,718	2·49	16,532	·22
„ IV.—Agricultural	10,587,739	68 97	4,547,183	59·27
„ V.—Industrial	2,429,788	15·83	2,000,086	26·07
„ VI.—Indefinite	1,465,890	9 55	979,829	12·77
Total of all occupations ...	15,352,204	100·00	7,671,228	100 00
Of no occupation ...	7,560,352	33·00	13,524,085	63·81
Total population ...	22,912,556	...	21,195,313	...

Of the males 33 per cent., or one-third, were returned as having no occupation. Of those who are engaged in occupations 2·5 per cent. belong to the professional class, which includes Government servants, soldiers, clergymen and native priests, lawyers and literary persons. The commercial class numbers a few more persons than the professional, and consists chiefly of carriers and porters. The purely mercantile class is divided by the Census Officer into—62,000 distributors of produce and manufactures and 64,000 money-lenders, money-changers, bankers, the proportion of the latter being thus over 50 per cent. The largest class of the population is the agricultural, which includes 69 per cent. of the males and 59 of the females having occupations, and is therefore proportionately three times greater than the agricultural class in England, which in 1841 amounted to 22 per cent. of the population and is now probably less. The total number of agriculturists is 10,506,676 (males), of whom 977,976 are land-holders, 7,686,705 tenants, 1,773,321 agricultural labourers, and 68,674 persons engaged in land estate service. The labourers again consist of 834,361 persons in permanent service and 938,960 day-labourers. The distinction between these last two classes is recognised, though it does not, as a rule, find definite expression in language. The proportion of agriculturists is highest in the eastern districts, and reaches 87 per cent. in Gorakhpur ; while at the other extremity of the province it is much lower, being only 49 per cent. in Saháranpur and 47 per cent. in Dehra. The industrial class is the next largest, but it includes only 16 per cent. of the males having an occupation. There is not in these provinces any great localisation of industries. In the districts bordering on Rájputana and the Central Provinces the plains rise into rocky hills where good building stone is procurable, and accordingly in Agra, Muttra, and Mirzapur the stone-

cutting industry flourishes. The chief seat of the blanket-weaving trade is in the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut; dealers in silk are principally found in Benares; Cawnpore has exceptionally large numbers of harness-makers and leather-workers; and workers in iron are most numerous in Meerut, Farukhabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Gházipur.

Proportion of women to men.—Calculations as to the relative number of each sex in the population are to some extent vitiated by the occasional omission of women from enumeration. By correcting the figures, however, on principles it would take too long to state, the Census Commissioner has arrived at the conclusion that the lowest proportion in which females may be assumed in the population is 49·60, and he thinks it probable that the real proportion is higher.

After the census a special volume of statistics was compiled regarding certain Hindu castes who are suspected of practising female infanticide. The deductions made from these points to the absence of any general neglect of female offspring amongst two of the castes. Amongst the other five neglect of female infants is apparently still prevalent, though not to the extent formerly shown.

The birth and death-rates of the population were calculated by the Census Commissioner at 42·85 and 39·45 per 1,000 for both sexes. The mean age of the male population is 24·96 as compared with 31·77 in England.

Education.—If we omit the Christians, who have the largest percentage of scholars and educated persons, the Jains appear to be the best educated class in the community. Of the males about five years of age in this class 8·72 per cent. are learning and 42·91 per cent. have learned to read and write. Of the Hindus 1·33 per cent. of the males above 5 are learning and 5·05 are able to read and write, the corresponding figures for the Muhammadans being 2·18 and 4·41. The total number of scholars of all religions is 299,225, and of educated persons 1,033,458, out of a population of 20,099,413 males above five years old. Out of 18,367,457 females above that age there are only 9,771 scholars and 21,590 persons who can read and write. Only 17 women in every 10,000 are, or are being, educated. The Muhammadans at present appear to be paying more attention to primary instruction than the Hindus, owing perhaps to the fact that they live more in towns. Of Hindu boys between the ages of 5 and 10 there are altogether 2,644,135, and of these 232,055, or 8·7 per cent., are being educated, whilst of 410,946 Muhammadan boys of the same ages 57,850, or 14·1 per cent., are returned as scholars.

Infirmities.—In the whole of the united provinces 6,347 persons were returned as insane, 129,838 as blind, 27,649 as deaf-mutes, and 17,822 as lepers.

Native States.—There are two Native States under the superintendence of this Government, Rámpur in Rohilkhand and Native Garhwál or Tehri in the Himalayas. The census arrangements made in the former were the same as in the British districts of the plains, while in the latter the census was taken in the same manner as that of British Garhwál. The population of the Rámpur State amounts to 541,914 persons, or 573 to the square mile; that of Native Garhwál is 199,836, or 48 persons per square mile.

2.—Births and Deaths.

See Sanitation section.

3.—Emigration.

(*a*) *Inland Emigration.*

There is but little to report on the subject of inland emigration under Act I. of 1882. In July of that year Dr. Garrow Grant, Superintendent of Emigration in Bengal, was appointed Superintendent for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; but on a subsequent representation that it would be impossible for an officer stationed in Calcutta to carry out the provisions of sections 39 to 50 of the Act in regard to the procedure at contractors' depôts in this part of the country, the appointment

was cancelled and a special officer (Major Dodd) was nominated Superintendent for these provinces. At the same time the Junior Civil Surgeon of Allahabad was appointed Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and Allahabad itself was declared to be the only place in the provinces at which depôts could be established. These arrangements had effect from the 1st January, 1883.

The experience of the three remaining months of the year 1882-83, and indeed subsequent experience also, has shown—first, that employers of labour in tea districts do not, as a rule, care to recruit their coolies from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and only do so when they cannot procure natives of Chota Nagpore and other parts of Bengal; secondly, that contractors also do not consider it worth while to set up depôts and incur the expense of separate establishments in these provinces, which are too far removed from tea agents and firms interested in the selection of labour for tea; and, thirdly, that the use of section 111 of the Act has practically destroyed contractors' recruiting. Since the recruiters are not—and need not be—licensed, nor the recruits registered, the latter are taken straight to Dhubri as "free labourers" and put under local contract (section 111) at that place. Up to Dhubri there is not much fear of competition, and the agents are not afraid of losing their coolies on the road.

(*b*) *Emigration beyond India.*

For purposes of foreign emigration the provinces are divided into the circles of various sub-agents, who are maintained under two systems, of which the Trinidad Agency and the Demerara Agency furnish the principal examples. Under the Trinidad system the sub-agents receive a monthly salary, in addition to a certain "commission" on each recruit payable on embarkation. For this commission the sub-agent undertakes every expense connected with the coolie up to the day of his entry into the Calcutta depôt. The Demerara Agency pays no fixed salary to the sub-agents, but pays a higher rate of commission, and gives at the end of the season a bonus per 100 coolies to such sub-agents as may have worked well. Under the sub-agents are licensed recruiters, who again work as a rule on commission, though sometimes upon monthly pay. Below the recruiter are "arkátis," or unlicensed employés, who bring in men to the recruiter. "Arkátis" are not universally employed, but are found in places where recruiters are few and recruiting comparatively brisk. In and around large towns the employment of women as "arkátis" is not unknown. Every depôt up-country has several unlicensed peons who look after the coolies, go with batches of them to Calcutta, and generally attend on and help the recruiter. The maintenance and expenses of coolies who die, desert or are pronounced unfit, up to the time of embarkation from the Calcutta depôt, are a clear loss to the sub-agent or the recruiter, and this serves as a guarantee for the good treatment of the recruits, while ensuring also some caution in the original selection.

The local depôts are ordinary native houses and vary greatly in internal arrangements. At some few the coolies awaiting despatch are allowed to wander in and out all day without let or hindrance; at others egress is only allowed under restriction. The defects commonly found are want of cleanliness, want of space, and want of separate accommodation for the women. There is no doubt much room for improvement in these respects; though, as above remarked, such a neglect of sanitation as would actually cause ill-health among the recruits is directly against the recruiters' or sub-agents' own interest.

Every year now sees a considerable number of emigrants return to their homes after expiration of their period of service, and many of these bring with them considerable sums of money. It is observed that colonial life renders them much more shrewd and independent, and less inclined to bow the neck to caste dictation, than are their untravelled fellow-countrymen. The wealth of the returned emigrant often excites the cupidity of his neighbours; and unless he can soon find a good investment, he is harassed by attempts to get money from him under various pretexts,

such as caste feasts and observances and indeed sometimes by attempts at theft: so that many re-emigrate after a few months. Re-emigration has been of marked frequency in the last few years: the men generally take with them numbers of relations and friends. An old emigrant of the Jaunpur district returned to Demerara in August, 1881, accompanied by some 70 people (men, women, and children) of his own caste, and all from his own or neighbouring villages. A returning female emigrant during the season of 1882 took with her 19 women.

Among natives at large great ignorance still prevails upon the subject of emigration and the most absurd notions are entertained. These will be more or less dissipated as the number of returned emigrants increases. It is not a matter in which the Government can act with advantage further than is implied in seeking to advance education generally. Amongst returned emigrants, Trinidad has the preference over other colonies, then Demerara. Mauritius has acquired a doubtful reputation in some of the eastern districts of these provinces, and in Gorakhpur coolies have been known to say that they were willing to go to any colony but Mauritius.

Over 40,000 coolies intending emigration beyond India passed down to Calcutta from Ghâzipur and stations above during the four years before 1882; and with emigration open to Queensland and South Australia, there is little doubt that these numbers will increase.

4.—Dispensaries.

The institutions at work during the year were (1) the civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries, numbering 212 in 1882, as in 1881; (2) the canal dispensaries, numbering 11 (6 in 1881); (3) the mission dispensaries, 9 (10 in 1881); and (4) the leper asylums and poor-houses, 31 (34 in 1881). The number of persons treated in each class of these institutions during the years 1881 and 1882 is shown below:—

Patients in	1881.	1882.
Civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries	1,591,807	1,697,598
Canal dispensaries	4,139	8,319
Mission dispensaries	48,466	48,021
Leper asylums and poor-houses	10,743	10,797
Total ...	1,655,155	1,764,735

The results of the year's work at the civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries may be compared with those of the previous year as follows:—

		1881	1882.
In-door-patients ...	Number cured or relieved	31,069	33,200
	Discharged otherwise	5,210	5,424
	Died	3,131	3,360
	Remaining under treatment at close of year ...	1,567	1,647
		40,977	43,631
Out-door patients		1,550,830	1,653,967
Grand Total ...		1,591,807	1,697,598

These figures cannot be accepted as perfectly accurate, there being reason for believing that, especially in branch dispensaries at a distance from the Sadr station, the figures are sometimes manipulated by the Assistants in charge.

As regards the principal diseases treated during the year, there was a great diminution during 1882 in cases of autumnal fever, while there was a considerable increase of cholera, in treating which extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 7,690 was incurred. Rheumatic affections increased somewhat; but in those of a syphilitic nature there was a marked and satisfactory diminution, the cases being 4,000 fewer than the average of the previous three years. There was a slight increase in cases of respiratory affections and a decrease in cases of dysentery and diarrhœa. Cases of injury diminished both actually and relatively. The largest increase in any class was

in that of skin diseases, the number in 1882 being 309,245, as compared with 211,844, the average of the previous five years.

The proportion of voluntary to police cases is shown in the following table :—

	Number of patients treated during the year.		*Patients dieted from dispensary fund.*		*Patients who paid for their own diet.*		Police cases whose diet was paid by Government.	Percentage of voluntary cases who dieted themselves.	Percentage of police cases to total number of house-patients.
	Police.	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.			
North-Western Provinces.	8,428	25,550	954	14,904	5,405	10,646	2,064	41·57	24·79
Oudh	1,359	8,223	371	5,433	953	2,790	35	33·93	14·18
Total ...	9,782	*33,773	1,325	20,337	6,358	13,436	2,099	39·78	22·45

* Excluding 76 house-patients treated in the Allahabad Civil Hospital.

In 1877, 32 per cent. of all house-patients in the North-Western Provinces were sent in by the police, while in Oudh the proportion was 11. In 1882 the corresponding ratios were 25 and 14 per cent. The percentage on the total number of the house-patients of those who dieted themselves was in the North-Western Provinces 41·5 per cent., and in Oudh 34 per cent. There was a considerable increase during 1882 in important surgical operations. The total number of operations was 87,105, as against 77,826 in 1881; and the number of important operations (10,234, as against 7,943 in 1881) included 3,521 cataract cases, 1,986 other ophthalmic operations, and 4,727 important operations of other kinds. Out of the total of 10,234 there were only 245 deaths, while 7,578 patients were reported cured, the remainder being relieved or discharged. Lithotomy is an operation to which natives are disinclined to submit unless they have perfect confidence in the operator, and a great advance in combating the malady of stone in the bladder may be expected from the general introduction of litholapaxy, which is already practised by two Surgeons in these provinces. The advance in the number of operations for cataract, from 2,801 in 1881 to 3,674 in 1882, is encouraging, especially when the figures are compared with the 112 cases of 1872 and the 79 cases of 1873. Of the total patients treated in 1882, 2,435 gained good sight and only 639 cases of treatment were unsuccessful. Over the whole province this gives a percentage of 66 per cent. for successful cases; but a much higher figure was reached in some hospitals: for example, in Bareilly 82 per cent., and in Moradabad and Agra 79 per cent. each.

The following statement shows by what classes of officers the major operations were performed :—

	Lithotomy.	*Cataract.*	*Other major operations.*	*Total.*
Civil Surgeons	431	2,428	2,248	5,107
Assistant Surgeons	428	1,008	2,660	4,096
Hospital Assistant	24	83	699	806
Native Doctor	50	2	173	225

The expenditure during the two past years on each of the classes of institutions mentioned above, except the mission dispensaries, for which figures are not furnished, may be shown thus :—

	1881. Rs.	1882. Rs.
Civil dispensaries and hospitals	3,67,518	3,85,111
Canal dispensaries	2,285	4,541
Leper asylums, poor-houses, &c.	91,650	88,956
Total ...	4,61,453	4,78,608

If to the total for the past year be added the sum of Rs. 22,349, representing miscellaneous items (Rs. 12,315 on sanitation and Rs. 10,034 on travelling allowances) we get a grand total expenditure of Rs. 5,00,957.

RECEIPTS.

	1881. Rs.	1882. Rs.
Government contribution	1,97,447	2,06,479
Local receipts—		
Subscriptions from Europeans	13,223	13,054
Ditto Natives	55,630	48,413
Local and municipal funds, interest, &c.	1,21,435	1,35,044
Total ...	3,87,735	4,02,990

EXPENDITURE.

	1881. Rs.	1882. Rs.
On establishment	2,32,466	2,38,308
„ bazar medicines	12,133	11,391
„ european ditto	17,078	29,069
„ diet	25,549	26,561
„ buildings or repairs	30,734	27,332
Miscellaneous charges and interest	49,558	52,449
Total ...	3,67,518	3,85,110

With reference to leper and blind asylums, the number of blind poor cared for fell off from 1,450 in the previous year to 1,358 in 1882, while the lepers increased from 960 to 1,105. The destitute poor relieved were 8,334, or one more than in 1881. The poor-houses intended for relief of simple destitution do not seem to come properly within the range of medical statistics, nor do they appear to have any really public character as institutions. They are more of the nature of private charities or charitable organisations in which the State is interested. The income of all these institutions, in which was included a large balance of Rs. 47,593 from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,47,482, and the expenditure to Rs. 88,956, leaving again a very considerable balance (Rs. 58,525) in hand. A large amount of sickness is relieved by mission dispensaries; 48,021 patients were treated, 629 being in-patients, of whom more than one-third were treated in the American Mission hospital for females at Bareilly. The special dispensaries opened during 1882 at the large religious fairs cost little, while they were very useful both to the people and the officials.

5.—LOCK HOSPITALS.

There were, as in 1881, 18 lock hospitals open during the year, of which eight were of the first, six of the second, and four of the third class. During the year a monthly average of 1,087 prostitutes remained on the register, of whom a monthly average of 944 attended the periodical eximinations. The total number of cases reported to Magistrates for non-attendance was 1,115, as against 993 in the previous year; and the number of cases of disease discovered was 2,954, as against 3,177. There were 1,069 cases of leucorrhœa and other minor forms of disease and 2,276 cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis. The number of cases of all forms of disease was 3,117, and the monthly average number of prostitutes in hospital 193. The total expenditure on lock hospitals during the year was slightly less than last year, Rs. 35,583, as compared with Rs. 35,853. Towards this expenditure the Government contributed Rs. 8,988 and cantonment funds Rs. 26,595. The Jhánsi and Cawnpore cantonment funds, which last year received assistance from Government, bore the whole of the charges this year without such aid. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 262. The average cost per woman registered, per woman examined, and per case of disease, was respectively Rs. 32-11-3, Rs. 37-11-8, and Rs. 12-4-0, as compared with Rs. 31-5-0, Rs. 36-8-8, and Rs. 11-4-6 in 1881. The apparent increase in the cost of treatment is explained as due to the diminution in the number of registered prostitutes.

The results of the system as regards the soldiers of the European garrisons during 1882 were not very satisfactory. With a smaller number of troops than last year, there was an increase in the number of admissions to hospital for venereal diseases.

The results attained varied considerably at the different hospitals; and while the management of some was fairly satisfactory, that of others was apparently productive of but little good. The daily average strength of the European garrison in these provinces in 1881 and 1882 was 14,411 and 13,291 respectively, while the number of admissions to hospital for venereal diseases was 3,340 and 3,506, and the ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength was respectively 232 and 264. The mean ratio of the preceding five years was 255. The past year thus compares unfavourably not only with an exceptionally successful year like 1881, but with the normal results of several years past. During the five years previous to the opening of the lock hospitals the mean ratio was 278, which was exceeded this year in eight out of the 18 stations at which there are lock hospitals.

The Sanitary Commissioner considers that seven of the lock hospitals show good results, while 11 were not so satisfactory. The details are given below, with the ratio of admission per 1,000 during the year and the ratio before the opening of lock hospitals:—

I.

No.	Station.	Ratio per 1,000.	Ratio before lock hospitals opened.
1	Jhánsi	103·3	310·0
2	Fatehgarh	121·5	...
3	Fyzabad	132·6	287·0
4	Cawnpore	138·6	324·0
5	Sitapur	149·5	342·0
6	Allahabad	157·5	307·0
7	Sháhjahánpur	208·4	364·0
		146·3	312·3

II.

No.	Station.	Ratio per 1,000.	Ratio before lock hospitals were opened.
1	Moradabad	385·4	300·0
2	Ránikhet	378·5	...
3	Chakráta	366·6	142·0
4	Lucknow	348·3	272·0
5	Naini Tal	340·0	244·0
6	Benares	319·7	373·0
7	Meerut	318·1	324·0
8	Roorkee	307·3	210·0
9	Bareilly	237·6	228·0
10	Agra	236·9	212·0
11	Muttra	217·9	216·0
		317·4	252·1

6.—Sanitation.

Births, &c.—The year of report was the fourth year of general birth registration, and the results for each year, throughout the provinces—including municipalities—appear in the following table:—

Year.	*Population.*			*Births registered.*			*Births to* 1,000 *living.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1879 ...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	669,921	555,911	1,225,832	15·68	13·01	28·69
1880 ...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	747,983	642,887	1,390,870	17·50	15·05	32·55
1881 ...	22,912,556	21,195,313	44,107,869	948,191	831,282	1,779,473	21·50	18·84	40·34
1882 ...	22,912,556	21,195,313	44,107,869	875,616	780,543	1,656,159	19·85	17·69	37·54

The average birth-rate for 1882 was 37·54 per thousand of the population, as against 40·34 in 1881. The 117 municipalities in which births were registered have an aggregate population of 2,997,359, and the number of births registered in 1882 was 108,631, giving a ratio of births per thousand of population of 36·24, as compared with 37·62 in the preceding year. There was thus a decrease in the number of births registered, both as regards the population of municipalities and of the provinces at large; but the general birth-rate of 37·54 per thousand is nevertheless considerably in excess of the average annual English birth-rate of 34 per thousand. In every district the registered number of males born was again in excess of the registered number of females born, the average proportion for the provinces being 112·18 males to 100 females, as compared with 114·06 males to 100 females in the previous year. The fact that the provincial and municipal average birth-rates closely correspond may seem to testify to the fairly-careful manner in which, for the provinces generally, registration is carried out, so that the introduction of the new village registers has been attended with good results; but it is nevertheless pretty certain that birth-registration is still far from being uniform and complete in many parts of the provinces. The average death-rate for the provinces in 1882 was 33·67 per thousand. The excess of registered births over registered deaths according to the returns was therefore only four per thousand; and in no less than 16 districts the number of registered deaths was in excess of the number of registered births. This result is, no doubt, at least in part due to imperfect registration of the births that actually occur. For our record of births we depend entirely upon the report of the village and town watchmen. Even supposing these men to record all the births that they hear of, yet it is impossible that they should have cognizance of all that occur, and this especially in large towns, great cities, and widespread cantonment areas; indeed, in any place where varying causes draw large numbers of the population away from the acquaintance of the established watchmen. In such localities accuracy of registration is hardly to be expected until the duty of report can be required from the head of the family. Of the 16 districts above mentioned, Tarái heads the list with the extraordinary record of an excess of deaths over births of 22·39 per 1,000, the ratio of deaths (59·63) being inordinately high. The unhealthy nature of the climate is however notorious: and this applies also in some measure to the neighbouring districts of Bareilly and Pilibhít. In the remaining districts of the list, the state of the record seems to have been due to neglect of birth-registration, though it is difficult to be sure in any particular case. There seems ground to think that in India, from unexplained causes, some years are favourable to birth and others to death. The attention of the local officers has been called to the question of registration in the districts remarked on; and the Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will examine the matter closely and systematically while on tour in the districts.

The year was the fifteenth year of mortuary registration in the North-Western Provinces. During it the number of deaths registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 1,485,127, which, spread over a population of 44,107,869, gives a death-rate of 33·67 per thousand, as compared with 31·79 in the previous year, and with an average death-rate of 25·79 per mille for the 13 preceding years for which figures are available for the united provinces. It appears that the mortality in June, July, August, and September was considerably greater than in the preceding year, while in October, November, and December it was considerably less. On the whole, the mortality was more evenly distributed over all the months of the year than is usually the case. The custom of registering deaths is said now to have taken firm root everywhere; and though the record is not perfect, an actual and substantial improvement in death-registration has taken place. This statement is borne out also by a comparison between the figures for these provinces and those for other provinces of India as given in the following table:—

Deaths per 1,000 *of population.*

Number.	Province.	1881.			1882.		
		Ratio of rural circles.	Ratio of town circles.	Ratio for total population.	Ratio of rural circles.	Ratio of town circles.	Ratio for total population.
1	Bombay	22·32	29·07	23·18	...	...	...
2	Madras	15·80	22·80	16·20	...	...	...
3	Panjáb	28·00	43·00	30·00	...	...	...
4	Central Provinces ...	32·02	40 65	32·59	...	...	...
5	Bengal	20·45	33·47	20·96	...	...	...
6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	31·39	37·80	31·79	33·15	41·32	33·67.

The recorded ratios for Bombay, Madras, and Bengal would seem to indicate somewhat imperfect registration: the mean ratio for Panjáb and Central Provinces, with a combined population of about 26,000,000, was 31·29 per 1,000 in 1881, almost identical with the record, 31·79, in this province, with a population of 44,000,000, for that year. The coincidence seems to afford satisfactory proof that the registration is carefully effected in this province. In the classification of districts according to the severity of the death-rate, the Tarái comes first with a ratio of 59·63 per 1,000, and is followed by Bareilly, Pilibhít, Sitápur, Moradabad, and Cawnpore in order. The districts with the lowest death-rates are Garhwal with 22·89, Dehra Dún with 21·46, and Kumaun with 20·56 per 1,000. In these three, however, many deaths were probably unrecorded. A considerable portion of the hill population of Kumaun and Garhwál migrates to the plains for the cold season months of the year: and deaths occurring among that portion of the people during their time of absence cannot be recorded in the district registers. In the classification by severity of death-rate many of the canal districts stand comparatively low down, a fact noticeable in connection with the effect of canals upon the health of the people. It would appear that, at least in ordinary seasons, the health of canal districts is now as good as that of others where canal-irrigation does not exist.

The registered number of deaths amongst Hindus and Muhammadans was normal, being nearly the same (between 33 and 34 per thousand) for both classes; but in the small class of native Christians it reached the high figure of 43·91 per thousand. The high death-ratio amongst the latter is ascribed in part to more perfect registration, but it is a matter of general experience that, if a circle of small population be taken, the result is a record of a high ratio of mortality therein. Of the 1,485,127 deaths recorded, the mortality amongst infants, namely, 387·4 per thousand of the infant population (1,193,192) at the census of 1881, or 279·1 per thousand of the infant population (1,656,159) born in 1882, is again very high, being largely in excess of the English rate of 153 per thousand. This is, perhaps, to be expected from the conditions of life in this country; but it is also explained that many children who died in their second year have probably been entered as infants, a cause of error which a new system of record may in some degree obviate in future. The excess in the number of deaths of males over deaths of females, amounting to 70·2 per thousand of all deaths, is in accordance with former experience, and a natural result of the preponderance of male births shown both in the census returns of 1881 and in the registration returns of 1882 and previous years. The figures for these years, so far as they go, indicate also that the value of female life is slightly greater than that of male life.

Municipalities again show an excess of deaths over births, the birth-ratio for municipalities, as a whole, being 36·24 per mille, as compared with a death-ratio of 37·75 per mille. This apparently unsatisfactory result may be in part attributed to the neglect of birth-registration in the municipalities. The attention of municipal committees has been again directed to the subject. Registration of births is now compulsory in all municipalities; and if the bye-law requiring it is properly enforced, the returns should

be at least fairly accurate. At the same time it may be noticed that of the 12 towns which are especially conspicuous for the excess of deaths over births, no less than six had a recorded birth-rate above the average of the provinces, while the death-rate was excessive and due probably to special and ascertainable circumstances. Deficient registration may reasonably be suspected when the number of births or deaths in any town is conspicuously below the average; as for example at Moradabad in 1882, where the returns show a birth-rate of 20·19 per mille and a death-rate of 25·88 per mille. There seems no reason why the registration of births should not have been carried out at least as accurately in most towns as in the country at large; so that the question of the disparity between births and deaths in many of the towns is one requiring further investigation, not only of the elements composing town population, the sources whence it is recruited and its general circumstances, but also of the particular sanitary condition of individual towns. In the cases of two cities which attract special attention, the recorded birth-rate for Lucknow was 39 per mille and for Benares 34·7, as compared with the provincial average of 37·54. The death-rate in Lucknow was 54; in Benares 48·4. The birth-rate in Benares was somewhat below the average, but in its peculiar circumstances as a great religious centre and a place of resort for pilgrims, its high death-rate is, perhaps, not a matter for surprise.

In the 24 cantonments of these provinces, with a population, according to the last census, of 193,049, the recorded death-rate was 24·24 per mille. Four thousand six hundred and eighty deaths were registered, against 4,953 in the previous year. There were 53 deaths from cholera registered, 11 from small-pox, 3,162 from fever, 329 from bowel complaints, 1,125 from other causes. The cantonment ratio however, when compared with the ratio for the general population (33·67), cannot be thought to witness as yet to the existence of a correct record. Nine cantonments are characterized apparently by a neglect of registration, which reduces their collective death-ratio to little over 10 per 1,000. Attention has been called to these cases, and the Sanitary Commissioner has been directed personally to investigate the causes of the defective registration and to suggest remedial measures where it exists.

The number of deaths registered in each month of the year was as follows:—

	Deaths.	*Per mille.*
January	114,220	2·59
February	92,472	2·09
March	96,596	2·19
April	107,628	2·44
May	119,714	2·71
June	114,382	2·59
July	122,110	2·77
August	151,779	3·44
September	159,604	3·61
October	156,065	3·53
November	128,040	2·90
December	122,517	2·78
Total ...	1,485,127	33·67

As usual the greatest mortality occurred at the end of the rains and the beginning of the cold weather, September and October having been the months most fatal to life.

General history of the chief diseases.—The deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1882 are as follows:—

	Cholera.	*Small-pox.*	*Fevers.*	*Bowel complaints.*	*Injuries.*	*Other causes.*
Districts ...	84,571	21,296	1,027,929	81,151	20,058	136,203
Ratio per mille ...	2·04	·51	24·86	1·96	·49	3·29
Towns ...	4,801	5,332	70,485	12,510	1,075	19,716
Ratio per mille ...	1·74	1·93	25·57	4·54	·39	7·15
Total ...	89,372	26,628	1,098,414	93,661	21,133	155,919
Ratio per mille ...	2·02	·60	24·90	2·12	·49	3·53

The numbers compare as follows with the returns for 1880 and 1881 :—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Cholera	71,546	25,865	89,372
Small-pox	8,240	17,153	26,628
Fever	987,220	1,100,599	1,098,414
Bowel complaints ...	80,312	82,814	93,661
Injuries	20,553	21,060	21,133
Other causes	113,284	154,982	155,919
	1,281,155	1,402,473	1,485,127

Cholera.—Cholera was more prevalent than in any of the 12 preceding years. Commencing at the Allahabad Kumbh Magh Fair in January, it was more or less epidemic in the eastern districts of the provinces from March till August, when it broke out with virulence in the western districts lying to the north of the Ganges, those to the south of that river being almost entirely exempt. The death-ratio was highest in Pilibhit—namely, 12·66 per mille, Sitapur coming next with 9·57 per mille. The tract of country most affected was included in the three districts of Pilibhit, Kheri, and Sitapur, for which fact no special reason presents itself. The disease, as usual, made its way from east to west. A list of the mortuary circles and towns and villages where the greatest mortality occurred in 1882 has been prepared; and from a comparison of this list with the lists of previous years the prevalence of epidemic cholera in some places is made clear. The Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commssioners have been directed, as far as possible, personally to inspect these localities during their cold-weather tours, with the view of ascertaining if any special reasons in their sanitary condition exist for the annual recurrence of the disease. Cholera seems to be almost endemic in the districts adjoining Bengal, but we are still in uncertainty as to the laws governing its spread in different years to other parts of the provinces. The districts of the Agra and Meerut Divisions almost entirely escaped from cholera outbreak in 1882, but no reason is apparent for attributing this to any superiority in their general sanitary condition over that of the districts where it prevailed.

Small-pox.—Small-pox also was more prevalent than in the previous year, the number of deaths having risen from 17,153 in 1881 to 26,628 in 1882; and one of the peculiarities of the year being an outbreak of the disease at Lucknow in the month of December. It also threatened to become epidemic, at a more usual time of year, in the districts of Lalitpur, Bareilly, Jhánsi, Moradabad, Sitapur, and Budaun. Small-pox, like cholera, seems to have seasons of excessive prevalence under conditions which have yet to be ascertained. Meanwhile, as vaccination spreads throughout the country, outbreaks of small-pox leading to excessive mortality may soon become unknown.

Fever.—From fevers 1,098,414 deaths, or 24·90 per thousand of the population, were registered in 1882, as compared with 1,100,599 in 1881, and a ratio of deaths under this head of about 24 per thousand may apparently be expected in a year of fair average health. Remark must be made on the misleading nature of the fever returns, owing to many diseases quite distinct from fever being included under that term. So long, however, as the reporting agent is the village chaukidar, approach to scientific accuracy in the specification of diseases can scarcely be looked for, and at present no means exist of securing identification of the causes of death by persons possessing professional knowledge. Mortality from fever was, as usual, greatest in the Tarái, the adjoining district of Bareilly coming next. Fatehpur ranks third on the list, and the Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the high mortality from fever of late years in this district is due to the extension of irrigation operations in its direction. This however seems to require verification, since the Lower Ganges Canal has not yet been extended into the district itself, and in canal districts generally, as before remarked, the health of the people has not been inferior to that in other districts. It seems clear that other causes besides canal-irrigation contribute towards bringing about fever epidemics, and the existence of cyclical periods of excessive fever preva-

lence need to be carefully investigated in the light of the statistics accumulated each year.

Bowel complaints and injuries.—There were 93,661 deaths from bowel complaints in 1882 as compared with 82,814 in 1881; while the number of deaths from injuries has varied little in the last four years. The total in 1882 was 21,133, divisible into 2,260 from suicide, 12,358 from wounds or accidents, and 6,515 from snake-bite or attack of wild beasts.

7.—Vaccination.

The number of successful primary vaccinations fell from 684,026 in 1881 to 598,906 in 1882, being a decrease of 85,120. This decrease occurred all but entirely in the 2nd circle, composed of the Oudh, Rohilkhand, and Kumaun Divisions. Last year the rapid progress which vaccination has made during past years was noticed with satisfaction. It now appears that this progress was in a great measure, at least as regards the 2nd circle, due to false returns made by vaccinators. In 1882 a vaccinator's register, containing the name of every child operated on, was substituted for the old figured statement showing only the number of operations performed on each day. On testing the new registers in Oudh, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the 2nd circle discovered the fictitious character of a large proportion of the entries; and the Sanitary Commissioner personally checked the figures, with the result that the falsification of the returns for Oudh in previous years has been practically declared to render the figures for those years untrustworthy. In the Kumaun Division also a practice of returning secondary vaccinations as primary vaccinations was discovered. It is discreditable to the superior officials of the Department that such practices, which throw doubt upon the genuineness of the past operations and returns of the whole Department, should have gone on for any length of time undiscovered and unchecked. It is is believed, however, that the matter has now been probed to the bottom. News of the discovery and resulting punishments has spread among the officials of the Department, and it is hoped that sufficient precautions have been taken against similar falsification of the record in future. The Sanitary Commissioner has been addressed specially on the subject, and the necessity has been impressed upon him of making special exertions to restore the reputation of the important Department under his charge.

It is thus impossible now to say to what extent the population of the 2nd circle has been protected against small-pox. In the other two circles the work of 1882 was apparently reliable. In the Meerut and Agra Divisions; which constitute the 1st circle, the number of successful primary vaccinations rose from 183,746 in 1881 to 192,369 in 1882, and it is calculated that about 64 per cent. of the infant population was protected by the operations of the year. In the 3rd circle, consisting of the Jhánsi, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions, there was a small decrease of 548 in the number of successful primary vaccinations, and only 17·3 per cent. of the infant population under one year of age was protected. This low average is chiefly due to the backward state of vaccination in the eastern districts. Sanction has lately been accorded to proposals for strengthening the vaccination staff in Gorakhpur; and enquiry has been made whether the number of vaccinators in other districts is insufficient; if so, their case also will be considered with a view to strengthening the staff.

During 1882, 13,300 tubes and 3,328 vaccination crusts were distributed from the Kumaun Depôt and 3,000 tubes from the Mussoorie Depôt. The lymph is said to have been of excellent quality; and though it would not be wise as yet to dispense altogether with supplies of English lymph, future indents will, it is probable, be considerably reduced. The experiment tried at Bareilly of employing female vaccinators is said to have proved successful, and it has been suggested that the example may be followed in other large towns. In proof of the advantages of vaccination the Sanitary Commissioner quotes numerous instances, in the

Meerut and Agra Divisions, of efficient protection against small-pox of a fatal type, and cites the immunity enjoyed by the people of Kumaun, Garhwál, Dehra Dún, Jalaun, and Hamírpur, where vaccination has been widely and effectively extended. The provisions of the Vaccination Act can be extended to municipalities only on the application of the municipal boards. One such application from Cawnpore (resulting from an outbreak of the disease) has been received, and is still under consideration, pending report on the objections which have been raised. But the matter is one in which Government cannot with advantage move against, or much in advance of, the wishes of the people.

Sanitary works.—The chief works of sanitary improvement carried out during the year consisted of the alignment and paving of roads; the construction of new drain and the restoration of old ones; the filling up of excavations; the construction and improvement of latrines; the construction of wells, and other similar undertakings. Most of these were of the usual kind and call for no special remark. The Sanitary Commissioner's inspection of towns showed that sanitary works are being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will allow.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The total number of insanes under treatment during 1882 was 1,163, as compared with 1,154 in 1881.

On the first day of the year the number under restraint in the four asylums was 852. During the year 311 individuals were sent in for treatment. On the 31st December there were 869 patients on the rolls, 294 cases having been removed from the registers during the year as follows:—

Discharged (cured)	150
Made over to friends (improved)	39
Ditto ditto (not improved)	4
Discharged otherwise	19
Escaped	5
Died	77
Total	294

It is impossible to draw any conclusion with respect to the prevalence or otherwise of insanity in the community from the admission of only 311 insanes during a year into the asylums. Amongst the natives of Hindustan the family tie is, as a rule, stronger than amongst western nations; and no sense of more convenience or avoidance of trouble will lead the members of a family to desert or hand over to confinement a relative who is of unsound mind, but quiet and inoffensive. (The statistics, however, of the last ten years would seem to show that the population of the asylums in these provinces is slowly but gradually increasing.) As a rule, the population of the asylums, with the exception of criminal lunatics and a few violent insanes who cannot be restrained by their friends, is composed of stray waifs of humanity who have wandered away from the locality in which they are known and have been picked up by the police in a state of destitution by the wayside. This is the reason for the large number of admissions of whose previous history absolutely no information can be obtained, and for a very large proportion of the mortality.

The death statistics for the last two years are as follows:—

	1881.			1882.		
	No.	Percentage on Total population.	Average strength.	No.	Percentage on Total population.	Average strength.
Bareilly	28	6·54	8·51	27	6·23	8·11
Benares	16	6·75	8·46	28	9 12	11·67
Agra	19	6·44	9·44	8	2·67	3·73
Lucknow	10	5·15	7·50	19	10·61	14·84

In respect to mortality among the patients, Lucknow showed last year the best results and Agra the worst; while this year their positions are reversed. This

result is partly due to accidental causes, but the exertions of the officials at Agra contributed in some measure to the improvement effected there. The comparatively high mortality at Benares and Lucknow was due, in great part, to deaths from cholera and epilepsy.

While the total number of criminal cases treated in the four institutions increased only in a trifling degree (from 202 to 206), yet the number in confinement at the close of the year was larger than at the commencement by 31 individuals, and the daily average strength of this class of insanes rose from 147 to 167. This result is due partly to the action of the Government in retaining criminal lunatics who have been guilty of serious crimes for longer periods under observation, and partly to diminished mortality. In 1881, 41 criminal lunatics were discharged and 12 died, as against 21 and 5 in 1882.

The proportion of acute and chronic cases in each asylum was as follows :—

Asylum.	*Acute cases.*		*Chronic cases.*	
	Total percentage of.	Percentage of recovery.	Total percentage of.	Percentage of recovery.
Bareilly	33·26	20·14	44·80	12·37
Benares	33·73	22·35	51 59	2·31
Agra	50 84	28·29	42·14	6·35
Lucknow	54·19	11·34	27·93	...

The statement shows the same diversities in the percentages which were remarked on last year.

The number of re-admissions in 1882 was 24, compared with 25 in the previous year. In ten cases no definite cause could be assigned for the relapse, in nine it was due to the abuse of intoxicating drugs (chiefly *ganja* and *charas*), in two it was put down to "grief," and in the remaining three to "privation," "religion," and "inherited madness."

Out of the 311 cases admitted into the four asylums, the cause of insanity could not be ascertained in 175—that is, in 56 per cent. of the cases. In 136 cases the presumed cause of insanity was ascertained and is recorded to have been physical in 116 and moral in 20 cases.

During the year there were five escapes, of which four occurred at Agra and one at Bareilly. In the latter case the keeper was punished. Two of the escapes at Agra were due to gross carelessness on the part of the attendants, upon whom no punishment has been as yet inflicted. The lunatics were criminal ones, who had recovered their sanity some time previously, and so were able to combine and help each other.

A summary of the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the four asylums is here given :—

Number.	Asylum.	*Establishment.*		*Rations.*		*Bazar medicines.*		*Clothing and bedding.*		*Contingencies.*		*Subsistence allowance.*		*Grand Total.*	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly...	8,889 5 10	26 11 5	7,936 10 3	23 13 7	58 1 6	0 2 9	792 0 0	2 6 1	309 10 1	0 14 11	23 9 9	0 1 2	18,009 5 5	54 1 11
2	Benares...	6,791 14 4	34 5 4	3,857 4 2	19 8 0	23 13 0	0 1 11	347 7 0	1 12 1	281 6 3	1 6 9	2 12 3	0 0 3	11,304 9 0	57 2 4
3	Agra ...	7,545 1 2	35 3 10	5,576 13 6	26 0 9	43 0 7	0 3 3	284 5 3	1 5 3	206 10 6	1 3 11	75 15 6	0 5 8	13,791 14 6	64 6 8
4	Lucknow,	6,245 10 8	48 12 2	2,608 14 0	20 5 11	17 5 9	0 2 2	307 6 9	2 6 5	41 12 2	0 5 2	2 10 6	0 0 4	9,223 11 10	72 0 2

The total expenditure and the cost per head of average strength were as under:—

	Total expenditure.	*Cost per head.*
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly	18,009	54 1 11
Benares	11,304	57 2 4
Agra	13,791	64 6 8
Lucknow	9,223	72 0 2

Deducting the cost of establishment which is a fixed item and not under the control of the Superintendent, the average cost per head was as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly	27 6 6
Benares	22 13 0
Agra	29 2 10
Lucknow	23 4 0

The receipts on account of paying patients fell off a little in comparison with the previous year : they amounted to Rs. 890, as against Rs. 967, and were realised in the following proportion at each institution :—

	Rs.
Bareilly	155
Benares	216
Agra	476
Lucknow	43
Total	890

The results of the factory, garden, and farming work on which the lunatics were employed during the year were financially disappointing, as they must always be. The net profits amounted to Rs. 1,891 in the four asylums.

The chief value of these occupations lies in their curative effect on the insane. It is hazardous to trust criminal insanes with apparatus, which may be made use of as weapons : and those of the patients who at times can be induced to work have therefore to be employed on flour-grinding, gardening, farming, pulling water from wells, and other simple duties about the asylum : while ordinary insanes when able to work rationally and steadily at a trade leave the asylum as cured, or are made over to their friends.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General system of Public Instruction.

The head of the Education Department is the Director of Public Instruction, who is responsible for the state of education in Government schools and for the general efficiency of the Department. Immediately under him are the Inspectors of Schools, one in each Revenue Division of the North-Western Provinces, and in Oudh one Inspector and an Assistant Inspector. The Inspectors visit and examine all high and middle schools and as many of the primary schools as in their tours they can visit or assemble. They superintend all the zilá schools in their divisions, and the normal schools are under their immediate management. Middle and primary vernacular schools in the North-Western Provinces have for some years been supervised and controlled by district school committees, the duties and powers of Inspectors being confined—as regards these schools—to inspection, examination, suggestion, and report. These committees have now merged in the newly-constituted district boards, which, with increased powers and responsibilities, are entrusted with the general supervision and management of all primary and middle vernacular schools, with the financial control of zila schools, the superintendence of boarding-houses, and the care of local scholarships and endowments. This system has, since the 1st of April, 1882, been introduced into Oudh also. The Deputy Inspectors are the subordinates and ministers of the district boards. The highest educational institutions are the Government colleges at Allahabad and Benares, which remain under the superintendence and control of the Director.

2.—Education.

The most important administrative changes of the past year are, for middle and primary schools, the increase of the powers and duties of district boards in the North-Western Provinces and the extension to Oudh of this system of control; and, as regards university education, the completion of arrangements for the transfer of the Agra College with its school and its endowments, aided with a Government grant, to the management of local trustees. The latter experiment is interesting and important and is likely, with due care and judgment, to prove successful. College classes have been opened in the Fyzabad High School; and at Bareilly a scheme for the partial or complete restoration of the college has met with local support and received the approval of the Government. An increased grant-in-aid has been given to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

General summary.—The leading statistics of the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 are summarized in the following table:—

Institutions.	*Number of schools.*		*Number of students.*		*Expenditure on instruction, exclusive of direction, inspection, buildings, and miscellaneous.*						*Percentage of total State expenditure devoted to each class of school.*		*Cost of educating each pupil in 1882-83.*	
					1881-82.			1882-83.					Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	State.	From other sources.	Total	State.	From other sources.	Total.	1881-82.	1882-83.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Government schools.														
Colleges	4	5	599	632	101,808	37,420	1,39,228	1,06,869	36,106	1,43,075	8·60	8·81	283 3 7	211 9 9
High and middle ...	522	487	6,480	6,848	220,476	26,818	2,47,294	2,11,984	31,804	2,45,788	18·63	17·04	47 3 7	41 1 9
Lower	5,561	5,540	197,060	202,660	624,044	72,366	6,97,310	6,30,593	77,429	7,08,022	52·77	51·99	4 6 11	3 15 3
Special	19	22	345	520	54,774	423	55,197	58,360	508	59,308	4·63	4·85	133 0 3	131 14 1
II.—Aided schools.														
Colleges	6	6	318	323	21,848	38,900	60,748	24,980	41,336	66,316	1·84	2·06	282 6 11	106 6 3
High and middle ...	87	94	3,224	3,764	70,452	1,20,307	1,90,759	85,303	134,713	2,20,016	5·95	7·03	78 0 2	30 3 11
Lower	270	275	10,091	10,393	86,527	1,41,493	2,28,020	88,731	155,847	2,44,578	7·31	7·32	18 14 1	6 13 7
Special	5	3	241	253	3,168	5,603	8,771	3,480	4,711	8,191	·27	·28	34 4 4	14 8 11
III.—Private schools.														
Colleges	1	2	20	28	...	2,014	2,014	...	5,628	5,628	...	...	229 11 5	...
High and middle ...	5	5	50	88	...	2,415	2,415	32	2,736	2,768	...	...	50 5 3	0 9 3
Lower	41	63	1,159	1,574	...	10,480	10,480	254	10,534	10,788	...	·03	8 9 11	0 3 3
Total ...	6,521	6,502	225,590	233,073	11,84,197	4,67,239	16,51,436	12,13,086	5,01,412	17,14,498	100	100	9 5 7	6 9 11

Some middle vernacular schools which were attempting to teach beyond their powers have been reduced to their original status as primary schools, and some ill-attended and unappreciated schools of the latter class have been closed. The number of schools of all kinds shows a decrease of 19, while the number of students on the rolls was 233,073, as compared with 225,596 in the year 1881-82, or an increase of 7,477. This increase, combined as it is with greater accuracy of registration and general improvement in instruction, may be considered satisfactory.

The receipts and expenditure of 1881-82 and 1882-83 were as follows :—

Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Expenditure.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Municipal grants ...	52,069	54,366	Direction	35,540	36,605
Subscriptions and donations,	1,96,671	2,61,230	Inspection	2,15 915	2,16,614
Fees	1,62,175	1,82,042	Instruction, including grant-in-aid.	16,51,436	17,14,498
Endowments ...	1,18,891	87,818			
			Building grants ...	79,547	1,26,208
			Miscellaneous, including scholarships.	72,994	78,160
Total ...	5,29,806	5,85,456	Total ...	20,55,432	21,72,085

Of total expenditure of 1882-83 the details are :—

	Rs.
State expenditure	15,86,629
From other sources	5,85,456

The amount of State expenditure in 1881-82 was Rs. 15,25,626. The increase of last year was mainly expended on instruction and building grants. Of the whole State expenditure (including expenditure from local rates) on instruction in Government schools, lower schools, or primary instruction, receive 62·4 per cent., high and middle schools, or secondary instruction, receiving 21·2, and colleges, or University education, only 10·5. The expenditure on primary instruction is steadily increasing and keeping pace with the actual wants of the people.

The total number of students in the English Arts Colleges has risen from 349 at the end of 1881-82 to 415 at the end of 1882-83, the increase being chiefly in the Muir Central College and in the Agra College. The work of the year, as tested by the results of the University examinations in arts, is shown in the following table :—

Examinations.	Number of candidates.		Number passed.		Percentage passed.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Entrance	442	524	190	282	42·9	53·8
F. A.	82	127	42	51	51·2	40·1
B. A.	38	62	8	28	21·0	45·1
M. A.	7	8	4	7	57·1	87 5.

These results show a great improvement on those of last year and are sufficiently satisfactory. In each examination the number of passed students has increased, and the percentage of passed students has improved considerably, with the single exception

of the first arts examination. The revised rules for the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination which came into force last year increased the course of study and made pass-certificates more difficult to obtain. Some falling off in the number of successful candidates was, therefore, anticipated, and the total number passed was 255, against 274 in 1881. The schools will soon master more thoroughly the extended course of study that has been prescribed for them. In the vernacular examination also additional subjects were required and the passing standard was simultaneously raised. The consequence was that the number of successful candidates fell from 514 in 1881 to 169, and the percentage from 39 to 12. There is every reason to expect that the vernacular schools will soon work up to the requirements of the new standard which they had not time last year to reach, and, in spite of these unfavorable figures, there appears to have been a steady and general advance in vernacular education. The oriental colleges or departments have done satisfactory work. In the law classes a fair measure of success has been obtained and the number of students has increased considerably. The normal schools and normal classes have been well managed and have sent out a satisfactory number of certificated and qualified teachers. On the whole the year has been marked by steady and silent improvement, especially in the all-important points of attendance and instruction.

Controlling agencies.—All the Inspectors of Schools were on tour during the whole of the camping season, and in the hot weather and the rains were occupied with their reports, the inspection of zila schools, the superintendence of normal schools, correspondence with district boards, and other miscellaneous office work. The Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors are generally well spoken of by the committees under whom they serve, and appear to be exerting themselves to popularize, extend, and improve vernacular education. The school committees of the North-Western Provinces have merged in the recently constituted district boards, which, with larger powers and duties, manage with the aid of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, who are now their subordinates, all lower and middle vernacular schools and control financially the zila schools also. This system has in the past year been extended to Oudh. It is too soon as yet to judge of the success of the experiment, but there can be no doubt that our system of elementary vernacular education will never be a complete success until the sympathy and intelligent co-operation of the people themselves have been secured. The new system, so far, appears to be working well. The district boards have been active during the past year in superintending and improving the schools committed to their charge, and have generally co-operated harmoniously with the departmental officers, who are always ready to give advice, suggestions, and assistance.

University education.—There are 13 colleges or sections of colleges which give what is technically called University education. These are the English colleges at Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, and the newly-established college class in the Fyzabad High School; the aided English colleges at Lucknow and Aligarh; the unaided college department of St. John's, Agra, and the London Mission College at Benares; the oriental departments of the Government college at Benares and of the aided colleges at Lucknow and Aligarh; and the law classes at Allahabad and Lucknow. La Martiniére at Lucknow and the Thomason Engineering College are not connected with the Education Department. Nine hundred and seventy-three students were on the rolls on the 31st of March, 1883, of whom 223 were in the English Government colleges, 164 in aided and 28 in unaided English colleges; 399 were in the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, 124 in aided oriental colleges, and 35 in the aided law colleges. The average number on the rolls during the year was 882, and the average daily attendance 764. The classification of the students according to race and creed was as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians six, Native Christians nine, Hindus 835, and Muhammadans 122. Of these students, 428 were learning English and 837 a classical oriental language. The total cost of all the colleges was Rs. 2,14,979, of which Rs. 1,27,774 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 4,075 from local rates, Rs. 53,473 from endowments, Rs. 11,947 from fees, and Rs. 17,683 from other sources. The

total cost of educating each student and his cost to Government, compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table:—

		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government English colleges	1882-83 ...	814 12 5	588 3 1
	1881-82 ...	862 2 1	607 12 2
Aided English colleges	1882-83 ...	442 8 5	155 5 3
	1881-82 ...	366 8 0	131 2 7
Unaided English colleges	1882-83 ...	229 11 5	...
	1881-82 ...	154 14 9	...
Government Sanskrit college	1882-83 ...	41 2 8	40 1 11
	1881-82 ...	36 11 1	35 14 9
Aided oriental colleges &c.	1882-83 ...	72 15 1	26 9 0
	1881-82 ...	108 4 6	41 3 11
Aided law colleges	1882-83 ...	320 7 6	196 13 8
	1881-82 ...	557 10 0	192 14 0
Total average cost ...	1882-83 ...	281 4 3	172 8 0
	1881-82 ...	272 9 5	166 14 0

The following table gives the result of the University examinations. They are very satisfactory and show a great improvement on those of the preceding year :—

Nature of examination.	*Number of examinees.*		*Number passed.*		*Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.*		Remarks.
	Government colleges.	Other colleges.	Government colleges.	Other colleges.	Government colleges.	Other colleges	
Master of Arts ... 1882-83 ...	6	2	5	2	83·3	100·	
1881-82 ...	6	1	4	...	66 6	...	
Bachelor of Arts ... 1882-83 ...	34	28	12	16	35 2	57·1	
1881-82 ...	27	11	5	3	18 5	27·2	
First Arts ... 1882-83 ...	60	*67	24	†27	40·0	41 9	
1881-82 ...	36	46	20	22	55 5	47·8	
Bachelor of Law ... 1882-83 ...	3	1	1	1	33·3	100·	
1881-82 ...	3	3	2	...	66 6	...	

* Including five private students.
† Including one private student.

These results are especially creditable to the Muir Central College and Canning College. The former passed four candidates for honours and one for the M.A. degree, six for the B.A. degree, and 13 in the F.A. examination. Canning College passed one candidate for honours and one for the M.A. degree, 15 candidates for the B.A. degree, and 16 in the F.A. examination. Agra, Benares, and the other colleges were less successful, but none failed disgracefully. The Aligarh College has been strengthened with an increased grant-in-aid and, with its increased staff, will no doubt show better results next year. The Benares Sanskrit College is doing good work, but the abolition of the Anglo-Sanskrit department, which used to give the young pandits an insight into Western thought and culture, is still felt and lamented.

Secondary instruction.—This is given in high and middle schools, English and Vernacular—English schools being those in which English forms part of the regular course of study. High schools are tested by the University entrance examination, and middle schools by the departmental middle class examination. The following

table shows the number of these schools and their attendance during the past year, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being also given :—

		Schools.	Attendance.
Boys' schools.			
(a) English—			
Government	1882-83 ...	68	3,046
	1881-82 ...	67	2,927
Aided	1882-83 ...	71	3,082
	1881-82 ...	67	2,635
Unaided	1882-83 ...	5	88
	1881-82 ...	5	50
(b) Vernacular—			
Government	1882-83 ...	419	3,797
	1881-82 ...	455	3,562
Aided	1882-83 ...	8	263
	1881-82 ...	7	241
Total ...	1882-83 ...	571	10,276
	1881-82 ...	601	9,415
Girls' schools.			
English, aided...	1882-83 ...	13	370
	1881-82 ...	12	342
Vernacular, aided	1882-83 ...	2	48
	1881-82 ...	1	6
Total ...	1882-83 ...	15	418
	1881-82 ...	13	348

The number of schools for boys has fallen from 601 in 1881-82 to 571 in the year under report. It varies, and must vary from year to year owing to the reduction of inefficient middle class schools to the primary class, and the promotion of good primary schools, in places where secondary instruction is wanted and appreciated, to the middle class. On the other hand, the number of pupils in boys' schools has risen from 9,415 in 1881-82 to 10,276 in the year under report; of these, 1,761 were attending high schools and 8,515 middle schools. The average number on the rolls was 9,366·47, and the average daily attendance 7,730·03. The classification according to race and creed were as follows :—Europeans and Eurasians 467, Native Christians 156, Hindus 7,691, Muhammadans 1,953, and others 9. Of the students, 6,190 were learning English, 5,775 vernacular, 319 Latin, 167 Arabic, 4,550 Persian, and 980 Sanskrit. In the girls' schools, 105 pupils were in high schools and 313 in middle schools. The average number on the rolls was 365, and the average daily attendance 350. Of the pupils, 353 were Europeans or Eurasians and 65 Native Christians. English was studied by 415, vernacular (Hindi or Urdu) by 145, Latin by 96, and Persian by 30. The total expenditure on boys' schools was Rs. 4,25,379, of which Rs. 62,190 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 2,23,415 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 14,936 from endowments, Rs. 15,661 from municipal grants, Rs. 51,064 from fees, and Rs 58,113 from other sources. The total expenditure on girls' schools was Rs. 43,193, of which Rs. 9,701 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 4,013 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 375 from endowments, Rs. 408 from municipal grants, Rs. 19,694 from fees, and Rs. 9,002 from other sources. The cost of each pupil's education, as compared with the cost in the preceding year, was as follows :—

		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Boys' schools.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government English schools	1882-83 ...	79 14 0	68 9 11
	1881-82 ...	83 11 7	73 15 2
Aided English schools	1882-83 ...	76 15 2	31 2 3
	1881-82 ...	78 11 5	29 12 1
Unaided English schools	1882-83 ...	50 5 3	...
	1881-82 ...	75 7 6	...
Government vernacular schools	1882-83 ...	20 5 9	18 7 8
	1881-82 ...	21 9 9	19 13 7
Aided vernacular schools	1882-83 ...	11 9 2	4 12 8
	1881-82 ...	17 5 11	7 9 7
Girls' schools.			
Aided English schools	1882-83 ...	127 7 5	84 8 5
	1881-82 ...	110 9 4	25 3 5
Aided vernacular schools	1882-83 ...	91 15 7	74 4 0
	1881-82 ...	71 2 8	28 0 0

The results of the University entrance examination for English high schools, together with the totals for 1881-82, are shown below :—

	Number of candidates.	Passed. I. Division.	Passed. II. Division.	Passed. III. Division.	Total.
North-Western Provinces.					
Government schools	205	10	73	38	121
Aided schools	144	10	37	20	67
Unaided schools	46	3	8	6	17
Total ...	395	23	118	64	205
Oudh.					
Government schools	52	2	23	15	40
Aided schools	52	2	15	10	27
Unaided schools	25	1	5	4	10
Total ...	129	5	43	29	77
GRAND TOTAL ... 1882-83 ...	524	28	161	93	282
GRAND TOTAL ... 1881-82 ...	442	25	102	63	190

These results are very satisfactory, being not only a great improvement on the poor results of the previous year, but an advance, as regards the number of passed candidates, even on the abnormally favourable results of 1880, which were due, as subsequent inquiries showed, to a great and sudden reduction of the standard. The instruction in these schools is steadily improving, and there is no reason to think that the standard of examination has again been lowered. The percentage of successful candidates is 53·80 for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the total percentage for all the provinces in the jurisdiction of the University being 46·86. Both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there is general improvement in the results shown by the aided as well as by the Government schools.

The revised rules for the departmental middle class Anglo-vernacular examination, which came into force last year, increased the course of study and the difficulty of the examination, which now extends over five days instead of three, and tests more thoroughly the qualifications of candidates. Some falling off in the number of successful candidates in the first year of an examination of increased difficulty might reasonably be anticipated, and, although the weaker schools have suffered from the severer test, the general results, when due allowances are made, do not appear to be unsatisfactory. The results, compared with those of 1881-82, were as follows :—

	Number of boys examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Details of failure. English.	Mathematics.	Second language.	History and geography.	Science.	Percentage of passed boys.
Government high schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	350	129	221	141	171	79	87	32	36·85
Government middle schools, North-Western Provinces.	99	42	57	44	39	20	11	5	42·42
Aided high schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	252	40	212	153	190	111	105	52	15·87
Aided middle schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	94	24	70	51	60	34	35	21	25·53
Private schools and candidates, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	98	20	78	59	68	40	37	34	20·40
Total ... 1882-83 ...	893	255	638	448	528	284	275	144	28·5
Total ... 1881-82 ...	889	274	615	350	282	324	317	...	30·8

The standard of the vernacular examination was raised last year, and the subjects were at the same time increased, so that certificates indicate better scholarship and are a greater distinction than they have hitherto been. A considerable decrease,

in the first year, in the number of successful candidates was anticipated, but the fall from 514 to 169 in that number, and from 39 to 12 in percentage, is, at first sight, disappointing. But the small number passed does not, there is every reason to believe, betoken any general decline of efficiency in the schools. It may fairly be attributed to the extended range of subjects—and to the enhanced standard, which will doubtless be worked up to in a year or two. The present standards, however, in both these examinations are undoubtedly high, and the formation of a lower division, with second class certificates, is contemplated, to admit students who fail by a few marks to attain the standard that is now prescribed. The results of the middle class vernacular examination are shown in the following table, the totals for the preceding year being also given :—

Schools.		Number.	Candidates.	Passed.
Government (A.)—				
Tahsili		199	829	113
Halkabandi		119	297	32
Pargana		45	144	13
Inferior zila		5	21	9
Anglo-vernacular		...	...	...
Total ...		368	1,291	167
Aided (B.)		14	55	...
Indigenous (C.)		31	106	2
Teachers		...	...	...
Total ...		45	161	2
Total ...	1882-83 ...	413	1,452	169
	1881-82 ...	425	1,308	514
	1880-81 ...	405	1,211	348

Further details are shown below :—

		Number of candidates in Persian.			Number of candidates in Urdu.			Number of candidates in Hindi.			Number of candidates examined.	Number passed in				Percentage passed.	Number failed in							Percentage of failures.	Total number of absentees.
		Musalman.	Hindu.	Total.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Total.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Total.		Division I.	Division II.	Division III.	Total.		Persian language.	Urdu language.	Hindi language.	Mathematics.	History and general geography.	Science.	Total.		
A.—Government schools, N.-W. Provinces.	1882-83 ...	3	1	4	163	253	416	10	654	664	1,084	9	48	92	149	13·7	..	233	300	811	753	487	2,644	60·9	116
	1881-82 ..	...	...	...	150	223	373	22	614	636	1,009	58	220	131	415	41·1	...	116	191	472	357	...	1,136	37 5	216
A.—Government schools, Oudh.	1882-83 ...	...	...	...	63	117	180	1	26	27	207	1	1	16	18	8·8	...	113	16	181	156	93	559	67·4	13
	1881-82 ...	...	...	...	49	93	147	...	22	22	169	33	35	17	75	44·3	...	19	8	85	47	...	157	30·9	25
B.—Aided schools, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		9	5	14	17	15	32	...	9	9	55	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	7	53	50	38	179	91·3	13
C.—Indigenous schools, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		...	2	2	41	46	87	...	17	17	106	...	...	2	2	1·8	1	49	12	100	88	61	311	73·5	31
Total, B. and C.	1882-83 ...	9	7	16	58	61	119	...	26	26	161	...	...	2	2	1·2	6	75	19	153	138	99	490	76·0	44
	1881-82 ...	...	...	...	64	43	107	*5	18	23	130	2	14	8	24	18·4	...	33	18	97	82	...	230	59·9	70

* Christians.

The failure in this examination was general, but the Agra Division, which has usually been by far the most successful, was least conspicuous in failure. It is satisfactory that both Inspectors and district boards testify to the general improvement in teaching in middle vernacular schools, and these schools cannot fairly be judged by the unfavourable results of one exceptional year.

Primary instruction.—The following comparative statement shows the number of primary schools and their attendance during 1882-83 and the preceding year:—

Schools.	North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
	Number of schools.		*Attendance.*		*Number of schools.*		*Attendance.*	
	1881-82.	1882-83	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Boys' Schools.								
English.								
Government	41	42	3,992	4,408	31	32	2,327	2,563
Aided	59	60	6,228	6,530	15	17	1,917	2,085
Unaided	10	10	286	414	3	2	144	102
Vernacular.								
Government	4,127	4,124	141,799	145,866	1,202	1,188	45,255	46,294
Aided	48	51	2,353	2,578	8	8	378	263
Unaided	10	20	221	285	8	9	266	270
Total ...	4,295	4,307	154,879	160,081	1,267	1,256	50,287	51,577
Girls' Schools.								
English.								
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	13	14	964	1,053	5	6	468	473
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20
Vernacular.								
Government	110	107	2,532	2,420	50	47	1,155	1,115
Aided	106	107	3,334	3,115	16	12	449	296
Unaided	5	6	124	144	5	15	118	339
Total ...	234	234	6,954	6,732	76	81	2,190	2,243
Grand Total ...	4,529	4,541	161,833	166,813	1,343	1,337	52,477	53,820

The attendance at Government English lower schools for boys has increased by 416 in the North-Western Provinces and by 236 in Oudh, or by a total of 652. In the vernacular lower schools for boys there was a very satisfactory increase, amounting to 4,356 in the North-Western Provinces and 928 in Oudh, or a total increase of 5,284. The total number of pupils in primary schools of all kinds for boys on the 31st of March, 1883, was 211,658, as compared with 205,166 on the same date of the preceding year, and the average daily attendance was 166,254, against 158,313 in 1881-82. Of the pupils, 972 were Europeans or Eurasians, 1,065 Native Christians, 175,945 Hindus, 33,506 Muhammadans, and 170 of other classes; and 13,888 were learning English, 208,500 a vernacular language, 33 Latin, 165 Arabic, 15,009 Persian, and 661 Sanskrit. The total expenditure on the schools was £41,672, of which Rs. 25,777 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 6,47,432 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 10,744 from endowments, Rs. 72,171 from fees, Rs. 35,523 from municipal grants, and Rs. 50,025 from other sources. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 5-1-0, and the cost to Government was Rs 4-0-9. The total number of pupils in primary schools of all kinds for girls on the 31st of March, 1883, was 8,975, compared with 9,144 on the 31st of March of the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 7,540 as against 7,359 in 1881-82. Of the pupils, 363 were Europeans or Eurasians 1,501 Native Christians, 4,440 Hindus, 2,656 Muhammadans, and 15 of other classes. Of the whole number, 1,190 pupils were learning English, 8,219 Vernacular, 39 Latin, 68 Arabic, and 125 Persian. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,21,716, of which Rs. 11,944 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 34,425 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 1,632 from endowments, Rs. 26,124 from fees, Rs. 2,030 from municipal grants, and Rs. 45,561 from other sources. The total annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 16-2-3, and the cost to Government Rs. 6-2-4.

Although primary education appears to be almost stationary in some of the backward districts, in others very considerable progress has been made, and the general

improvement in the attendance and efficiency of the schools is encouraging. The returns show an increase of 5,606 pupils in Government primary schools, English and Vernacular, and of 717 in aided and private schools of the same class. The total number of boys who passed the upper primary examination in 1882-83 is 8,473, against 6,627 in the preceding year, and the lower standard, 16,885, against 14,634. Of the girls, 164 passed the higher examination, against 129 in the preceding year, and 494 the lower examination, against 432. The results of these two examinations are shown in the following table:—

		North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
		Number of pupils.	Passed.		Percentage of passed out of total number of pupils.	Number of pupils.	Passed.		Percentage of passed out of total number of pupils
			Upper.	Lower.			Upper.	Lower.	
Boys' schools.									
English	1881-82	10,506	1,097	1,301	22·82	4,388	205	455	15·04
	1882-83	11,352	1,200	1,568	24·38	4,750	184	479	13·95
Vernacular,	1881-82	144,373	3,698	10,485	9·82	45,899	1,627	2,593	9·18
	1882-83	148,729	4,423	11,184	10·49	46,827	2,666	3,654	13·49
Total	1881-82	154,879	4,795	11,786	10·70	50,287	1,832	3,048	9·70
	1882-83	160,081	5,623	12,752	11·47	51,577	2,850	4,133	13·53
Girls' schools.									
English	1881-82	964	51	104	16·08	468	11	31	8·97
	1882-83	1,053	73	137	19·94	493	34	53	17·64
Vernacular,	1881-82	5,990	35	275	5·17	1,722	32	22	3·14
	1882-83	5,679	25	268	5·15	1,750	32	36	3·87
Total	1881-82	6,954	86	379	6·68	2,190	43	53	4·39
	1882-83	6,732	98	405	7·47	2,243	66	89	6·91

Schools for special or technical training.—Under this head there are now 25 institutions supported or aided by the State, a central normal school having been established at Lucknow for the training of middle class teachers for vernacular schools. These 25 institutions are, the Agra medical school, the six divisional normal schools in the North-Western Provinces, the central normal school and the 12 distrtict normal classes in Oudh, the normal schools for mistresses at Benares, Sitapur, and Hardoi, and the industrial schools at Benares and Gorakhpur. There are also two normal classes, unaided, for mistresses in the city of Lucknow. On the 31st of March, 1883, the total number of students attending these institutions was 773, of whom 77 were attending the Agra medical school, 247 the normal schools for masters in the North-Western Provinces, 190 the central normal school and normal classes in Oudh, 94 the normal schools for mistresses, and 165 the industrial schools of Benares and Gorakhpur. Of the students, 263 were Native Christians, 385 Hindus, and 125 Muhammadans; 88 were learning English, 804 vernacular, and 66 Persian. The total expenditure was Rs. 67,559, of which Rs. 18,326 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 44,014 from local rates or cesses, Rs. 680 from endowments, Rs. 1,015 from fees, and Rs. 3,524 from other sources. The annual cost of educating each student was as follows:—

Schools.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medical school, Agra	240 4 0	238 0 0
Normal schools for masters ... North-Western Provinces ...	128 0 4	127 13 10
Normal schools for masters ... Oudh	80 12 5	80 12 5
Ditto ditto for mistresses ... North-Western Provinces ...	68 15 5	27 14 6
Ditto ditto for mistresses ... Oudh	31 0 0	28 0 0
Industrial schools	14 12 4	7 0 11
Total ...	98 9 3	90 15 4

Much care, with good results, has been given to the management and teaching of the normal schools both for masters and mistresses, and the industrial schools have worked well under the superintendence of members of the society which, with Government aid, continues to maintain them.

Scholarships.—The scholarship system remained unchanged. In view of the coming transfer of the Agra College to local management and of the necessity of attracting a larger number of students, some Rs. 30,000 has been contributed by native gentlemen to found additional scholarships in that institution.

Books.—The Government Press has brought out another fasciculus of the *Grammar of the Classical Arabic Language*, by Mr. M. S. Howell, C.S. The work is a mine of information and will be of the greatest value to advanced students.

The use of English text-books in colleges and in the upper classes of high and middle English schools is regulated by the selection made by the University, and no changes are made departmentally. For students of the vernaculars, two new Urdu Readers specially prepared for the Department have been introduced and are on their trial, and a new series of Hindustani Readers in the Nágrí character is in the press. The right of translating Mr. W. W. Hunter's *Brief History of the Indian People* has been purchased by the Government, and the translation into Urdu is nearly completed. The Benares Sanskrit College has continued the publication of the *Pandit*, a journal of Sanskrit literature, and the *Sanskrit series* of valuable and hitherto unpublished manuscripts. Revised editions of classical and vernacular books for school use have been published and some new books have been added to existing school literature. Many treatises by volunteers on grammar, history, ethics, and other subjects have been examined by the Director, but found to be generally inferior to the books now in use, and the introduction of new works for mere novelty's sake has been avoided as harassing both to teachers and pupils. Many of the vernacular school-books that have been prepared and published for the Education Department of these provinces are used and approved in other provinces also. The sale of vernacular books has very greatly increased during the past year.

Employment of students in the public service.—Three ex-students who have done good service in the Education Department have been promoted to better appointments in the Revenue Department, and about 950 students fresh from school or college have obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 150 a month. Of these 550 are from the schools of the North-Western Provinces and 400 from those of Oudh.

Education of European and Eurasian children.—The committee appointed in 1881 to draft a code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, so far as this is dependent on Government support, submitted their report with the draft code prepared by them in July, 1882. The committee's proposals have, with some modifications, been accepted by the Government of India; but although some of the provisions of the code are to be introduced and worked in actual experiment as soon as possible, its introduction as a whole will be postponed in the case of all existing schools. Some further modifications will be necessary before the code can be generally adopted in these provinces, where the schools are smaller and the instruction is less advanced than in the Lower Provinces of Bengal; but arrangements have already been made for preparing pupils for examination in the subjects and by the standards prescribed in the code, and the whole subject is receiving careful consideration in consultation with the managers and others interested in the schools that will be effected by the proposed changes. In the past year, therefore, there was no important change in the system of European and Eurasian children's education, and the efforts of the Department were confined to the strengthening and improvement of existing schools and to encouraging and aiding the establishment of new schools in places where they were urgently wanted. At Cawnpore a grant-in-aid has been given to the

girls' school, and a building grant of Rs. 7,000 to the aided boys' school. At Allahabad, a building grant of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned to aid the erection of suitable dormitories for the Boys' High School, and the tuitional grant to the Girls' High School has been increased. Newly-established schools have been aided at Meerut and Moradabad. At Mussoorie, a grant has been given to the important school of S. Fidelis, and in some other stations the grants to schools of this class have been increased. The examination results are generally satisfactory and show a steady improvement in tuition. Independently of the gratuitous instruction given in the Allahabad free school, the Government has spent Rs. 2,676 during the past year in paying the schooling fees of 251 children. The number of children who are thus taught gratis is increasing, but parents are still slow to avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered to them. Schools established specially for the gratuitous instruction of children of these classes exist, aided or supported by the State, at Meerut, Moradabad, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur, and in other places the Government undertakes to pay the fees of children who attend the ordinary schools and whose parents are unable to defray the cost of their education. Most of these special schools are improving or in a fairly satisfactory condition. Besides aided schools, the Meerut Division contains some 12 unaided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and it appears that there are no children who do not attend a school in any district of the Division except Aligarh, in which there are a few children who are at present under the age limit of the Aligarh railway school. The chief station of the Agra Division is well supplied with schools, but some children do not attend. At Etah there are some children who are being taught at home. In Rohilkhand, a school will probably be wanted at Bareilly and possibly at Sháhjahánpur. Allahabad is well provided with good schools, but distance and poverty prevent many parents from sending their children to any school. Cawnpore has four fairly efficient schools, all aided by the State, and in the other districts there are not children enough to make a school. In the Benares Division, 10 out of 11 children at Azamgarh are at school, but there are a few (*i.e.*, not enough to justify the establishment of a special school) at Mirzapur, Basti, and Gorakhpur, who attend no school. In Benares there are some 22 children who, owing to the indifference of their parents, attend no school, and in Gházipur some six children absent themselves. In Jhánsi the number of children is very small. At Naini Tal there are some seven schools, and yet there are 16 children who do not attend a school. In Oudh, the city of Lucknow is well provided with schools, and there is no other town (with the possible exception of Fyzabad) at which the resident population of East Indians is large enough to maintain a school. At Gonda, Sitapur, and some other stations there are a few children who do not go to school and have no special day school to attend.

On the whole, considering the immense difficulty of instructing, without any attempt at compulsion or official pressure, the children of an indigent and apathetic agricultural population, it must be allowed that the progress made during the year in primary vernacular education, both as regards increase in numbers and improvement in tuition, is very encouraging, and that committees and the inspecting staff have discharged their duties conscientiously. In secondary education, the results of the University entrance examination testify to very great improvement of the high schools; and although, from exceptional causes, the results of the departmental middle class examinations show a falling off in the number of passed candidates, there is good reason to believe that there is no decline in the quality of the instruction of middle schools and that they will soon work up to the increased subjects and the enhanced standard. In University education, the results of the examinations are more satisfactory than they have been in any year since the affiliation of the colleges of these provinces. The normal school system in Oudh has been strengthened and improved, and the normal schools in the North-Western Provinces have been well and successfully managed. Considerable care and labour have been given to the preparation and revision of school books. The education of European and Eurasian children has received due attention, and with

fairly satisfactory results. New schools have been established and existing schools have received new and increased grants. Other intended reforms have been necessarily postponed pending the publication of the report of the Education Commission (which has received all possible aid in obtaining information and compiling statistics) and of orders on the recommendations which that report will contain.

To sum up: the year has been marked by important steps in the direction of decentralization in University education by the completion of carefully elaborated arrangements for the probational transfer of one of the three colleges of the North-Western Provinces to the management of local trustees, and in secondary and primary education by increasing the powers and responsibilities of the district boards, giving them almost complete control over vernacular middle and lower schools and the financial administration of English zila schools, and by extending this system to Oudh. The district inspecting staff has also been placed under the orders of the district boards, and although some difficulties have been met with, the new system appears to be working smoothly. The number of pupils attending schools and colleges has increased considerably, their average daily attendance has improved, the cost to State of educating each pupil has decreased, and the results of all examinations except the middle class examinations have been unusually satisfactory. In almost every point the past year has been a marked improvement on its predecessor.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a*) *Literature.*

The following tabular statement shows the number of books, pamphlets and periodicals registered, under Act XXV. of 1867, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882 :—

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.			Classical.				Polyglot.	Total.	Remarks.
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.			
Biography ...	1	4	1	5	...	...	2	2	2	10	
Drama ...	...	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Fiction ...	...	*a*44	8	52	...	...	3	3	...	55	(*a*) Including one Panjábi.
History ...	...	26	22	48	...	1	1	2	...	50	
Language ...	8	68	39	107	2	7	55	64	47	226	
Law ...	24	72	...	72	...	2	...	2	1	99	
Medicine ...	7	35	15	50	...	1	8	9	5	71	
Miscellaneous ...	13	33	22	55	6	...	8	14	4	86	
Poetry ...	...	34	42	76	4	...	8	12	5	93	
Politics ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Philosophy ...	...	*b*27	10	37	3	6	35	44	13	94	(*b*) Including one Panjábi.
Religion ...	...	121	*c*62	183	10	35	22	67	*d*75	325	(*c*) Including one Bengáli and one in aboriginal language.
Mathematics and science.	3	18	34	52	3	...	1	4	6	65	
Physics ...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Travels ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	(*d*) Including one Prakrit Sanskrit and Bhásha.
Total ...	56	489	267	756	28	52	143	223	158	1,193	

The total number of publications registered was 1,193, as against 1,029 of the preceding year. Distributed by language, the number was as follows :—

English	56
Vernacular	756
Classical (Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian)	223
Polyglot	158

Of the vernacular works 487 are in Urdu, 265 in Hindi, 2 in Panjabi, 1 in Bengali, and 1 in an aboriginal language. Of the classical works, 28 are in Sanskrit, 52 in Arabic, and 143 in Persian.

The following table shows the proportion which reprints bear to new works :—

New books, original	539
Ditto, translations	128
Reprints, original	451
Ditto, translations	75

The following remarks observe the order of the subjects named in the tabular statement :—

(1) Under the head of biography the only noticeable work is *Baharistan-i-Naz*, containing biographies of 174 poetesses.

(2) *Drama.*—There are 10 works under this head, none of which is worthy of mention.

(3) *Fiction.*—There are three works that may be noticed under this head : they are (i) *Tafrih-ul-Kulúb*, a collection of stories founded on the lives of the early Caliphs, translated from Mr. Godfrey Clerk's version of the Arabic *Illám-un-Ná* ; (ii) *Panjabi Gauhariya*, so composed that if the book be read straight through a story in prose appears, and if the words contained in the four vertical columns of the book be read downwards, four stories in verse are produced ; (iii) *Surmai-Binish*, a novel showing the evil consequences of Indian women's going to marriages and fairs and wearing ornaments.

(4) *History.*—This heading, including geography, comprises 50 publications, none of which is in any way remarkable. Among them is a history of Berar, abridged for the use of schools, and a history of India. The geographical works consist mainly of school-books.

(5) *Language.*—This heading comprises primers, grammars, exercise books, dictionaries and glossaries, and letter-writers. The following works deserve mention. The *Pandit*, a monthly publication of the Benares Sanskrit College, devoted to Sanskrit literature ; the *Gem Dictionary in English and Hindustani ;* and the *Popular Dictionary in English-Hindustani and Hindustani-English*, two cheap and useful books published at Lucknow ; *Inshai-Bahar-i-Ajam*, containing 200 letters in Persian without a single Arabic word ; *Vidyarthi bodhini*, a Hindi translation of portions of Tod's *Student's Manual* ; and *Fan-i-zara' at ki Pahili kitab*, a translation into Urdu of the *Primer of Agriculture*, by Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.S. Most of the remaining works under this head are school books, new, re-written, or revised, good for their purpose, but without any special claim to notice here.

(6) *Law.*—Under this head, comprising 14 books and 85 periodicals, the following may be noticed :—

The Code of Civil Procedure, with notes of important rulings of the several High Courts in India and Her Majesty's Privy Council ; *Siraji ma' ziya-is-Siraj wa Hasbiya-i-Ziya-is-Siraj*, a treatise in Arabic on the Muhammadan law of inheritance ; *Nizair-i-Kanun-i-Hind*, a translation of the *Indian Law Reports*. The *Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces*, with an Urdu translation, also, has been continued.

(7) *Medicine.*—The most noticeable publications entered under this head are:—*Khwan-i-Hikmat* in Urdu ; *Majmua-i-Tibb*, on the treatment of diseases according to the Greek, Hindu, and English systems of medicine ; and *Anupana-Manjari*, on the preparation and use of metallic medicines. There is a monthly periodical in English, entitled "Proceedings of the Allahabad Medical Society," and a monthly journal in Urdu on the European system of medicine has been continued.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—Under this heading are entered works on engineering, astrology, fortune-telling, geomancy, omens, riddles, magic, freemasonry, agriculture, sanitation, caligraphy, electro-plating, games, almanacs, postal rules, national improvement, temperance, the curtailment of marriage expenses, and other subjects. The following works may be noticed :—*Good Templar ki Degree ka risálah* and *Risálah-i-Rasúmát*, manuals in romanized Urdu for the use of Indian Good Templars ; *Naubahár-i- Dakhan*, on the administration of the Haidrabad State ; *Khetisár*, a treatise on agricultural chemistry ; *Risalah-i-Máni'-i-Rusúm-i-Bad*, on national improvement ; *Musaddas-i-Hálí*, on the rise and decline of the religion of the prophet ; *Kayastha-Dharma-Sabha* and *Desa-hitaishini*, monthly periodicals on national improvement.

(9) *Poetry.*—*Vijaya-Muktavali*, an abridgement of the *Mahábhárat*, in Hindi verse, is the only work that deserves to be noticed.

(10) *Politics.*—Under this head there is nothing to be noticed.

(11) *Philosophy —Siddhanta-Sangraha:* under this heading is an attempt to show that the doctrines of the Nyáya philosophy do not differ materially from the doctrines inculcated in modern philosophical works in English. *Karikavali*, in Sanskrit, is a treatise, with a commentary, on the Nyáya philosophy, *Tantra-vartikaṁnama*, *Mimansa-Sútriya-Shabara-Bhashya*, and *Artha-sangraha*, are elementary treatises on the Mímánsa philosophy, edited by Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College under the superintendence of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the College. The monthly Hindi periodical, the *Bharat-Sudasa-Pravartak*, conducted by the Arya-Samáj, Farukhabad, and containing moral instruction, has been continued.

(12) *Religion.*—There are 326 publications under this head, many of them being reprints of well-known works or generally unimportant controversial tracts. The following only appear to deserve some notice:—*Kashshaf-i-Israr-ul-Mashaikh*, a translation of "The Darvishes" of Mr. J. Brown, who was Secretary to the American Consulate at Constantinople; *Ráudan-ki-shádi*, advocating the re-marriage of widows; *Upades-Ratnávali*, a compilation from Kabír's works; *Criticism on the present Hindi Translation of the Holy Scriptures*, pointing out many startling errors in the revised version; and *Taukid-ul-Khiyalát* in Urdu, which is a reply to certain opinions expressed by Saiyid Ahmad Khan, C.S.I., the point under discussion being the existence of any guide, besides reason, for human conduct. The monthly religious periodicals, the *Arya-Samáchár* in Urdu and the *Árya-Darpan* in Hindi and Urdu, have been continued. The *Rúdad-i-Bhargavi Sabhá*, Jaipur, a periodical also aiming at the reformation of religion, is a new publication.

(13) *Mathematics.*—Under this head there are 65 publications, most of which, being treatises on arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and mensuration, based on standard English works and intended for school use, do not require special notice here. *Dirghavrittalakshanam*, in Sanskrit, is on astronomy. *Bhabhrama-rekha-nirúpanam*, also in Sanskrit and by the same author, a scholar of the Benares Sanskrit College, is a treatise on the Sun-dial. *Risalah-i-Ghulshan-i-Riyazi*, in Hindi and Urdu, is a monthly journal containing mathematical problems and solutions, conducted by a teacher in the Agra College.

(14) *Physical Science.*—Under this head there is not much that is new or worthy of notice. *Padárth Tattwa Dipka* is a catechism of elementary physical science and physical geography, a mere cram-book for schools. *Rasayana Prakas* is a catechism of chemistry. *Suál wa Jawáb-i-Ilm-Haiwanat wa Nabatat* is a catechism of zoology and botany.

(15) *Travels.*—Under this head there are only two guide-books for pilgrims to Jagannáthpuri and Mecca.

No original or translated work of any great merit has been produced in the past year, but literary activity, not of the highest order, has increased. This increase is chiefly under the heads of language (including school-books) and religion. The veins of original poetry and of anything deserving the name of fiction appear to be for the present exhausted, and students of philosophy and science have produced nothing of real interest or importance.

The chief centres of publication, with the number of works printed at each centre during the year 1882, as compared with the preceding year, are given below:—

	1881.	1882.
Lucknow	173	392
Cawnpore	195	202
Meerut	135	145
Allahabad	214	166
Benares	122	78
Agra	64	57

(b) *The Vernacular Press.*

The number of papers on the reporter's file at one time or another during the year was 135. Twenty-three were published monthly, 16 bi-monthly, 3 tri-monthly, 82 weekly, 8 bi-weekly, and 3 daily. Sixty-four were published in the North-Western Provinces, 22 in Oudh, 39 in the Panjáb, one in the Central Provinces, 4 in Central India, and 5 in Rajputana. The linguistic classification is given in the following table :—

Language.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjáb.	Central Provinces.	Central India.	Rajputana.	Total.
Urdú	50	21	30	...	1	...	102
Hindí	6	1	5	...	...	2	14
Hindí-Urdú	4	...	...	...	2	2	8
Maráthí	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gurmukhí	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Bengálí-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urdú-English	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Hindí-English	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maráthí	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Arabic	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hindí-Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	64	22	39	1	4	5	135

Twenty-one papers were stopped or removed from the register during the year. None of them were of any note.

Taken as a whole, though there is no striking change to record in the vernacular press of the year, there are not wanting signs of steady, if not rapid, improvement. Provincial vernacular journalism is still scarcely out of its infancy; and where some of the papers are the mushroom organs of cliques or of individuals, or started merely on speculation, childish petulance, carelessness of statement, and coarseness of tone are, perhaps, inevitable characteristics. Allowing for all this, however, there is an observable tendency towards greater moderation of tone; a greater and more intelligent interest is manifested in the leading questions of the day; and an increasing desire is shown to substitute honest criticism for indiscriminate praise or blame; and though, perhaps, much of the reasoning is crude, or such as is not likely to command general acceptance at present, the mere attempt to substitute logic for rhetoric would seem to indicate a new and better phase in the vernacular journalism of Upper India.

Appended are statements showing the number of newspapers published in Upper India, and giving a list of them. As was remarked last year, the details of circulation are supplied by the papers themselves, and must therefore be taken with some allowance.

Statement showing the number of Newspapers published in Upper India in 1882.

Provinces.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	No. of newspapers started during 1882.	No. of newspapers stopped during 1882.	No. of newspapers that remained on register at the end of 1882.
North-Western Provinces ...	11	3	2	45	2	1	64	22	12	52
Oudh	3	5	...	13	...	1	22	5	4	18
Panjáb	8	6	1	18	5	1	39	7	4	35
Central Provinces... ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Central India	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	2	1	3
Rajputana	1	1	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	5
Total ...	23	16	3	82	8	3	135	38	21	114

List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1882.

Number.	Name of paper.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Circulation.	Remarks.
			NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
1	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	196	
2	Ahsanu-l-Akhbár ...	Amroha, Morádábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Abul Hasan ...	84	
3	Áína-i-Sikandarí ...	Morádábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	70	
4	Áína-i-Tahzíb ...	Saiyidpur, Gházipur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yásín ...	...	Not received by the Reporter till December, 1882.
5	Ainu-l-Akhbár ...	Morádábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Ali ...	100	
6	Akhbár-i Álam ...	Meerut ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrib Husain Khán ...	100	
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English ...	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	299	The organ of the Aligarh Institute, and edited by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan, C.S.I.
8	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	80	
9	Anand Kádambini ...	Mirzápur ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Baini Prasád Sharma ...	...	Irregularly published.
10	Anjuman-i-Badáun ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Amjid Husain ...	...	Started in October, 1882.
11	Árya Darpan ...	Sháhjahánpur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	402	The journal of the Árya Samát of Sháhjahánpur.
12	Árya Pattriká ...	Benares ...	Hindi-English ...	Monthly ...	Rev. John Hewlett ...	...	An old missionary paper, stopped in January, 1882
13	Benares Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ashraf Ali ...	25	Started in April, 1882.
14	Bhárat Bandhu ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí English ...	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	125	
15	Bhárati Vilás ...	Agra ...	Hindí ...	Tri-monthly ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	125	
16	Dabdaba-i Qaisarí ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	225	
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí ...	Rámpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain ...	390	
18	Growse Gazette ...	Bulandshahr ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahaí ...	40	Started in September, 1882.
19	Guldasta-i-Benares ...	Benares ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Fida Husain ...	108	Stopped in September, 1882.
20	Hindí Pradíp ...	Allahabád ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bál Krishn Bhatt ...	200	
21	Islám ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Alímu-l-din ...	250	Started in April, 1882.
22	Jalesar Akhbár ...	Jalesar ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Wajihu-t-din ...	..	Stopped in March, 1882.
23	Jalwa-i-Túr ...	Meerut ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshi Lál ...	90	
24	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Morádábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	150	Re-started in March, 1882.
25	Káshi Pattriká ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A. ...	645	
26	Kavi Vachan Sudhá ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	311	
27	Káyasth Samáchár ...	Allahábád ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Náráyan ...	163	
28	Kulshhresta Samáchár ...	Aligarh ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Madho Prasád ...	...	Started in August, 1882.
29	Lama-i-Núr ...	Jaunpur ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Abdu-lláh Khán ...	50	Irregularly published.
30	Lawrence Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Samad Khán ...	209	
31	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nabí Bakhsh ...	37	
32	Mazharu-l-Ziráat ...	Meerut ...	Hindí Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Mukarrib Husain Khán ...	821	Started in May, 1862, and printed at the same press as the Akhbár-i-Álam.
33	Meerut Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Karímu-l-dín ...	...	Started in April, 1882.
34	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muhibu-llah ...	100	
35	Mufid-i-Ám ...	Agra ...	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	Ahmad Khán ...	200	Re-started in February, 1882.

36	Muir Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Khushwakt Ráe ...	...		Re-started in July, 1882, and printed at the same press as the Jalwa-i-Túr and the Prince of Wales' Gazette.
37	Municipal Guide ...	Agra ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Alí Ján ...	125		Started in August, 1882.
38	Nafísu-l-Akhbár ...	Fatehgarh ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chunni Lál ...	...		Ditto ditto
39	Nairang-i-Mazamin ...	Muttra ...	Do, ...	Ditto ...	Mevá ham, B.A, ...			Stopped in May, 1882.
40	Naiyar-i-Ázim ...	Moradábád ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Amjid Alí ...	162		
41	Naiyar-i-Hind ...	Allahábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Latíf ...	...		Stopped in April, 1882.
42	Najmu-l-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Rúhhu-lláh Khán ...	150		
43	Najmu-l-Hind ...	Morádábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	130		
44	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	300		
45	Nasím-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Behari Lál ...	99		
46	Núr-i-Badáun ...	Badáun ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Amjid Husain ...	...		Started in July, 1882.
47	Núru-l-Absár ...	Allahábád ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Roshan Lál ...	131		
48	Núru-l-Akhbár ...	Moradábad ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Núru-lláh ...	...		Started in April, 1882, and stopped in the same month.
49	Núru-l-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	355		
50	Prayág Samáchár ...	Allahábad ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewaki Nandan ...	350		Started in February, 1882.
51	Prince of Wales' Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshi Lál ...	70		
52	Riyázu-l-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	250		Started in February, 1882.
53	Rohilkhand Akhbár ...	Moradábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bishan Sarúp ...			An old paper stopped in February, 1882.
54	Sáhas ...	Allahábád ...	Bengali and English ...	Ditto ...	Rajní Kánt Basu ...	250		An English Supplement has been recently started in connection with this paper.
55	Saidu-l-Akhbár ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Afzal Alí ...	86		Restarted in August, 1882, and stopped again in November, 1882.
56	Shamím-i-Allahabad ...	Allahábád ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Gobind Prasád ...	...		Started in February and stopped in June, 1882.
57	Shúla-i-Túr ...	Cawnpore ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muhammman Ibráhím ...	175		
58	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Banwári Lál ...	100		Stopped in August, 1882.
59	Tahzíb ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Ali Khán ...	100		Stopped in June, 1882.
60	Terahwín Saddí ...	Agra ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	225		Irregularly published.
61	Tútiyá-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Wiláyat Alí ...	200		
62	Urúj-i-Muhammadí ...	Allahábád ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Husain Khán ...	...		Started in September and stopped in October, 1882.
63	Waqaya-i-Alam ...	Gházípur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad ...	250		
64	Zarif-i-Benares ...	Benares ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...			Started in July and stopped in October, 1882.
				OUDH.				
1	Akhbár-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Awadh Behárí Lál ...	100		
2	Akhbár-i-Tamannáí ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	125		
3	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	135		
4	Anwáru-l-Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	200		
5	Atáliq-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Alí Khán ...	150		Started July, 1882.
6	Indian Punch ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nauroz Alí Khán ...	100		Started in May, 1882.
7	Kárnámáh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yákúb ...	250		
8	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rev J H. Messmore ...	341		A missionary publication.
9	Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Khiráti Lál ...	20		
10	Mashír-i-Qaisar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Ghulám Muhammad ...	175		
11	Míratu-l-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Náráyan ...	250		
12	Mumbau-l-Alkám ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Khairáti Lál ...	...		Stopped in January, 1882.

List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1882—(concluded).

Number.	Name of paper.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Circulation.	Remarks.
			OUDH—*(concluded)*				
13	Mutázu-l-Akhbár ...	Nawábganj Bára Banki,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf ...	...	Started in December, 1882.
14	Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb ...	Lucknow ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bihárí Lál ...	125	The journal of the Reform club, Lucknow.
15	Murásla-i-Káshmír ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Náráyan ...	450	An old national journal of Kashmíri Pandits, printed at the same press as the Mirátiu-l-Hind and received in this office since January, 1882.
16	Navín Váchak ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Nauroz Alí Khán ...	...	Stopped in May, 1882.
17	Oudh Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	620	
18	Oudh Punch ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	524	
19	Saiyár-i-Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Aghá ...	184	Started in January and stopped in February, 1882.
20	Shokh-i-Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Tasawar Hasan ...	100	Started in June, 1882.
21	Tahzíbu-l-'Asár ...	Sítápur ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Manni Lál ...	500	
22	Tibyánu-l-Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Muhammad Alí ...	84	The religious organ of the Shia sect of Musalmáns.
			PANJAB.				
1	'Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Jalandhar ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	132	
2	'Aftáb-i-Panjáb ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Butá Singh ...	550	
3	Akhbár-i-'Am ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	1,800	
4	Akmalu-l-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	84	
5	Anjuman-i-Panjáb ...	Lahore ...	Urdú and English ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain ...	425	The Urdú and English journal of the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.
6	Asháatu-l-Sunnat ...	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Monthly ...	Maulví Muhammad Husain,	250	The religious journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmáns.
7	Ashrafu-l-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	Mirzá Khán ...	100	
8	'Azád Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...		...	Started in October and stopped in November, 1882.
9	Barádar-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Náráyan ...	100	And old journal received in this office for the first time in January, 1882, but stopped in July, 1882.
10	Bhárat Dípiká ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukand Rám ...	...	Stopped in July, 1882.
11	Bháratendu ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Jwalá Prasád Singh ...	150	Started in January, 1882, but irregularly published.
12	Bhárat Hitaishí ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Har Mukand ...	...	Started in June and stopped in July, 1882.
13	Delhi Punch ...	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	210	
14	Gurmukhí Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	..	The journal of the Singh Sabha of Lahore.
15	Gyán Pradáyiní Patriká ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Navín Chandr Ráe ...	200	Started in April, 1882.
16	Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam ...	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	110	
17	Khair Khwáh-i-Hind ...	Do, ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ...	150	
18	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb ...	Gujránwala ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	600	
19	Koh-i-Núr ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwád Alí ...	440	The oldest vernacular paper in Upper India being 34 years old. It belongs to Lálá Harsukh Ráe.
20	Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Bi monthly ...	Buláqi Dás ...	250	

21	Mihr-i Darakhshán	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Nusrat Alí	...	180	
22	Mittra Vilás	...	Lahore	...	Hindí	...	Ditto	...	Mukund Rám	...	250	Printed at the same press as the Akhbár-i-Am.
23	Núr Afshán	...	Ludhiána	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry	...	593	A missionary publication.
24	Nusratu l-Akhbár	...	Delhi	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Alí	...	188	
25	Nusratu-l-Islám	...	Do.	..	Do.	...	Monthly	...	Ditto	...	25	
26	Panjábi Akhbár	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Bi weekly	...	Muhammad Azim	...	300	
27	Panjáb Punch	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Ferozu-l-dín	...	130	
28	Patiála Akhbár	...	Patiála	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Kikhí Kesh	...	300	
29	Rafáh-i-'Am	...	Siálkot	...	Do.	...	Ditto		Diván Chand	..	700	
30	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nádir Alí Sháh	...	430	
31	Reformer	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Nathu Rám	...	750	Started in January, 1882.
32	Rekhtí Akhbár	...	Delhi	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Mahá Náráyan	...	140	
33	Sabhá Kapúrthalá	...	Kapúrthala	..	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Sharfu-l-dín	...	112	
34	Sádiqu-l-Akhbár	...	Bháwalpur	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Quds	...	400	The property of the Bhawalpur Darbár.
35	Safír-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqi Dás	...	250	
36	Sawáneh Umrí	...	Lahore	...	Do	...	Monthly	...	Nathu Rám	...	90	Started in June, 1882.
37	Shafu-l-Sudúr	...	Ditto	...	Arabic	...	Bi monthly	...	Registrar of the Panjáb University.		...	The Arabic journal of the Panjáb University.
38	Victoria Paper	...	Siálkot	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Gyan Chand	..	1,100	
39	Vidyárk Panjáb	...	Lahore	...	Gurmukhí	...	Monthly	...	Gurmukh Singh	...	...	Irregularly published.
							CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
1	Nyáya Sudhá	...	Harda	...	Maráthí and English	...	Weekly	...	Básudeo Bháskar Bhide	...	...	Started in June 1882, but received in this office for the first time in November, 1882.
							CENTRAL INDIA.					
1	Dabíru-l-Mulk	...	Bhopál	...	Urdú	...	Bi-monthly	...	Amjid Alí	...	250	
2	Gwalior Gazette	...	Gwalior	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Weekly	...	Umá Charan	...	...	Belongs to the Gwalior Darbár.
3	Ratn Prakásh	...	Ratlám	...	Hindí and Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haqq	...	400	
4	Vritt Dhárá	...	Dhár	...	Maráthí	...	Ditto	...	Harí Bháskar	...	135	
							RAJPUTÁNA					
1	Desh Hitaishí	...	Ajmere	...	Hindí	...	Monthly	...	Munná Lál	...	180	Started in April, 1882
2	Jaipur Gazette	...	Jaipur	...	Hindí Urdú	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mahábir Prasád	...	150	Belongs to the Jaipur Darbár.
3	Marwár Gazette	...	Jodhpur	...	Ditto	..	Weekly	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	100	Belongs to the Jodhpur Darbár.
4	Harish Chandriká	...	Udaipur	...	Hindí Sanskrit	...	Bi-monthly	...	Dámodar Shástri	...	100	
5	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar	...	Ditto	...	Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Baushi Dhar	...	200	Belongs to the Udaipur Darbár.

4.—Literary Societies.

Most of the districts in these provinces have one or more societies which may fairly be considered "literary," and many of them might be credited with three or four, were the term not too strictly interpreted. In only twelve districts is no such society reported to be in existence, these being mostly in Oudh, or tracts like Garhwál and the Tarai, where literary institutions could scarcely be looked for. Jhánsi and Muttra are the most important of them, and in the latter district three societies are reported to exist, but more of a religious than of a literary character. This distinction has not been so carefully observed elsewhere, several of the institutions which swell the district returns being primarily constituted for religious or political purposes. A rigid line can, however, scarcely be drawn, as a great number of aims are frequently combined.

The number of members in each literary society varies from 15 to 150. In a few places the members are almost entirely, though not necessarily, officials; but, in general, there is a considerable body of non-officials as well, and non-officials naturally predominate wherever there is a religious or class basis besides a literary one. The numerous societies for advancing the study of the *Deva-Nagari* character and the literature therein written, seem to have more claim to the name of "literary," and more inherent vitality, than any others. The Muhammadan institutions or clubs rarely confine themselves to literary objects.

Nearly all the societies are supported by subscriptions collected either periodically or as need arises, and have little or no funds actually in hand. The "British Indian Association" at Moradabad with Rs. 1,100 and the Unao Association with Rs. 1,500 are exceptions.

Subjoined are notices of the districts whose societies appear to invite special remark :—

Aligarh.—In this district there are no less than 13 societies, of which five are wholly or in part literary. The *Bhasha Samwardhni Sabha* has 150 members; it seems to be a good example of a flourishing literary institution, and is said to be supported by Europeans and Muhammadans as well as Hindus. Its chief aim is "to encourage the writing of books for the improvement of the Hindi *Bhasha* or language," and it holds monthly meetings and gives prizes for this purpose. The *Bharatwarsha National Association*, with 77 members, aims at encouraging the study of eastern and western languages. The *Scientific Society* endeavours to foster letters and science generally. And there are two small associations of some 20 to 30 members which study the Sanskrit and English literatures respectively. The latter is composed of students of the High School.

Meerut.—Here there is a society, named the *Deva Nagari Pracharni Sabha*, with 70 members, which "seeks to encourage and spread the Deva Nagari among all classes." There is also, as at some other stations, a Theosophical Society, whose aims are incidentally literary.

Allahabad.—At both the *Allahabad Institute* and the *Allahabad Literary Institute* essays are read and proceedings of a literary character take place. A school is maintained in connection with the former, with some help from the municipality. There is a small *Arya Samaj* Society for the diffusion of a knowledge of Vedic verses, and another small society for the diffusion of Bengali. There is also a Theosophical Association.

Mirzapur.—The Chunar reading-room is described as a sort of literary society. There is a library and a press. The institution owes its existence to the public spirit of Babu Hanuman Parshad, who continues to maintain it with such help from others as he can get.

Sháhjahánpur.—The Association here may be quoted as an example of the fate which literary societies are very liable to meet with. It is called the *Sháhjahánpur Literary Institute*, and was originally started "as a Literary and Debating Society."

It has become, however, a mere book and newspaper club, and the discontinuance of support from the municipality is in contemplation. There are 21 members.

Lucknow.—There is a *Jalsa-i-Tahzib* with 65 members, supported by all classes of the Lucknow community and aided by a grant of Rs. 20 per mensem from Government. It has a library and circulates periodicals, but its objects are rather educational than literary. The *Rifah-i-Ám* Association appears to be the largest in the province, having 186 members on its roll, 15 of whom are members of the ex-royal family of Oudh, 26 are Government officials, and the rest are drawn from all classes of the community. The aims proposed, however, are very various, and it is doubtful if the society, which interests itself chiefly in social and political questions, can properly be considered a literary one.

Gonda.—The *Anjuman-i-Rifah* has 70 members, of whom 12 are Europeans and the rest official and non-official natives. The institution has a library and press, with a poor-house and 20 pauper-houses attached. Its character is only partly literary.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

Note.—This heading is blank.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

NOTE.—See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

1.– ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

BY the Statute 53, Geo. III., Chapter 155, provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the exercise of such episcopal functions, as might be thought necessary. Under the authority of this Statute Letters-Patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under date the 2nd of May, 1814. The Bishop of Calcuttá and Metropolitan of India has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in the North-Western Provinces. The See of Calcutta is subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury. The Roman Catholic Vicariate Apostolic of Hindustan was erected in 1822 by Pope Pius VII. The Vicar Apostolic, who is also titular Bishop of Pentacomia, resides at Agra, and has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Roman Catholics in a part of these Provinces and of the Panjáb. His Vicariate is bounded on the east by the Vicariate Apostolic of Patna, erected on February 7th, 1845. This includes the remainder of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with a portion of Lower Bengal. Appeals from the Kirk Sessions of the Scottish Church lie to the Presbyterial Body of Upper India, consisting of the ministers and elders of that Church in these Provinces. Higher authority is exercised in ascending order by the Edinburgh Presbytery, the Synod of Lothian and Berwick, and the General Assembly of representative ministers and elders of the Established Church of Scotland.

2.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

3.—STATIONERY.

See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

(*a.*)—Wards' Institute.

There were 13 lads in the Institution on 1st October, 1881, and three more were admitted during the year. Of these, eight were withdrawn, leaving only eight in the Institute on the 30th September, 1882. Of these eight boys, three are under the Court of Wards: three are residents of the North-Western Provinces, but their estates are not under the Court of Wards: one comes from Oudh: and one from Lower Bengal. The wards are said to have made fair progress on the whole in their studies, and to have enjoyed very good health during the year.

The general charges for the maintenance of the Institution amounted to Rs. 6,466, while the individual charges reached Rs. 6,276. In 1880-81 these charges were Rs. 8,522 and Rs. 9,816, respectively.

It is to be regretted that the success of this Institution has of late years been declining. The causes for its decline may be briefly stated to be as follows:—

(1) Its location in Benares. This induced several district officers of Lower Bengal to send wards from that Province. Recently, consequent on the want of success of a similar Institution in Calcutta, the Lower Bengal Revenue Board seem to have come to the conclusion that their wards should be educated at home, and the Bengal wards have been withdrawn. There is only one Lower Bengal boy left in the Benares establishment.

(2) The dislike which the elder members of many families, particularly the women, have to the boys being educated away from home, and the probable influence of that prejudice on district officers.

(3) The impossibility of entertaining a proper resident European Superintendent consequent on the very small number of the wards attending the Institution.

(4) The fact that the majority of the wards attending the Institution have been in very moderate circumstances; the consequence being that the establishment has been of necessity brought under repeated reductions.

The subject has for long been under consideration. After the close of the year a committee was convened for the purpose of finally discussing the matter, and it was then proposed to suggest the removal of the Institution to Allahabad. The considerations which led the committee to these conclusions have been placed before the Government; and it has finally been decided to transfer the Institute to Agra, where the lads will enjoy the benefit of attendance at the College classes.

(*b.*)—Government Press.

Financial working.—The following comparative statement shows the Press receipts for 1882-83, with those for 1881-82, under their three main heads:—

ACTUALS.

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a.*) Educational	19,900	20,401
(*b.*) Other Governments	55,379	84,194
(*c.*) Private persons	25,545	29,088

Of the above only (*b*) and (*c*) appear to call for remark. The (*b*) receipts during 1881-82 were abnormally high owing to heavy census work, amounting in value to Rs. 22,288; but with the exception of that year, the receipts from other Governments during 1882-83 were higher than they have been for many years past:—

1879-80.	1880-81.	1882-83.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,919	28,161	84,194

In some departments there has been a falling off, but in many there has been a marked increase, notably the Sorting Department of the Railway Post Office, Rs. 4,721, against Rs. 1,932 in the year previous; the Government of the Panjáb, Rs. 1,873, against Rs. 178; and the Roorki Workshops, Rs. 909, against Rs. 65 only. Under (*c*) private persons, there has also been a steady increase during the past three years:—

1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,354	25,545	29,088

Rupees 6,689 represents the work really done for private individuals, but out of this sum only about Rs. 3,500 is the value of work which might have been done by private enterprise.

The expenditure of the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Budget allotment	3,07,000
Actuals (excluding Rs, 20,000 sanctioned under special circumstances)*...	2 99,712
Saving	7,288

Compared with 1881-82, the expenditure in 1882-83 was less by Rs. 26,084, a result due to the heavy census work and the abnormally large departmental outturn of the former year. Omitting raw material (which, for reasons given in previous reports, must always be a disturbing item in an account of Press disbursments), the following comparative memo. shows clearly the items that are affected by extraordinary demands on the Press, such as occurred in 1881-82:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Salaries (including overtime)	1,59.460	1,57,257
(*b*) Postage and transit charges	21,312	20,742
(*c*) Work given out to private presses ...	43,050	17,927

The year 1880-81 affords a better comparison with the year under review:

	1880-81.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of outturn	4 44,014	4,75,625
Actual expenditure	2,64,084	2,99,712

Commercial Working.—Work to the value of Rs. 4,75,625 was executed at a cost of Rs. 4,26,704; thus the transactions of the year yielded a net profit of Rs. 48,921, or close upon 11½ per cent. against a little over 12½ per cent. in the year previous. The difference between the profits of the two years may be attributed to the reduction of 10 per cent. in the scale of charges which had effect during the last two months of the past year. At the close of 1882-83 the commercial position of the Press stood as follows:—

Cr.	Rs.	Dr.	Rs.
(*a*) Value of outturn	4,75,625	(*a*) Establishment	1,57,257
(*b*) Value of raw material at the end of the year ...	1,59,232	Contingencies	1,62 454
(*c*) Value of dead stock, including additions and renewals during the year	1,59,067	(*b*) Rent and repairs	35,000
		(*c*) Interest at 5 per cent. on raw material in store	7,961
		(*d*) Depreciation of dead stock ...	15,115
		(*e*) Bills payable for raw material (estimate)	1,06,726
Total ...	7,93,924	Total ...	4,84 513

Departmental printing.—The value of work done under this head was Rs. 4,14,103 as compared with Rs 4,31,272 during the previous year. The Police, Settlement, and Educational Departments are those in which there was the largest reduction of expenditure. Efforts have been made to improve the system of form printing and distribution, and it has now been got into fairly good working order: as good perhaps as can

*This was really an advance recoverable from the budget allotment for 1883-84.

be expected, in view of the continual recurrence of some disturbing circumstance. Close upon eighteen million forms were issued to the Province generally throughout the year.

Miscellaneous.—There was a large increase (from 4,155lbs. to 7,588lbs.) in the amount of type made for the press itself, while that made for outsiders also increased. The outturn, however, was below the normal amount. The work in the binding department was more than usually heavy. Eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight books were full and 6,285 books half bound as compared with 10,768 and 5,790, respectively, in the previous year. A great number of paper covers and envelopes were also supplied, and the sale and custody of maps, the number of which continues to increase rapidly, involved a good deal of additional labour and responsibility.

The number of publications registered during the year under Act XXV. of 1867 was 1,190 against 1,031 during the previous year. The revised rules for Official Libraries are said to have worked well, and to be simple and effective in their operation.

(*c*).—Government Book Depôt.

The receipts were Rs. 12,843 and the disbursements Rs. 14,656 against Rs. 12,433 and Rs 13,546, respectively, in the previous year. There was a decrease in the sale of educational works. The net cost of the Depôt to Government during the year was Rs. 1,813.

The outstandings at the close of the last three years were :—

1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,801	8,880	9,945

The increase is due to longer terms of credit accorded as special cases in one or two instances.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—*Physical Geography of the territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun, Himalayas, and Nipál, on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah, on the west by the river Tons until its jurisdiction with the Jamna, thence by the Jamna to the 29th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bhartpur, and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Shahabad, Behár, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement showing area, cultivated and uncultivated, and communications*, 1882-83.

District.	Total area in square miles					Communications, mileage of			Remarks
	Cultivated.	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Non-assessed, including revenue-free holdings and waste.	Total.	Water distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes	Rail roads.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N.-W. Provinces.									
Dehra Dún ...	105·8	92·0	127·5	867·7	1,193·0	...	227·62	...	
Saháranpur ...	1,255·5	331·0	217·5	417·4	2,221·4	36	417·13	41·50	
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,019·8	333·6	223·4	79·3	1,656·1	34	404·62	26·00	
Meerut ...	1,670·0	356·4	300·4	52·4	2,379·2	48	539·13	61·50	
Bulandshahr ...	1,297·6	345·3	213·2	58·8	1,914·9	48	642·50	44·00	
Aligarh ...	1,389·2	222·6	326·0	17·5	1,955·3	58	535·62	77·75	
Muttra ...	1,048·1	172·3	102·8	129·5	1,452·7	43	473·37	40·00	
Agra ...	1,168·4	278·9	312·6	89·9	1,849·8	69	618·60	82·50	
Farukhabad ...	969·6	313·3	347·8	88·1	1,718·8	37	1,021·88	41·50	
Mainpuri ...	946·7	244·3	504·0	2·2	1,697·2	66	300·37	22·25	
Etáwah ...	876·9	345·5	454·8	16·4	1,693·6	...	783·75	58·00	
Etah ...	1,063·3	306·6	344·4	24·5	1,738·8	44	611·13	2·75	
Bijnor ...	958·3	490·4	172·2	246·8	1,867·7	...	554·13	...	
Moradabad ...	1,292·2	478·2	150·8	360·6	2,281·8	...	612·50	40·50	
Budaon ...	1,370·8	381·3	190·5	59·2	2,001·8	...	546·13	18·50	
Bareilly ...	1,127·3	227·4	168·3	91·3	1,614·3	...	304·75	47·75	
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,089·6	463·7	173·5	18·9	1,745·7	...	323·37	38·00	
Pilibhít ...	608·4	475·0	118·4	169·8	1,371·6	...	237·37	...	
Cawnpore ...	1,363·9	353·6	642·5	10·0	2,370·0	42	1,000·37	116·50	
Fatehpur ...	879·3	312·7	445·5	1·2	1,638·7	...	516·50	53·75	
Banda ...	1,543·1	989·8	338·9	189·4	3,061·2	...	611·50	37·50	
Hamírpur ...	1,290·7	594·5	373·6	29·7	2,288·5	...	458·50	...	
Allahabad ...	1,662·4	450·9	668·5	50·3	2,833·1	...	746·88	97·50	
Jaunpur ...	962·5	303·0	254·3	34·3	1,554·1	...	557·75	43·00	
Azamgarh ...	1,269·8	303·5	530·3	7·8	2,147·4	...	536·88	...	
Mirzapur ...	1,264·4	409·0	1,269·4	2,280·5	5,223·3	...	1,014·13	58·50	
Benares ...	722·8	66·1	182·2	26·9	998·0	...	570·75	61·00	
Ghazipur ...	1,006·0	131·5	332·5	3·0	1,473·0	...	568·13	35·00	
Gorakhpur ...	2,750·9	866·5	635·9	344·8	4,598·1	...	990·00	...	
Basti ...	1,800·7	574·0	298·8	79·3	2,752·8	...	568·00	...	
Ballia ...	754·7	142·7	197·5	49·5	1,144·4	...	368·25	...	
Jhánsi ...	643·1	426·3	326·0	171·4	1,566·8	...	701·37	...	
Jalaun ...	952·3	214·9	258·9	50·9	1,477·0	...	534·50	...	
Lalitpur ...	401·8	835·6	306·9	403·1	1,947·4	...	469·75	...	
Kumaun ...	289·0	523·0	4,490·0	698·0	6,000·0	...	1,402·00	...	
Garhwál ...	172·9	37·4	4,641·8	647·9	5,500·0	...	935·00	...	
Tarái ...	275·8	450·3	61·1	150·6	937·8	...	88·00	...	
Total ...	39,263·6	13,870·1	20,712·7	8,018·9	81,865·3	525*	21,881·63	1,140·25	
Oudh.									
Lucknow ...	519·4	217·3	242·5	...	979·2	100	250	53·65	
Unao ...	909·5	477·2	381·6	...	1,768·3	80	462½	25·57	
Bara Banki ...	1,122·3	343·7	302·2	...	1,768·2	161	411	70·93	
Sitapur ...	1,455·4	509·6	288·2	...	2,253·2	180	495½	...	
Hardoi ...	1,348·4	616·1	336·6	...	2,300·1	176	492½	63·46	
Kheri ...	1,216·5	895·2	429·5	427·0	2,968·2	207	402½	...	
Fyzabad ...	948·7	356·7	382·9	...	1,688·3	95	523½	68·19	
Bahraich ...	1,252·2	872·9	211·2	257·0	2,593·3	253	484½	* ...	
Gonda ...	1,672·4	773·7	281·4	153·5	2,881·0	110	445½	* ...	
Rae Bareli ...	889·9	514·3	325·5	...	1,729·7	83	536½	...	
Sultánpur ...	893·4	420·2	393·4	...	1,707·0	140	373½	6·28	
Partábgarh ...	700·4	297·7	436·9	...	1,435·0	64	348½	...	
Total ...	12,928·5	6,294·6	4,010·9	837·5	24,071·5	1,649	5,225½	287·48	

* Railroad under construction.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

Statement of temperature, rainfall, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year commencing 1st April, 1882, and ending 31st March, 1883.

Number.	1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8		Remarks.
	Name of station.	*Highest maximum.*		*Lowest minimum.*		Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature	General mean temperature.	Total rainfall in inches	*Prevailing winds.*		
		Month.	Degree	Month.	Degree					S.-W. Monsoon	N.-E. Monsoon.	
1	Chakráta	May	82·5	January and February ...	21·8	64·2	49·0	56·6	51·06	W.	W.	
2	Ránikhet	Do.	86·2	January	26·7	67·7	52·5	60·1	48·45	S.-W.	S.-W.	
3	Dehra	Do.	101·1	February	34·7	80·1	60·5	70·3	68·74	...	...	
4	Roorkee	Do.	113·0	January	34·9	87·3	61·9	74·6	41·76	S.-E.	N.-W.	
5	Meerut	Do.	110·3	February	33·7	88·3	62·0	75·2	30·59	S.-E.	N.-W.	
6	Bareilly	May and June ...	110·2	Ditto	38·6	86·9	63·8	75·4	55·94	N.-W.	N.-W.	
7	Agra	May	114·5	Ditto	39·6	89·7	66·3	78·0	30·21	W.	N.-W.	
8	Lucknow	Do. ...	113·0	Ditto	38·8	88·8	64·5	76·6	27·77	E.	N.-W.	
9	Allahabad... ...	Do.	115·2	Ditto	38·6	88·3	65·8	77·0	45·66	N.-E.	N.-E.	
10	Gorakhpur ...	Do.	107·5	Ditto	42·0	88·4	66·5	77·4	48·19	E.	W.	
11	Benares	Do.	113·2	Ditto	39·4	88·9	66·7	77·8	42·62	E.	W.	
12	Jhánsi	Do.	113·5	Ditto	41·4	89·0	66·7	77·8	49·62	S.-W.	S.-W.	
	Provincial means ...	...	112·2	...	38·6	88·4	64·9	76·6	41·37	...	...	

N.B.—In striking the provincial means, stations Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
Rohilkhand ...	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khán Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathán (Musalmán.)	49	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi. Privately educated.	In the management of his own territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rámpur jagír has an area of about 945 square miles, a population of 541,914. The revenue of 1882-83 was Rs. 16,63,096 and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 16,06,406. The Capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 9,860. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports; and the imports consist mainly of elephants, horses, English cloth and groceries, and salt. The Nawáb keeps a military force of about 1,903 men of all arms, besides 1,199 military police.
Benares ...	Ishri Parshád Narayan Singh Bahádur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhuinhar).	64	Privately ...	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The family domains of the Mahárája of Benares consisting of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district, and Gangapur and Bhadohi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages, with a population of 439,951, and an average rental somewhat exceeding Rs. 8,00,000, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and his deputy principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu Law and the customs of his race. The family domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
Kumaun ...	Pratáp Sáh, Rája of Tehri, Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri ...	Rájput Surajbansi.	32	Privately ...	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has two sons.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 199,836, and the revenue is about Rs. 113,156 The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL

C.— Civil Divisions of British Territory for the year

Number.	Name of Executive Districts.	*Name of Sub-Divisions.* Revenue.	Judicial.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Town with Population.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	
	N.-W. Provinces.						
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193·0	144,070	Dehra ...	18,954
2	Sahárunpur	4	2	2,221·4	979,544	Saháranpur ...	59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,656 1	758,444	Kairana ...	18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,379·2	1,313,137	Meerut ...	99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,914 9	924,822	Khurja ...	27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,955·3	1,021,187	Koil ...	61,730
7	Kumaun	3	1	6,000·0	493,641	Almora ...	7,390
8	Garhwál	1	1	5,500·0	345,629		
9	Tarái Parganas... ...	3	...	937 8	206,993	Káshipur ...	14,667
10	Bijnor	5	2	1,867 7	721,450	Nagina ...	20,503
11	Moradabad	6	5	2,281 8	1,155,173	Moradabad ...	67,387
12	Budaun	5	4	2,001 8	906,451	Budaun ...	33,680
13	Bareilly	6	2	1,614 3	1,030,936	Bareilly ...	113,417
14	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,745 7	856,946	Sháhjahánpur ...	74,830
15	Muttra	6	2	1,452 7	671,690	Muttra ...	47,483
16	Agra	7	2	1,849 8	974,656	Agra	1,60,203
17	Farukhabad	6	4	1,718·8	907,608	Farukhabad City ...	62,437
18	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697·2	801,216	Mainpuri City ...	20,236
19	Etáwah	5	2	1,693·6	722,371	Etáwah ...	34,721
20	Etah	4	3	1,738·8	756,523	Kásganj ...	16,535
21	Jalaun	5	...	1,477 0	418,142	Kálpi ...	14,306
22	Jhánsi	4	...	1,566·8	333,227	Mau ...	15,981
23	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947 4	249,088	Lalitpur ...	10,684
24	Cawnpore	9	3	2 370 0	1,181,396	Cawnpore ...	151,444
25	Fatehpur	6	1	1,638 7	683,745	Futehpur ...	21,328
26	Bánda	8	1	3,061·2	698,608	Bánda ...	28,974
27	Allahabad	9	3	2,833 1	1,474 106	Allahabad ...	148,547
28	Humírpur	6	1	2.288·5	507.337	Ráth ..	14,479
29	Jaunpur	5	3	1,554 1	1,209.663	Jaunpur ...	42,845
30	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,598·1	2,617,120	Gorakhpur City ...	57,922
31	Basti	5	2	2.752 8	1,630.312	Mehndawal ...	11.592
32	Azamgarh	5	3	2,147·4	1,604.654	Azamgarh ...	18,528
33	Mirzapur	4	1	5,223·3	1,136.796	Mirzapur ...	56,378
34	Benares	3	1	998 0	892,684	Benares ...	199,700
35	Gházipur	4	4	1,473 0	1,014.099	Gházipur ...	32,885
36	Ballia	3	2	1,144 4	924.763	Rasra ...	11,224
37	Pilibhít	3	2	1,371·6	451,601	Pilibhít ...	29,721
	Total ...	179	75	81,865·3	32,720,128	...	
	Oudh.						
38	Lucknow	3	2	979	696.663	Lucknow ...	261,303
39	Unao	4	4	1,768	899 069	Purwa	9,719
40	Bara Banki	4	3	1,768	1,026,788	Nawabganj ...	15,133
41	Sitapur	4	4	2,253	958,251	Khairabad ...	14.217
42	Hardoi	4	4	2,300	987.630	Shahabad ...	18,310
43	Kheri	3	2	2,968	842,482	Lakhimpur ...	6,962
44	Fyzabad	4	2	1,688	1,080,758	Fyzabad ...	38,828
45	Bahraich	3	1	2,740	878.046	Bahraich ...	19,439
46	Gonda	3	3	2,881	1,270.926	Gonda	13,743
47	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729	951,905	Rae Bareli ...	16,269
48	Sultánpur	4	2	1,707	957,912	Perkinsganj ...	4,609
49	Partábgarh	3	3	1,434	847,047	Partabgarh ...	5,852
	Total ...	43	34	24.215	11,397,479	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	222	109	106,080	44,117,607	...	

AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY,

1882-83, *for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Remarks.
							Land.	Gross.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
964	5	9	45	13	390	1,02,291	64,501	4,17,222	
1,595	14	17	27	21	437	3,29,838	11,84,401	15,02,405	
896	11	16	24	12	387	56,967	12,19,137	15,09,017	
1,517	18	20	18	17	915	3.33,173	21,97,158	27,74,737	
1,498	10	22	31	8	472	1,65,981	12,40,591	13,31,025	
1,736	17	18	38	20	593	3,74,935	21,45,252	25,43,429	
5,148	8	8	150	50	155	1,38,741	2,53,740	6,85,850	
3,862	4	3	123	62	50	35,514	95,663	1,21,668	
563	3	5	50	50	228	63,985	4,10,731	5,06,372	
2,027	11	14	24	8	2,454	2,40,440	12,08,601	13,68,668	
2,433	20	24	28	11	600	3,53.248	13,99,450	17,75,303	
1,827	13	13	26	20	641	2,00,923	10,36,226	12,16,388	
1,923	17	23	17	15	3,079	3,68.847	13,39,197	16,57,039	
2,020	14	23	28	22	2,738	3,18,547	11,32,386	16,78,285	
848	13	25	22	19	619	2,04,117	16,09,542	20,20,005	
1,195	19	25	28	4	1,193	3,02,544	18,05,527	25,51,291	
1,715	18	24	29	19	3,051	3,40,438	12,25,238	15,69,750	
1,374	13	10	15	10	512	2,09 927	12,62,717	16,15,935	
1,475	12	13	24	13	408	1,71,542	13,31,283	14,81.911	
1,482	12	11	34	12	354	1,39.604	11,95,212	13,57,882	
853	13	14	22	12	1,823	1,94.462	9,09,423	12,06,248	
619	12	12	20	14	577	1,87,752	4,40,761	6,06.690	
668	5	6	26	24	875	1.24,999	1,50,476	1,90,552	
1,965	20	24	45	29	727	3.23.306	21,29,543	30 00,418	
1,411	11	13	35	19	421	1,67.791	12,76,099	13.78,747	
1,163	18	18	27	21	523	2,35,602	12.25,058	13.54,665	
3,504	22	27	24	17	989	1,52.099	23,50,739	29,74,984	
747	12	12	30	9	427	2,09,022	9,92,232	10,93,513	
3,116	17	18	18	13	421	1,82.495	12,45,276	19,14,046	
7,227	17	16	46	30	630	89,712	16,94,104	22.74.514	
7,202	11	9	32	12	432	1,64,048	13,16,928	14,81,667	
4,633	14	14	27	23	470	2,20.496	16,76,597	19,91,573	
4,352	12	10	60	40	529	1,82,046	8,56,703	12,43,603	
1,943	11	21	20	9	972	3,06,586	8 96,250	14 43.069	
2,599	19	22	14	5	423	2,16,655	10,55,608	14 00,000	
1,603	10	9	34	22	1,640	1,54,457	6,09,813	8,08,967	
1,051	8	11	42	27	1,382	1,41,740	6,99,038	11,51,145	
80,844	484	579	...	...	32,537	77,04,870	4,28,81,210	5,51,98,523	
956	12	21	25	10	1,783	3,00,681	7,24,158	12,06,773	
1,766	15	11	24	12	498	1,38,306	14,30,450	17,32,821	
2,094	10	9	28	13	535	1,26.778	16,61,167	18,56,217	
2,363	19	15	30	15	649	1,66,358	13,07.807	15,87,758	
1,882	23	20	25	9	1,848	2,13,175	13,30 900	16.04,990	
1,777	13	11	50	36	2,972	1,87,295	7,90,882	8,96.053	
2,570	17	12	23	7	759	1,81,075	11,00,275	14,14,333	
1,944	16	14	49	16	453	1,21,592	9,37,882	11.59,654	
2,834	22	19	35	27	570	1,48.450	13,98.664	17,69,112	
1,768	17	14	16	10	482	2,35,007	12,98.412	15,30,716	
2,526	12	10	25	9	475	1,69,649	11,64,161	13,30,859	
2,214	10	11	37	13	376	1,27,083	9,82,196	17,57,350	
24,694	186	167	...	...	11,400	21,15,447	1,41,26,954	1,78,46,636	
105,538	670	746	...	...	43,937	98,20,317	5,70,08,164	7,30,45,159*	

*Land revenue ... 5,70,08,164
Excise 44,24,175
Stamps 58,01,679
Assessed taxes, &c., 58,11,141

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population of the North-

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.
						Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North-Western Provinces.									
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	32,942	57,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	120
Saharanpur	...	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,806	979,544	441
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	458
Meerut	...	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	551
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	483
Aligarh	...	...	...	124,573	350,352	305,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
Kumaun	...	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,008	90,875	493,641	82
Garhwál	...	...	...	47,436	101,288	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	63
Tarái Parganas	...	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	221
Bijnor	...	...	...	84,871	236,577	207,385	146,681	130,807	721,450	386
Moradabad	...	...	...	143,631	373,042	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,173	506
Budaun	...	...	...	102,902	302,714	268,709	184,637	150,391	906,451	452
Bareilly	...	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,936	689
Pilibhit	...	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	123,640	286,945	253,489	173,119	143,393	856,946	490
Muttra	...	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	671,690	462
Agra	...	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	527
Farukhabad	...	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144,684	907,608	528
Mainpuri	...	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	801,216	472
Etáwah	...	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
Etah	...	...	...	88,543	262,713	221,153	150,976	121,681	756,523	435
Jalaun	...	...	...	66,734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70,260	418,142	268
Jhánsi	...	...	...	54,404	109,475	106,084	63,409	54,259	333,227	213
Lalitpur	...	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,304	249,088	128
Cawnpore	...	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	498
Fatehpur	...	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	417
Bánda	...	...	...	123,393	221,937	221,264	132,440	122,967	698,608	228
Allahabad	...	...	...	288,647	467,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
Hamírpur	...	...	...	83,544	162,046	161,134	97,732	86,425	507,337	222
Jaunpur	...	...	...	204,387	370,423	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	778
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	448,925	755,466	796,512	550,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
Basti	...	...	...	268,159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308,764	1,630,612	592
Azamgarh	...	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1,604,654	747
Mirzapur	...	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	217
Benares	...	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	894
Gházipur	...	...	...	166,789	302,601	325,596	204,516	181,386	1,014,099	688
Ballia	...	...	...	126,685	258,027	299,904	192,578	174,254	924,763	808
Total	...	...	...	4,800,390	10,554,850	9,971,935	6,506,051	5,687,292	32,720,128	400
Oudh.									
Lucknow	...	...	...	131,215	244,461	224,285	120,844	107,234	696,824	704·1
Unao	...	...	...	152,008	292,868	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	514·7
Bara Banki	...	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,788	580·6
Sitapur	...	...	...	150 849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425 6
Hardoi	...	...	...	147,073	332,315	284,926	199,389	171,000	987.630	427 7
Kheri	...	...	...	142 657	278,210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831.922	273 0
Fyzabad	...	...	...	206,258	331.629	344,954	214.545	190,291	1,081,419	640 2
Bahraich	...	...	...	177,314	283,965	261,283	175.222	157,578	878,048	320·3
Gonda	...	...	...	263,274	386,186	390,124	264.285	230.031	1,270,926	442·0
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	163,400	951,905	547·6
Sultánpur	...	...	...	193,952	289,835	320,502	185,200	162,285	957,912	561·1
Partábgarh	...	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
Total	...	...	...	2,006,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6
Grand Total	...	...	...	6,806,503	14,177,273	13,533,549	8,735,283	7,661,764	44,107,869	902·6

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Classification of population.								Occupation.				
Christians.			Hindus, including Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.										
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
864	427	734	125,383	16,527	...	134	...	43,171	100,899			
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,535	2	6,673	...	184,454	795.090			
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	202,871	555 573			
2,161	781	1,121	997,964	294,656	1	16,453	...	353,824	959,313	Urdu and Hindi.		
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	209,800	715.022			
119	83	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	223,005	798,182			
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	283,277	210,364	Hindi and hill language.		
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	200,637	144,992	Hindi.		
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	87.653	119,340	Urdu and Hindi.		
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	161,215	560,235			
873	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	315,205	839.068			
76	8	225	767,295	138,687	...	160	...	307,545	598 906			
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	360,439	670,497			
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	144.433	307.168			
942	6	460	735,322	120,214	2	...	...	259,025	597 921			
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	201,738	469,952			
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	238.794	740 862			
367	78	381	804.684	101,284	...	814	...	252,572	655.036			
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	244,371	556,845			
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	243.168	479.203			
36	52	29	674,479	76.774	1	5,151	...	218,312	543,211			
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	119 835	298,307			
621	20	34	314,620	13,758	7	2,288	1,879	122.084	211,143			
18	1	6	222,630	5.368	...	10 029	11,036	98,360	150.728	Ditto.		
2,298	643	259	1,084.970	93,073	39	114	...	388,529	792,807			
47	16	25	609,378	74.218	...	58	3	260,927	422,818			
51	46	181	649,553	40,627	...	269	7,881	308.136	390,472			
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	543.669	930.437			
10	5	2	474,092	33.228	..	...	...	191,120	316.217			
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	431,614	778,049			
67	58	808	2,354.950	261.196	41	...	...	1,207,477	1,409,643			
52	1	25	1,378,425	252 108	1	...	...	712.057	918,555			
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...		...	622,834	981,820			
433	46	222	1,062,388	73.507	..	200	...	385,013	751,783			
875	283	610	801.556	89.351	1	8	...	207,597	685.087			
58	92	498	913,764	99 678	9	...	...	369,332	644,767			
13	17	2	855,410	69,321	...	...	...	237,827	686,936			
20,252	6,529	11,823	28,092,680	4,489,443	165	78,437	20,799	10,931,920	21,788,208			
4,590	961	739	540.255	149,921	19	389	...	317,553	379,271	Hindustani	1,114	
21	14	14	830,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,139	255 930	Ditto	*Nil*	
20	40	18	855,192	170,556	...	962	...	744,696	282,092	Ditto	49	
365	32	46	818,812	138,733	...	263	...	662,272	295.979	Ditto	8	
23	...	52	884,982	102 572	...	1	...	724.135	263.495	Ditto	30	
62	15	320	727.770	103.755	.	...	...	609,654	222.268	Ditto	..	
1,117	136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,294	247,125	Ditto	689	
27	16	16	734.700	143,252	...	37	...	709.474	168 574	Ditto	20	
47	8	104	1,102,221	168,546	...	...	...	1,022.244	248,682	Ditto	157	
31	44	48	874 345	77 424	...	13	...	700 379	251.526	Ditto	4	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277 193	Ditto	56	
20	11	17	768,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,859	229,188	Ditto	...	
6,361	1,294	1,432	9,943,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,266,418	3,121,323	...	2,127	
26,613	7,823	13,255	38,036,245	5,922,886	187	80,061	20,799	19,198,338	24,909,531	...	2,127	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

I.—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for* 1882-83.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
			Rs		
Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces,	10,626	47,65,930		
	Oudh	1,908	8,74,876		
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces,	58,985	3,43,04,207	Various, between the years 1881 and 1909.	
	Oudh	21,185	1,36,07,363	Various, between the years 1865 to 1908.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30.	N.-W. Provinces,	10,602	36,41,069	Between the years 1883 and 1900.	
	Oudh	40	5,133	Ditto ditto 1869 to 1885.	
Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces,	1,063	2,50,035	Ditto ditto 1883 and 1888.	
	Oudh	21	3,987	Ditto ditto 1871 to 1885.	
Settlement in progress ...	N.-W. Provinces,	2	331		
	Oudh	85	...		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces,	81,278	4,29,61,572		
	Oudh	23,239	1,44,91,359		
GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...		104,517	5,74,52,931		
Settlement previously made, including full records-of-rights.	N.-W. Provinces,	12,601	57,50,911		
	Oudh	...	...		
	Total ...	12,601	57,50,911		
Ditto ditto, without such records.	N.-W. Provinces,	98	5,41,440		
	Oudh	23,239	1,05,48,397		
	Total ...	23,337	1,10,89,837		
Settlement during the year. Detailed	N.-W. Provinces,	115	39,114		
Summary,	Oudh	...	...		
	Total ...	115	39,114		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

I.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY (*for the year ending* 30*th September*, 1882) FOR OUDH.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue By villages.	Revenue By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue. By villages.	Revenue. By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultánpur...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partábgarh	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Provincial Total ...	...	23,101·12	23,239·75		...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "by village" of the districts, as at present constituted, cannot be accurately given, as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres for* 1882-83.

District.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Assessment.			
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands and culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N.-W. Provinces.								Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ..	12,030	7,900	58,654	78,584	81,489	91,708	251,781	64,555	0 13 2	0 6 1	0 4 1
Saháranpur ...	101,079	51,912	683,851	836,842	200,203	135,071	1,172,116	11,79,114	1 6 6	1 2 2	1 0 1
Muzaffarnagar...	162,745	84,851	445,118	692,714	215,374	149,650	1,057,738	12,20,289	1 12 2	1 5 6	1 2 6
Meerut ...	260,526	145,698	681,605	1,087,739	237,372	192,489	1,517,600	21,81,203	2 0 2	1 10 5	1 7 0
Bulandshahr ...	148,141	159,969	549,335	857,445	227,639	136,062	1,221,146	12,39,561	1 7 2	1 2 3	1 0 3
Aligarh ...	111,599	302,716	478,704	893,019	148,764	208,449	1,250,232	21,47,639	2 6 6	2 1 0	1 11 6
Kumaun ...	...	26,880	156,080	184,960	334,720	3,290,880	3,810,560	2,43,401	1 5 1	0 7 6	0 1 0
Garhwál ...	...	2,965	107,694	110,659	23,976	3 370,645	3,505,280	96,122	0 13 11	0 11 5	0 0 5
Tarái ...	44,622	1,473	127,901	173,996	386,585	39 617	600,198	1,66,801	0 13 0	0 4 1	0 3 9
Bijnor ...	4,807	14,092	635,586	655,085	425,275	129,060	1,209,420	11,83,909	1 12 11	1 1 6	0 14 10
Moradabad ...	...	98,194	912,721	1,010,915	330.230	120 318	1,461 463	14,49,936	1 6 11	1 1 4	0 15 11
Budaun ...	...	150,641	732 878	883,514	270,744	132,619	1,286,877	10,38,753	1 2 10	0 14 5	0 12 11
Bareilly ...	61,144	76,140	610,850	748,134	162,216	114 663	1.025,013	13,40.433	1 12 8	1 7 7	1 4 11
Pilibhit ...	13,521	59,007	339.105	411,633	294.730	74,314	780,707	7.03.383	1 11 4	0 15 8	0 14 5
Sháhjahánpur ...	...	199,794	480 355	680,169	323,738	113,183	1,117,090	11.80 813	1 11 9	1 2 10	1 0 11
Muttra ...	46,616	114,566	537,638	698.820	160,386	64.006	923,212	16,04.247	2 4 9	1 13 10	1 11 10
Agra ...	31,821	149,707	590 966	772,494	188.622	219.979	1,181,095	18.05,527	2 5 5	1 14 0	1 8 6
Farukhabad ...	43.276	155,749	426,406	625.431	229.407	244 632	1,099.470	12,33 222	1 15 7	1 7 1	1 1 11
Mainpuri ...	125,881	171,059	290,909	587,849	177,339	321 389	1,086.577	12,63,974	2 2 5	1 10 5	1 2 7
Etáwah ...	135,003	64,544	345,016	544,563	242,157	297.070	1,083.790	13 32 731	2 7 2	1 11 1	1 3 8
Etah ...	77,465	159.389	441,558	678,412	222.146	215,654	1,116,212	11,96 538	1 12 3	1 5 3	1 1 2
Jalaun ...	...	18,889	593.713	612,602	120,391	192,104	925,097	9.19.395	1 8 0	1 4 1	0 15 11
Jhánsi ...	1,091	17,151	393,342	411,584	273,832	208,640	894,056	4.42,438	1 1 2	0 10 4	0 7 3
Lalitpur ...	...	25.782	177,384	203,166	595,274	279,158	1.077 598	1,50,957	0 11 10	0 3 3	0 2 2
Cawnpore ...	131,545	112,923	596,449	840,917	259,165	410,602	1,510 684	21,60 609	2 9 3	1 15 5	1 6 11
Fatehpur ...	...	147.733	404 414	553.147	211,004	285,604	1,049.755	13.09,479	2 5 11	1 11 5	1 4 0
Bánda ...	...	4.004	1,036,242	1,040,246	519,361	391,398	1,951 005	12.25 058	1 2 10	0 12 7	0 10 0
Allahabad ...	...	228,172	851.888	1,080,060	308,546	424,485	1,813 091	23,68 957	2 3 1	1 11 4	1 4 10
Hamirpur ...	1,320	12,530	839.646	853.496	378,622	232,491	1,464.609	10,72 049	1 4 11	0 13 6	0 11 9
Jaunpur ...	...	581,673	34,327	616,000	193 931	162,781	972.712	12,48,127	2 0 5	1 8 8	1 4 6
Gorakhpur ...	...	466,400	1,281,742	1,748,142	516 967	270,854	2 535.963	16.94,418	0 15 6	0 11 11	0 10 8
Ballia ...	...	157,024	11.179	168 203	56,122	40,402	264,727	6,3 ,228	3 11 11	2 12 1	2 6 1
Basti ...	...	482,631	651,638	1,134 469	340,549	190,472	1,665,490	13 19,227	1 2 7	0 14 2	0 12 7
Azamgarh ...	...	576,355	251,298	827.653	203.316	343.474	1 374.443	17,27,483	2 1 5	1 10 10	1 4 1
Mirzapur ...	...	198,783	651,118	849,901	316,515	785,721	1,952 137	8.13,377	0 15 10	0 11 7	0 6 11
Benares ...	...	...	...	465,708	19,910	142,462	628 080	8.96,259	1 14 9	1 13 6	1 6 9
Ghásipur ...	...	...	...	644,032	84,160	214,528	942,720	10,88,441	1 11 0	1 7 10	1 2 6
Total, average rates.	1,515,810	5,293,739	18,692,464	26,611,753	10,444,780	14,809,273	51,865,806	4,29,72,653	1 9 10	1 2 7	0 13 3
Oudh.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	...	139,998	192,465	632,463	139,946	155,210	626,719	8,02,047 7 0	2 6 8	1 12 4	1 4 5
Unao ...	...	286,645	295,436	582,081	305,408	244,263	1,131,752	13,71,305 0 0	2 6 1	1 10 7	1 3 4
Bara Banki ...	...	242,066	476,171	718,237	219,986	193,440	1,131,663	15,86,435 0 0	2 3 11	1 13 0	1 6 5
Sitapur ...	...	157,033	774.477	931,510	326 102	184,454	1,442 066	13.28.131 0 0	1 6 11	1 1 6	0 14 8
Hardoi ...	...	263,520	599,434	863,064	397.469	214,796	1.475.269	13.73.297 0 0	1 9 11	1 2 3	0 14 11
Kheri ...	...	96,714	681,909	778,623	572,925	274,937	1,626,485	8,42,540 0 0	1 2 0	0 10 7	0 8 10
Fyzabad ...	...	352.730	254,478	607,208	228 317	245,031	1,080,556	11,60 462 0 0	1 14 7	1 7 8	1 1 2
Bahraich ...	...	39,103	762,328	801,431	553,710	135,196	1,495 337	9,67.558 0 0	1 3 4	0 11 9	0 10 3
Gonda ...	...	208,318	861 953	1,070,271	495.305	180,088	*1,745.664	15,44,215 0 0	1 7 1	0 15 9	0 14 1
Rae Bareli ...	...	423,772	145,810	569,582	329,213	268,329	1,107,124	12 86,096 12 1	2 5 3	1 9 4	1 2 7
Sultánpur ...	...	403,368	168,427	571,795	268,911	251,722	1,092.428	12.37,678 4 0	2 2 9	1 9 7	1 2 1
Partábgarh ...	...	344,498	103.764	448,262	190 524	279,592	918,378	†9,91,594 3 0	2 3 4	1 8 8	1 1 3
Total, average rates.	...	2,957,765	5,316,702	8,274,467	4,031,916	2,567,058	14,873,441	1,44,91,359 10 1	1 12 0	1 2 10	0 15 7

* Less 6,739 acres transferred to the Forest Department

† Figures corrected in consultation with Rae Bareli.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land-revenue for the North-Western Provinces*, 1882-83.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year*, 1881-82.		*Revenue of this year*, 1882-83.		Cost of collections	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	4,26,08,914	4,15,60,946	4,28,18,811	4,21,44,629	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	5,79,808	2,28,753	1,04,140	91,698	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,31,88,722	4,17,89,699	4,29,22,951	4,22,36,327	...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	3,46,229	...	72,669	10,963	...	...	...	...	...
Difference ...	4,28,42,493	4,17,89,699	4,28,50,282	4,22,25,364	16,90,143	4,05,35,221	6,24,918	...	...
Collection from Government estates ...	3,83,381	3,80,055	3,93,421	3,77,587	1,52,961	2,24,626	15,834	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates,	70,679	69,656	23,050	22,027	...	22,027	1,023	...	...
Miscellaneous land-revenue not included in above.	1,35,837	1,28,925	1,30,225	1,20,543	5,152	1,15,391	9,682	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,34,32,390	4,23,68,335	4,33,96,978	4,27,45,521	18,48,256	4,08,97,265	6,51,457	...	...

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	Rs.
Demand for 1882-83	4,33,96,978
Ditto 1881-82	4,34,32,390
Decrease ...	35,412
Increase.	
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures	10,420
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	27,156
By alluvion	19,417
By territorial transfer	896
By grant of waste land	2,287
By progressive assessment ...	25,558
By land released from occupation by Government	1,293
Miscellaneous	60,419
Total ...	1,47,446
Decrease.	
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	35,829
By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other cause	18,837
By diluvion	20,962
By territorial transfer	1,249
By Government appropriation ...	6,211
Miscellaneous	99,770
Total ...	1,82,858
Net decrease ...	35,412

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for Oudh.*

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year* (1880-81).			*Revenue this year* (1881-82).			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Refunded and remitted.	Realised.	Assessed.	Refunded and remitted.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,38,99,810 14 10	...	...	1,39,08,970 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	23,280 1 6	...	...	8,944 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,39,23,091 0 4	...	...	1,39,17,915 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	1,184 15 0	...	...	1,438 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,39,21,906 1 4	33,677 11 2	1,36,08,124 3 7	1,39,16,477 1 5	14,635 1 10	1,38,96,484 9 11	6,41,371 0 11	1,32,55,113 9 0	5,357 5 8	...	...	
Land-revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*,—												
(*a*) Fluctuating collections ...	...	...	...	1,13,813 10 10	...	1,02,284 11 0	2,650 12 5	99,633 14 7	11,528 15 10	...	...	
(*b*) Surplus collections ..	26,961 15 7	...	25,782 13 5	10,717 7 4	...	8,521 13 5	...	8,521 13 5	2,195 9 11	...	...	
Collection from Government estates (exclusive of land-revenue, cesses, and rates assessed on them).	13,528 15 11	33 2 6	13,102 1 10	16,243 5 9	...	15,076 3 1	4,173 6 9	10,902 12 4	1,167 2 8	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	328 0 0	...	328 0 0	3 3 0	...	3 3 0	...	3 3 0	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land-revenue not *included in above.*	71,203 13 5	...	71,203 13 5	8,146 4 3	...	7,396 4 3	...	7,396 4 3	750 0 0	...	...	
Total ...	1,40,33,928 14 3	33,710 13 8	1,37,18,541 0 3	1,40,65,401 0 7	14,635 1 10	1,40,29,766 12 8	6,48,195 4 1	1,33,81,571 8 7	20,999 2 1	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Blank.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

No. 1.—Civil and Criminal.

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the last day of the year 1882, with the cost of tribunals.

Name of province.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
						Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs.	Rs.	
Territory subject to the High Court, North-Western Provinces, and Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Civil ..	66,549 sq. miles.	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	21	32	90	86,961	16,926	10,326	*824	*4,36,835 A.	*39,87,578 A.	* These figures represent receipts and charges under major heads XVI. (for receipts) and XIX. (for charges)—"Law and Justice."
Criminal,	81,865 sq. miles.	32,720,128	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	97,666	3,260	4,816	2,214			
Revenue,	69,421 sq. miles.	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	144	168	77,685	91,910	3,380	1,732			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. — Civil ..	23,992 sq. miles.	11,407,625	4	12	...	1	4	4	12	22	53,147	11,423	4,598	204		* 30,887	
Criminal,					...			12	25	129	32,446	2,497	1,830	1,531			†Expenditure on buildings, under head "Law and Justice," as per Public Works Department Report for the year.
Revenue,					...						36,037	21,947	3,363	237			
Charges on account of buildings in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 30,887	
Territory not subject to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Revenue,	12,438 sq. miles.	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	5	...	3,946	426	712	3	...‡	...‡	‡Shown at A.
Total ...	...	...	32	107	437	14	51	111	218	924	387,888	148,389	29,025	6,745	4,36,835	40,18,465	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

No. 2.—CRIMINAL.

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	
Ditto relating to the Army and Navy, chapter VII.	3	2	2	3	...	1	...	2	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, chapter VIII.	1,855	1,560	1,421	8,165	2,289	5,575	28	273	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, chapter IX.	341	246	244	347	192	145	1	9	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, chapter X.	3,357	2,972	2,953	7,061	2,038	4,958	5	60	
False evidence and offences against public justice, chapter XI.	2,111	1,708	1,639	2,530	1,032	1,399	9	84	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, chapter XII.	236	208	183	225	106	114	...	5	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, chapter XIII.	258	217	214	314	113	199	2	...	
Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, chapter XIV.	1,692	1,451	1,269	4,297	683	3,589	1	24	
Ditto relating to religion, chapter XV.	206	108	96	226	153	67	...	6	
Offences affecting the human body, chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,172	1,998	1,738	2,417	875	1,403	18	121	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	309	245	220	255	112	161	1	11	
Hurt	63,354	51,792	20,881	39,058	27,095	11,490	109	364	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,706	1,331	1,252	2,084	1,640	411	6	27	
Criminal force and assault	43,946	34,470	14,030	25,944	20,200	5,518	25	201	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	568	274	270	510	334	150	16	10	
Rape	553	320	254	307	201	90	1	15	
Unnatural offence	170	183	111	131	72	54	3	2	
Offences against property, chapter XVII. — Theft	62,307	55,142	17,618	24,876	7,101	17,453	80	242	
Extortion	1,364	449	297	523	417	103	...	3	
Robbery and dakaiti	1,167	529	422	1,213	667	444	13	89	
Criminal misappropriation of property	1,966	1,512	669	983	517	457	...	9	
Criminal breach of trust	1,724	993	903	1,141	612	496	6	27	
Receiving of stolen property	5,127	5,174	4,845	7,741	2,091	5,450	56	144	
Cheating	2,668	2,511	811	1,175	872	289	1	13	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	57	24	13	18	14	4	...	...	
Mischief	23,016	17,352	7,866	14,100	10,592	3,376	23	109	
Criminal trespass	55,151	48,848	10,576	16,183	8,398	7,513	36	233	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, chapter XVIII.	299	175	140	286	213	56	4	13	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, chapter XIX.	173	87	65	181	99	80	...	2	
Offences relating to marriage, chapter XX.	7,122	4,023	2,727	3,622	2,965	576	22	59	
Defamation, chapter XXI.	1,464	989	425	715	583	104	1	27	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance chapter XXII.	6,111	5459	698	1,178	835	338	1	4	
Offences under special and local laws	36,181	33,257	32,577	66,194	13,978	51,829	62	325	
Total	329,741	275,371	127,431	234,035	107,096	123,895	530	2,514	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

No 5.—CRIMINAL.

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

Class of tribunal.	Persons sentenced to									Detail of punishment.															
				Imprisonment.						Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates, under section 42 ...	...	...	...	517	81	...	4,556	89	7	...	8,529	3,194	330	850	...	...	13,203	12,166	489	289	280	29	...	..	39	43	7	For N.-W.P. only.
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	...	...	...	1,274	114	...	10,124	160	79	13	14,622	3,804	660	500	...	...	22,122	20,900	1,674	438	864	86	...	...	85	66	9	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly,	...	...	...	27,901	1,581	...	61,936	5,832	4,994	835	132,673	101,866	23,884	18,597	1,601	...	3,29,874	2,78,699	34,982	5,588	16,816	7,069	9	...	2,100	2,580	1,152	
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	205	28	...	6,698	20	...	...	6,439	608	...	...	...	...	5,498	4,974	298	139	92	2	...	...	11	7	2	For Oudh only.
District Courts—Cases decided under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	7	...	154	...	...	19	12	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	290	143	343	2	24	29	106	...	3	3	6	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	..	1,031	77	...	1,713	476	401	127	4,195	5,343	1,436	2,150	...	...	15,210	13,590	2,142	109	574	402	23	...	202	174	100	
Courts of Sessions	101	309	..	1,477	29	...	89	60	1	1	189	1,512	1,600	1,450	1,809	4,000	11,033	9,169	923	16	199	385	863	43	8	34	18	
Superior Courts	26	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	165	563	15	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Total	127	319	1	32,560	1,911	...	85,130	6,649	5,482	976	166,956	116,337	27,910	23,712	3,401	4,000	3,97,395	3,49,209	40,866	6,582	18,849	8,002	1,002	43	2,448	2,907	1,294	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

No. 6.—CRIMINAL.

Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

Tribunals.	Number of persons: Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W. P., days.	Oudh, days.	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,846	...	191	2,076	49	414	968	12	42	5	89	9	4	
To Courts of Sessions	4,906	7	841	2,401	78	432	815	25	35	37	235	15	7	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,250	6	239	559	9	142	125	1	68	...	101	30	22	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	30	..	...	4	...	...	1	...	9	...	16	184	...	
Total ...	10,032	13	1,271	5,040	136	988	1,909	38	154	42	441	15	...	
Revision.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,951	...	3,172	453	...	3	13	2	110	171	27	8	3	
By Courts of Sessions	2,720	...	2,090	80	...	...	8	...	85	295	162	14	1	
By Superior Courts	2,120	...	235	852	45	138	461	6	195	...	188	27	6	
Total ...	8,791	...	5,497	1,385	45	141	482	8	390	466	377	15	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,823	13	6,768	6,425	181	1,129	2,391	46	544	508	818	...	...	

JUDICIAL

No. 7.—

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted

	Suits for money or movable property.										*Suits under*		
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property, or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent, with or without ejectment, or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.													
1. *Civil Courts.*													
Unpaid tribunals	1,056	933	528	55	284	25	246	38	416	94	...	...	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	54,419	12,958	5,215	1,369	3,307	803	1,650	1,173	6,878	3,512	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts	8,581	2,516	2,133	283	3,215	964	254	880	874	507	...	...	...
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of districts.	2,332	304	110	12	22	6	29	23	119	80	...	...	...
Chief Courts of districts	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,388	16,712	7,987	1,719	6,829	1,798	2,182	2,114	8,287	4,193	...	...	...
Superior Courts...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,388	16,713	7,987	1,719	6,829	1,798	2,182	2,114	8,287	4,193	...	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*													
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
Other subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,439	67	2,130
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,310	8,961	675
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,794	9,028	2,805
Superior Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,794	9,028	2,805
GRAND TOTAL ...	66,388	16,713	7,987	1,719	6,829	1,798	2,182	2,114	8,287	4,193	87,794	9,028	2,805

STATEMENT.

CIVIL.

in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

the Rent Law.					*Title and other suits.*																
Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pattahs or kabúlyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	...	...	...	...	72	...	4	3	10	3	..	...	..	30	1	.	2	...	...	...	...	34	3,834	
...	...	...	...	...	14,275	863	386	2,329	198	72	9	534	21	400	343	..	11	3	1	2	...	450	111,181	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20,207	
...	...	...	...	...	1,005	61	33	495	39	33	3	48	1	19	20	...	...	...	1	9	2	41	4,847	
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	27	
...	...	...	...	..	15,361	924	423	2,830	247	108	12	582	25	449	365	...	13	3	2	15	3	525	140,096	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
..	...	...	...	...	15,361	924	423	2,830	247	108	12	582	30	449	365	...	13	3	2	15	3	525	140,102	
...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	
244	11	20,898	172	23,724	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,685	
559	529	49,632	1	13,239	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	83,906	
803	540	70,530	173	37,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,678	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
803	540	70,530	173	37,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,678	
803	540	70,530	173	37,005	15,361	924	423	2,830	247	108	12	582	30	449	365	...	13	3	2	15	3	525	348,780	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

No. 8—CIVIL.

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
1.—*Civil Courts.*										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	1,412	1,888	418	104	...	...	...	...	12	1,06,783	
Paid sub-divisional Tribunals	18,130	47,762	21,711	20,123	3,167	526	74	...	487	1,06,91,370	
Small Cause Courts	5,170	9,567	2,538	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	9,03,617	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts,	150	1,015	533	542	119	2,058	185	212	93	1,90,28,972	
Chief Courts of districts	1	3	1	2	1	9	5	2	3	3,91,218	
Total ...	24,863	60,235	25,201	22,904	3,287	2,593	264	214	535	3,11,21,960	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1,000	
Total ...	24,863	60,235	25,201	22,904	3,288	2,593	264	214	539	3,11,22,960	
2.—*Revenue Courts.*											
Unpaid local Tribunals	45	28	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,266	
Other subordinate Courts	40,115	48,216	6,766	1,840	141	63	...	...	21,620	22,49,526	
District Courts	11,655	16,443	5,912	3,829	205	69	4	2	33,045	16,97,414	
Total ...	51,815	64,687	12,690	5,671	346	132	4	2	54,665	39,49,206	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total ...	51,815	64,687	12,690	5,671	346	132	4	2	54,666	39,49,206	
GRAND TOTAL ...	76,678	124,922	37,891	28,575	3,634	2,725	268	216	55,205	3,50,72,166	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh	N.-W. P.	Oudh	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														Days.	Days	Days.	Days.	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																		
Unpaid tribunals	4,099	...	849	569	1,002	363	43	22	4	658	309	280	10	29	26	29	18	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	96,001	...	15,237	15,910	12,610	16,696	1,033	930	363	21,825	10,898	10,499	3,448	64	59	26	36	
Small Cause Courts	21,248	2	2,657	2,857	4,078	5,063	101	172	71	3,650	1,490	1,127	67	28	11	22	13	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	23,569	...	3,687	2,620	2,639	2,196	297	222	66	5,807	2,934	3,101	1,405	107	60	45	36	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	291	...	29	7	17	16	1	1	...	74	50	96	51	116	215	51	94	
Total ...	155,208	2	22,459	21,963	20,346	24,334	1,475	1,347	504	31,994	15,681	15,103	4,981	62	54	26	32	
Superior Courts	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	7	59	...	...	...	For N.-W. P. only.
Total ...	155,220	2	22,459	21,963	20,346	24,334	1,475	1,347	504	31,999	15,681	15,110	4,988	62	54	26	32	
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																		
Unpaid local tribunals ...	98	...	8	6	20	11	...	...	...	40	5	8	...	...	27	...	13	For Oudh only.
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	15,210	...	2,489	822	2,449	2,661	341	23	2	4,618	1,408	397	8	...	34	...	23	For Oudh only.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	88,469	...	11,367	4,548	15,151	18,704	4,661	229	51	18,456	6,059	3,935	288	30	34	20	32	
District Courts	20,029	...	1,929	1,291	2,065	3,055	975	138	39	5,776	2,222	2,549	594	58	20	34	30	
Total ...	118,796	...	15,783	6,967	19,685	24,431	5,977	390	92	28,890	9,697	6,889	890	40	33	22	28	
Superior Courts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	For Oudh only.
GRAND TOTAL ...	274,017	2	38,242	28,930	40,031	48,765	7,452	1,737	596	60,890	25,378	21,999	5,878	...		...		

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh	N.-W. P.	Oudh	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														Days.	Days.	Days	Days	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
1.—*Civil Courts.*																		
Unpaid tribunals	223	...	64	5	23	7	3	1	...	62	34	24	12	...	30	23	38	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	14,885	1	2,340	618	310	2,420	137	21	10	4,666	3,036	1,326	248	27	21	19	17	
Small Cause Courts	646	...	210	43	11	46	4	3	...	156	153	20	...	19	7	14	3	
District courts other than chief courts of districts	4,582	...	582	122	32	732	50	1	1	1,562	1,054	446	110	46	19	28	16	
Chief Courts of districts	5,615	...	707	103	20	2,326	253	1	...	744	470	991	315	82	41	55	35	
Total ...	25,951	1	3,903	891	396	5,531	447	27	11	7,190	4,747	2,807	685	35	29	33	13	
Superior courts	437	...	101	1	...	20	15	...	...	71	112	117	87	121	...	108	...	For N.-W. P. only.
Total ...	26,388	1	4,004	892	396	5,551	462	27	11	7,261	4,859	2,924	772	37	29	33	13	
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																		
Unpaid local tribunals	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	
Paid sub divisional tribunals	9,133	...	769	630	410	3,365	81	40	5	3,293	419	121	...	...	10	...	24	For Oudh only.
Other subordinate courts	34,956	...	13,193	1,527	1,985	4,038	542	96	1	0,934	1,404	1,206	159	18	29	13	26	
District courts	64,119	...	7,792	6,667	4,140	6,086	2,480	225	30	25,533	5,569	5,597	2,927	40	24	40	26	
Total ...	108,208	...	21,754	8,824	6,535	13,519	3,103	361	36	39,760	7,392	6,924	3,086	34	22	29	24	
GRAND TOTAL ...	134,596	1	25,758	9,716	6,931	19,070	3,565	388	47	47,021	12,251	9,848	3,858	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the court.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard ex-parte.* Confirmed.	*Heard ex-parte.* Modified.	*Heard ex-parte.* Reversed.	*Heard ex-parte.* Remanded.	*Contested.* Confirmed.	*Contested.* Modified.	*Contested.* Reversed.	*Contested.* Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals. N.-W. P. Days.	Average duration of appeals. Oudh Days.	Objections under section 561, Act X. of 1877.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief appellate courts other than chief courts of districts,	6,693	1	6	114	60	18	15	16	3,209	821	1,062	432	939	203	56	102	169	
Chief appellate courts of districts	9,538	1	81	241	54	23	32	10	4,223	709	1,295	455	2,423	1,018	81	94	181	
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province.	95	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	51	5	13	4	13	...	42	...	1	
Total ...	16,326	2	90	361	114	41	47	26	7,483	1,526	2,370	891	3,375	1,221	66	95	351	
Chief courts of provinces. { Appeals from original decrees ...	403	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	100	15	40	7	240	186	407	177	3	
Chief courts of provinces. { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	3,107	...	123	27	20	...	2	...	1,244	75	224	86	1,306	920	228	103	22	
Total ...	3,510	...	130	29	20	2	2	...	1,344	90	264	93	1,536	1,106	240	...	25	
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,836	2	220	390	134	43	49	26	8,827	1,616	2,634	984	4,911	2,327	93	...	376	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' appellate courts	3,997	...	84	169	65	12	32	13	1,923	369	706	263	361	17	29	28	2	
Commissioners' appellate courts	1,816	2	25	54	76	...	27	1	877	51	346	107	250	170	...	56	2	For Oudh only.
District Judges' appellate courts	857	...	10	15	5	8	1	1	287	111	65	22	332	149	151	...	...	„ N.-W. P. only.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Chief courts of the provinces, High Court, N.-W. Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees... / Do. from appellate decrees...	851	...	6	...	17	...	...	...	464	29	50	108	177	39	126	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Appeals from original decrees...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Do. from appellate decrees...	394	...	129	7	12	2	4	...	102	9	31	...	98	41	...	93		
Total ...	7,915	2	254	245	175	22	64	15	3,653	569	1,198	500	1,218	416	...	...	4	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	27,751	4	474	635	309	65	113	41	12,480	2,185	3,832	1,484	6,129	2,743	...	...	380	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the court.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act X. of 1877	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief appellate courts other than chief courts of districts	58	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	28	4	13	5	3	...	53	56	...	
Chief appellate courts of districts	967	...	28	41	26	1	14	6	358	36	164	37	256	114	88	64	2	
Superior appellate courts other than chief courts of Province	19	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	1	...	18	...	...	
Total ...	1,044	...	37	43	29	1	14	6	390	41	181	42	260	114	83	64	2	
Chief court of provinces { Appeals from original decrees	204	...	15	1	8	...	4	2	107	1	23	18	125	93	149	87	1	
Chief court of provinces { Ditto from appellate ditto	191	...	18	...	2	...	2	...	75	1	33	4	56	32	143	105	...	
Total ...	495	...	33	1	10	...	6	2	182	2	56	22	181	125	...	...	1	
Grand Total ...	1,539	...	70	44	39	1	20	8	572	43	237	64	441	239	...	...	3	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' appellate courts	114	...	7	4	2	...	1	...	61	5	21	5	1	...	19	23	...	
Commissioners' ditto	1,479	2	68	14	255	4	14	11	581	53	144	137	196	109	46	49	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees	363	...	239	...	78	...	...	4	7	1	18	8	8	...	...	...	...	
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. { Ditto from Appellate ditto																		
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. { Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. { Ditto from Appellate ditto	39	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	9	1	7	...	12	8	...	105	...	
Total ...	1,995	2	320	19	345	4	15	15	658	60	190	150	217	117	...	105	...	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	3,534	2	390	63	384	5	35	23	1,230	103	427	214	658	356	...	...	3	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the result of proceedings on application for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the court.	Applications disposed of—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications—											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property—		On which immovable property—			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act X. of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Courts in the interior.																					
								Rs.	Rs.												
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid tribunals	1,170	43	537	127	354	109	26	11,880	855	5	19	166	236	31	...	25	3	27	1	...	32
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	104,735	5,983	21,973	15,137	48,438	13,204	5,924	17,87,620	5,36,485	808	1,994	2,891	4,949	4,680	193	3,578	57	3,827	118	48	2,161
Small Cause Courts	15,132	763	3,453	2,293	7,176	1,447	243	1,51,493	43,507	268	751	302	254	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	2,206
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of districts ...	18,103	964	5,182	2,620	6,374	2,963	1,372	19,57,956	8,77,982	118	194	851	1,611	707	77	576	23	1,053	16	7	1,316
Chief Courts of districts ...	934	396	130	69	198	141	84	1,69,533	67,584	6	4	14	17	26	1	18	2	20	2	...	26
Total ...	140,074	8,149	31,275	20,246	62,540	17,864	7,649	40,78,482	15,26,413	1,205	2,962	4,224	7,067	5,445	271	4,197	89	4,927	137	55	5,741
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid local tribunals ...	27	...	17	1	6	3	2	669	...	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other subordinate courts ...	25,455	248	11,844	3,239	7,443	2,681	274	2,34,742	35,134	272	746	2,814	6,922	307	...	423	1	10	3	...	2,143
District courts	19,268	588	7,086	2,645	6,083	2,866	675	3,88,533	71,632	229	300	2,012	3,425	546	60	347	4	102	14	...	1,592
Chief courts of districts ...	55	1	30	4	19	1	1	5,598	12,538	...	...	3	14	2	1	6	...	1	...	...	7
Total ...	44,805	837	18,977	5,889	13,551	5,551	952	6,29,452	1,19,304	501	1,047	4,836	10,364	855	61	776	5	113	17	...	3,748
Grand Total ..	184,879	8,986	50,252	26,135	76,091	23,415	8,601	47,07,934	16,45,717	1,706	4,009	9,060	17,431	6,300	332	4,973	94	5,040	154	55	9,489

XVIII.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the number and reult of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Act X. of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1882.

Class of Courts.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the Board of Revenue in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than chief courts of districts.	39	15	4	11	...	...	...	9	7	...	5,247	1,636	1,850	1,728	
Chief courts of districts.	378	85	7	80	90	6	...	101	16	...	147,649	410	353	308	
Superior courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	417	100	11	91	90	6	...	110	23	...	152,896	2,046	2,203	2,036	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13 (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1882.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors and Assessors are employed distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS, TRIALS.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from*		
					Wholly	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, C P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, C P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURT.												
Chief courts of districts acting under Act X. of 1870. ... Assessors ...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	For Oudh only.
II.—CRIMINAL COURT.												
Magistrates' Courts under chapter XXXIX C.P.C.	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	For N.-W. P. only.
Court of Sessions ... Jurors ...	Jurors 7											
... ...	Assessors 2 or more;											
Assessors ...	Qualification as described in section 404, 405 & 406, C.P.C	...	1,655	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	97	271	
High Court Original Criminal Jurisdiction ...	Jurors 9, qualification as above.	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	10	1,564	8	1	1	...	...	1,293	98	273	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1882-83.

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book I. — Compulsory.								Optional.								Total value of immovable property transferred.
			Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less, &c. (section 18, clause *c*), and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.									Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	... ...	..
2	Dehra Dún	3	3	131	103	6	17	35	295	934 6 0	21	8	1	...	...	...	30	12 8 0	5,91,341
3	Saháranpur	10	132	2,086	3,883	166	18	1,292	7,577	13,418 6 0	580	1,987	107	284	...	...	2,958	1,116 4 0	37,52,872
4	Meerut	12	158	2,024	3,657	167	8	1,311	7,325	13,900 8 0	411	1,129	45	679	64	...	2,328	1,091 6 0	57,26,728
5	Aligarh	9	48	994	1,740	94	26	844	3,746	7,506 8 0	437	802	35	89	2	2	1,367	539 6 6	26,·9,112
6	Agra	8	65	1,439	2,296	516	71	1,196	5,643	9,497 6 0	786	1,440	392	306	28	8	2,955	1,178 12 0	34,52,852
7	Farukhabad	7	84	726	545	773	6	605	2,739	4,446 10 0	669	316	493	10	29	...	1,517	672 10 0	14,32 091
8	Mainpuri	13	79	863	682	1,281	66	624	3,595	6,527 14 0	645	312	912	34	84	...	1,987	907 6 0	24,68,058
9	Moradabad	12	55	1,940	2,514	229	16	1,157	5,911	11,426 10 0	1,024	1,441	155	292	115	...	3,027	1,336 12 0	40,37,450
10	Bareilly	13	75	747	216	1,029	2	349	2,418	5,554 4 0	554	159	484	30	21	2	1,250	472 8 0	23,17,041
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	73	1,218	1,952	156	147	913	4,539	7,872 0 0	933	1,640	51	157	26	...	2,807	1,129 0 0	24,·7,155
12	Tarái parganas	2	2	49	65	1	2	39	158	236 0 0	46	21	...	...	1	...	68	33 12 0	53,044
13	Allahabad	12	93	776	1,311	111	141	219	2,651	5,3·6 4 0	354	360	25	51	1	..	791	319 2 0	20,36,595
14	Cawnpore	17	135	1,042	1,273	324	10	186	2,970	6 986 14 0	471	296	45	33	35	2	882	373 12 0	34,27,734
15	Bánda	15	64	392	707	174	1	33	1,371	2,697 12 0	139	263	52	20	3	...	497	206 8 0	7,50,019
16	Jaunpur	6	63	551	1,603	73	133	84	2,507	4,491 10 0	359	1,137	28	73	3	..	1,540	658 8 0	11,55,423
17	Azamgarh	6	65	669	1,503	111	12	123	2,489	5,203 4 0	219	933	30	8	3	1	1,194	503 14 0	14,24,005
18	Mirzapur	5	43	457	1,268	26	14	103	1,911	3 597 14 0	328	1,028	16	39	88	...	1,499	849 0 0	13,18,682
19	Benares	5	132	949	1,677	160	299	318	3,535	6,709 8 0	791	1,504	16	38	...	...	2,349	896 2 0	22,7·,982
20	Gházipur	8	57	1,077	,994	101	205	202	4,736	9,330 14 0	549	1,184	33	11	...	...	1,777	784 14 0	21,84,929
21	Gorakhpur	12	106	1,665	3,681	308	32	539	6,331	13,831 8 0	342	1,209	70	26	9	18	1,674	797 14 0	39,26,177
22	Jalaun	6	16	164	569	32	1	1	723	1,701 12 0	88	214	13	...	1	1	317	135 0 0	4,60,471
23	Jhánsi	6	5	48	179	4	1	2	239	577 6 0	26	42	...	...	...	...	68	31 4 0	1,64,2·4
24	Lalitpur	3	6	21	13	24	...	1	65	126 4 0	19	8	9	3	1	...	40	13 6 0	97,231
25	Kumaun	6	73	291	119	7	8	17	518	916 6 0	118	29	3	...	1	...	151	80 4 0	3,29,628
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	4	14	284	719	125	19	182	1,342	2,385 12 0	164	393	10	81	...	...	648	251 4 0	6,64,505
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	220	1,646	20,746	35,315	5,998	1,225	10,375	75,385	1,45,233 2 0	10,093	17,855	3,025	2,904	510	34	33,721	4,391 0 0	4,90,79,649
1	Lucknow	11	101	715	1,238	138	7	118	2,318	5,294 8 0	1,156	1,285	46	57	...	...	2,544	829 6 0	25,16,642
2	Unao	15	79	396	1,205	88	8	20	1,796	3,564 8 0	298	692	20	7	2	...	1,019	361 8 0	9,27,235
3	Bara Banki	15	59	288	1,216	99	10	165	1,837	3,583 14 0	206	914	22	15	14	...	1,171	461 12 0	11,84,623
4	Stapur	11	41	176	678	90	2	291	1,280	2,904 10 0	97	305	50	23	15	3	493	189 12 0	14,38,390
5	Hardoi	10	57	498	2,168	58	14	135	2,930	5,633 0 0	374	1,·12	24	18	23	...	1,751	633 8 0	16,11,470
6	Kheri	8	21	91	312	42	5	126	597	1,237 4 0	61	200	25	18	4	3	311	168 0 0	9,06,833
7	Rae Bareli	13	56	197	833	15	11	74	1,186	2,374 14 0	123	620	1	16	154	11	935	523 6 0	9,85,625
8	Sultanpur	9	47	194	1,041	4	56	66	1,408	2,415 6 0	134	1,093	...	13	112	3	1,354	571 4 0	6,28,374
9	Partabgarh	7	36	170	785	25	88	24	1,128	2,305 10 0	46	448	6	18	47	12	577	337 14 0	8,92,326
10	Fyzabad	11	23	338	832	130	30	100	1,453	3,000 4 0	263	597	80	5	3	...	948	330 14 0	18 80,492
11	Gonda	8	30	242	577	270	9	450	1,578	2,637 12 0	106	341	64	110	4	...	625	212 0 0	10,22,255
12	Bahraich	8	6	43	155	31	...	570	805	734 0 0	65	117	19	23	1	...	225	76 12 0	6,11,428
	Total, Oudh ...	126	558	3,349	11,040	990	240	2,139	18,316	35,685 10 0	2,938	7,924	357	323	379	32	11,953	4,696 0 0	1,45,55,193
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	346	2,204	24,095	46,355	6,988	1,465	12,514	93,651	180,918 12 0	13,031	25,779	3,382	2,527	889	66	45,674	9,087 0 0	6,36,34,842

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1882-83—(concluded.)

Number.	District.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.												Receipts.					
		Instruments of sale of movable property.	*Obligations for payment of money (section 18, clause f.).*		All other documents registered under section 18, clause f., which do not affect immovable property.	Total of registrations Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total aggregate value of movable property transferred.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 18, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.			Total of extraordinary fees and fines.			Total columns 36 and 37.			Total expenditure.		
			On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c.	Other obligations.																									
	1	20	21	22	23	24	25			26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			37			38			39		
	N.-W. P. and Oudh.						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.										Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Office of Inspr.-Gl. Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			23,734	3	5
2	Dehra Dún ...	6	...	47	71	124	172	10	0	6,78,844	...	7	...	4	...	..	54	35	456	1,133	8	0	496	9	0	1,630	1	0	897	9	6
3	Saháranpur ..	353	...	1,46	407	2,166	1,473	6	0	42,57,609	...	42	2	8	1	49	92	1,666	12,745	16,105	10	0	6,775	14	0	22,881	8	0	7,272	15	10
4	Meerut ...	187	9	704	387	1,287	1,334	2	0	61,69,742	1	24	3	10	...	19	165	1,546	10,967	16,3 6	0	0	7,568	1	0	23,954	1	0	8,988	2	0
5	Aligarh ..	342	71	465	232	1,110	943	12	0	29,31,505	...	22	...	1	...	33	95	9,328	6,245	9,033	10	0	4,310	5	8	13 343	15	8	6 522	10	9
6	Agra ..	438	157	1,705	502	2,802	1,881	6	0	41,00 961	4	35	2	5	1	24	164	817	11,437	12,635	8	0	5,731	14	9	18,367	6	9	10,675	10	8
7	Farukhabad ..	161	35	218	202	616	662	2	0	15,62,724	...	24	...	2	...	12	47	835	4,896	5,829	6	0	2,728	14	6	8,558	4	6	4,487	1	6
8	Mainpuri ..	283	13	627	474	1,397	1,256	4	0	27,32,007	1	8	1	6	...	28	81	1,222	6,988	8,7 1	8	0	4,011	5	0	12,722	13	0	7,311	10	6
9	Moradabad ...	280	18	914	357	1,569	1,122	12	0	44,36,209	1	15	...	8	...	28	155	1,154	10,522	13,916	2	0	6,217	8	0	20.133	10	0	8,626	0	0
10	Bareilly ...	285	6,838	1,464	139	8,726	2,768	4	0	32,78,761	1	9	...	2	...	11	119	498	12,403	8,803	0	0	4,426	10	6	13,229	10	6	8,012	14	0
11	Sháhjahánpur ...	629	663	859	219	2,370	1,075	12	0	28,29,390	...	4	...	10	...	18	52	1,101	9,720	10,084	12	0	4,527	10	9	14,612	6	9	6,917	12	0
12	Tarái parganas ...	1	2	43	9	55	43	0	0	60 642	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	281	312	12	0	189	2	0	494	14	0	247	7	0
13	Allahabad ..	59	...	126	175	360	507	12	0	21,35,565	2	44	...	3	...	10	185	431	3,846	6,245	2	0	3,986	2	6	10,231	4	6	6,796	1	10
14	Cawnpore ...	96	2	209	465	772	1,144	0	0	36,92,682	1	36	...	2	...	18	135	857	4,660	8,576	10	0	4,632	2	0	13,208	12	0	7,183	4	4
15	Bánda ...	20	...	141	268	429	591	14	0	8,14,974	2	1	...	5	...	2	129	215	2,298	3,498	2	0	1,410	15	1	4,909	1	1	4,126	6	5
16	Jaunpur ...	26	...	258	104	388	289	4	0	12,12,810	...	7	...	...	...	23	35	339	4,442	5,453	6	0	2 525	15	0	7,984	5	0	3,153	5	3
17	Azamgarh ..	94	1	216	153	464	333	8	0	15,39,479	3	1	1	...	...	4	31	681	4,149	6,045	10	0	2,387	15	6	8,434	9	6	3,459	14	0
18	Mirzapur ..	78	1	412	90	581	457	2	0	14,18,884	1	85	...	1	...	10	19	258	4,076	5.074	0	0	2.358	3	0	7,433	3	0	2,936	8	8
19	Benares ..	79	2	429	364	874	1,037	14	0	24,95,560	1	364	...	...	...	23	175	827	7,122	9,371	8	0	5,883	7	0	15,254	15	0	4,708	7	4
20	Gházipur ...	92	...	201	184	477	424	6	0	23,12,384	2	11	...	1	3	26	80	591	7,001	10,560	2	0	4,105	10	0	14,665	12	0	4,758	11	6
21	Gorakhpur ...	126	1	758	325	1,210	1,131	0	0	42,73,227	1	8	2	15	...	25	112	1,191	9,225	15,782	6	0	7,229	12	0	23.012	2	0	7,613	3	4
22	Jalaun ..	16	...	113	136	265	423	8	0	5,28,643	...	1	...	...	...	5	17	125	1,306	2,262	4	0	629	15	0	2,892	3	0	1,854	3	0
23	Jhánsi ..	4	1	27	59	91	176	4	0	2,03,674	...	1	1	1	...	4	13	61	400	796	14	0	328	11	0	1,125	9	0	1,429	10	6
24	Lalitpur ...	1	...	6	26	33	64	6	0	1,62,308	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	141	210	0	0	22	0	0	302	0	0	483	9	6
25	Kumaun ...	4	...	4	52	60	142	4	0	3,33,992	2	35	2	2	...	1	19	56	766	1,246	14	0	427	5	0	1,874	3	0	1,551	6	9
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	21	...	198	30	249	114	6	0	7,04,836	...	11	...	...	...	10	5	101	2,251	2,773	6	0	1,773	10	9	4,547	0	9	1,940	5	10
	Total ..	3,681	7,814	11,550	5,430	28,475	19,560	14	0	5,48,13,413	23	798	14	87	5	386	2,053	15,546	1,38,343	1,80,849	0	0	84,738	11	0	2,65,567	11	0	1,21,555	1	4
1	Lucknow ...	224	...	1,079	743	2,046	1,983	10	0	33,17,024	4	52	1	2	...	9	624	654	6,961	8,215	8	0	6,756	2	6	14,971	10	6	8,635	3	6
2	Unao ...	67	...	393	349	809	699	14	0	10,32,023	...	18	2	1	...	11	214	323	3,644	4,669	14	0	2,391	1	0	7,060	15	0	3,576	2	0
3	Bara Banki ...	108	25	917	724	1,774	1,017	14	0	15,08,821	...	13	1	2	...	8	272	370	4,796	5,093	8	0	2,874	7	0	7,967	15	0	3,982	9	0
4	Sitapur ...	92	5	917	728	1,742	1,092	2	0	18,10,544	...	30	...	2	...	6	228	223	3,545	4,246	8	0	2,661	4	0	6,907	12	0	4,235	8	6
5	Hardoi ...	136	...	1,576	424	2,136	1,041	12	0	19,20,724	...	7	...	1	...	5	265	497	6,824	7,322	4	0	3,061	6	0	10,383	10	0	5,216	15	0
6	Kheri ..	97	99	476	256	928	596	12	0	11,41,317	...	23	...	...	...	2	301	161	1,859	2,048	0	0	1,553	13	0	3,601	13	0	1,894	1	0
7	Rae Bareli ...	42	...	467	339	848	808	6	0	11,26,622	...	38	1	1	1	16	35	229	3,008	3,786	10	0	1,682	1	0	5,468	11	0	3,526	0	6
8	Sultanpur ...	18	2	539	285	844	700	4	0	7,29,243	...	18	...	...	...	...	19	185	3,624	3,722	14	0	1,521	10	6	5,244	8	6	2,763	0	9
9	Partabgarh ...	25	1	324	223	573	633	10	0	10,14,488	...	20	1	1	1	19	44	180	2,299	3,321	2	0	1,482	0	0	4,803	2	0	2,369	10	0
10	Fyzabad ...	54	...	228	360	642	738	4	0	20,25,130	1	28	...	1	...	11	139	253	3,071	4,125	6	0	2,200	11	0	6,326	1	0	4,121	15	6
11	Gonda ...	37	...	488	460	985	895	4	0	12,04,128	...	14	1	...	...	4	396	283	3,203	3,777	0	0	2,247	3	0	6,024	3	0	3,057	3	6
12	Bahraich ...	91	...	492	663	1,246	859	14	0	8,83,380	...	4	...	...	...	3	122	132	2,280	1,678	10	0	1,485	3	0	3,163	13	0	2,043	1	0
	Total ...	991	132	7,896	5,554	14,573	11,067	10	0	1,77,17,639	5	265	7	11	2	87	2,659	3,496	45,114	52,007	4	0	29,916	14	0	81,924	2	0	45,421	6	3
	Grand Total, N.W. P. & Oudh.	4,672	7,946	19,446	10,984	43,048	30,628	8	0	7,25,30,852	28	1,063	21	98	7	473	4,712	19,042	1,83,457	2,32,856	4	0	1,14,635	9	0	3,47,491	13	0	1,90,710	11	8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison.	Convicts ...	1,030	5	1,035	624	62	686	1,654	112	1,766	679	53	732	975	59	1,034	960·75	53·50	1,014·25	960 75	53 66	1,014·41
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·16			
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,685	...	1,685	750	...	750	2,435	...	2,435	899	...	899	1,536	...	1,536	1,548·50	...	1,548·50	1,548·50	...	1,548·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,816	92	1,908	858	106	964	2,674	198	2,872	1,181	92	1,273	1,493	106	1,599	1,667·50	97·00	1,764·50	1,667·50	97·52	1,765·02
		Under-trial,	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0 02	0·02			
4	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,146	43	1,189	525	42	567	1,671	85	1,756	658	42	700	1,013	43	1,056	1,035·50	43·25	1,078·75	1,035·50	43·25	1,078 75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,743	122	1,865	562	51	613	2,305	173	2,478	834	62	896	1,471	111	1,582	1,617·00	111·50	1,728 50	1,617·00	111·50	1,728·50
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,362	163	1,625	521	124	645	1,883	287	2,170	573	150	723	1,310	137	1,447	1,285·50	156·75	1,442·25	1,285·50	157·22	1,442·72
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·47			
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,693	114	1,807	534	42	576	2,227	156	2,383	718	47	765	1,509	109	1,618	1,604·25	113 25	1,717·50	1,604·25	113·25	1,717·50
		Under trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	33	...	33	224	11	235	257	11	268	219	10	229	38	1	39	44·75	1·75	46 50	45 34	1·75	47·09
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ..	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	0·59	...	0 59			
9	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	188	12	200	192	12	204	186	12	198	6	...	6	4·00	0·25	4·25	4·00	0·25	4 25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Chakráta ditto ..	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	39	1	40	39	1	40	39	1	40	...	...	...	1·75	...	1·75	1·75	...	1·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	256	8	264	638	14	652	894	22	916	590	18	608	304	4	308	262·25	7 00	269·25	272·49	7·04	279·53
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	1	1	2	97	...	97	98	1	99	94	1	95	4	...	4	10·24	0 04	10·28			
12	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	29	1	30	605	21	626	634	22	656	622	22	644	12	...	12	19·75	1·00	20 75	19·75	1·00	20·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Roorkee ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	120	1	121	121	1	122	120	1	121	1	...	1	2·75	...	2·75	2·75	...	2 75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Muzaffarnagar Jail...	onvicts ...	84	10	94	581	53	634	665	63	728	552	45	597	113	18	131	111·75	14 75	126 50	137·57	16·25	153·82
		Under-trial,	38	1	39	560	44	604	598	45	643	572	44	616	26	1	27	25·50	1·50	27 00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	0·32	...	0 32			
15	Meerut District Jail	Convicts ...	357	...	357	664	...	664	1,021	...	1,021	812	...	812	209	...	209	289·25	...	289·25	295·20	...	295 20
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	56	...	56	57	...	57	52	...	52	5	...	5	5·95	...	5·95			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882—(continued).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
16	Meerut Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·75	1·75	43·50
		Under-trial,	20	...	20	795	39	834	815	39	854	787	39	826	28	...	28	41·75	1·75	43·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ..	135	5	140	664	18	682	799	23	822	652	17	669	147	6	153	164·50	4·25	168·75	189·66	5·05	194·71
		Under-trial,	14	1	15	480	10	490	494	11	505	474	10	484	20	1	21	15·25	0·25	15·50			
		Civil ..	14	...	14	97	2	99	111	2	113	101	1	102	10	1	11	9·91	0·55	10·46			
18	Aligarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	430	1	431	906	40	946	1,336	41	1,377	902	30	932	434	11	445	401·50	7·75	409·25	446·20	9·38	455·58
		Under-trial,	26	2	28	930	35	965	956	37	993	921	37	958	25	...	25	30·00	1·50	3·50			
		Civil ...	11	...	11	142	4	146	153	4	157	138	4	142	15	...	15	14·70	0·13	14·83			
19	Bijnor ditto ...	Convicts ..	160	6	166	370	53	423	530	59	589	386	26	412	144	33	177	155·50	7·50	163·00	181·84	8·29	190·13
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	339	17	356	367	18	385	322	13	335	45	5	50	19·50	0·75	20·25			
		Civil ...	9	...	9	81	1	82	90	1	91	87	1	88	3	...	3	6·84	0·04	6·88			
20	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts .	469	15	484	1,536	86	1,622	2,005	101	2,106	1,577	77	1,654	428	24	452	460·00	20·25	480·25	499·21	22·81	522·02
		Under-trial,	55	1	56	569	46	615	624	47	671	618	44	662	6	3	9	30·25	2·50	32·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	99	1	100	101	1	102	94	1	95	7	...	7	8·96	0·06	9·02			
21	Bareilly District jail,	Convicts ...	637	75	712	1,613	101	1,714	2,250	176	2,426	1,694	108	1,802	556	68	624	630·75	71·00	701·75	651·40	71·52	722·92
		Under-trial,	14	...	14	114	4	118	128	4	132	126	3	129	2	1	3	11·75	0·50	12·25			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	87	1	88	94	1	95	87	1	88	7	...	7	8·90	0·02	8·92			
22	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·00	0·25	32·25
		Under-trial,	17	2	19	2,309	94	2,403	2,326	96	2,422	2,293	95	2,388	33	1	34	32·00	0·25	32·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Pilibhit ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·25	...	14·25
		Under-trial,	6	...	6	744	23	767	750	23	773	742	23	765	8	...	8	14·25	...	14·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	317	12	329	941	45	986	1,258	57	1,315	914	45	959	344	12	356	310·50	11·25	321·75	353·18	12·78	365·96
		Under-trial,	52	1	53	1,111	36	1,147	1,163	37	1,200	1,127	37	1,164	36	...	36	37·75	1·50	39·25			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	90	2	92	94	2	96	90	2	92	4	...	4	4·93	0·03	4·96			
25	Shâhjahânpur ditto,	Convicts ...	262	18	280	1,164	67	1,231	1,426	85	1,511	1,139	63	1,202	257	22	279	276·75	22·00	298·75	316·28	22·75	339·03
		Under-trial,	22	1	23	972	32	1,004	994	33	1,027	966	31	997	28	2	30	36·50	0·75	37·25			
		Civil ..	6	...	6	36	...	36	42	...	42	41	...	41	1	...	1	3·03	...	3·03			
26	Muttra ditto ...	Convicts ...	131	7	138	761	67	828	892	74	966	758	64	822	134	10	144	153·50	8·75	162·25	196·88	12·75	209·63
		Under-trial,	36	4	40	852	67	919	888	71	959	863	67	930	25	4	29	33·75	4·00	37·75			
		Civil ...	17	...	17	76	...	76	93	...	93	86	...	86	7	...	7	9·63	...	9·63			
27	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	485	...	485	995	...	995	1,480	...	1,480	1,089	...	1,089	391	...	391	438·00	...	438·00	462·27	...	462·27
		Under-trial,	25	...	25	181	...	181	206	...	206	190	...	190	16	...	16	14·50	...	14·50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	136	...	136	141	...	141	136	...	136	5	...	5	9·77	...	9·77			
28	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·50	2·00	52·50
		Under-trial,	48	2	50	1,753	87	1,840	1,801	89	1,890	1,762	84	1,846	39	5	44	50·50	2·00	52·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	92	4	96	92	4	96	92	4	96	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Etawah Jail ...	Convicts ...	156	7	163	629	28	657	785	35	820	573	29	602	212	6	218	217·25	5·75	223·00	237·72	6·00	243·72
		Under-trial,	15	...	15	441	17	458	456	17	473	448	17	465	8	...	8	17·00	0·25	17·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	64	...	64	65	...	65	60	...	60	5	...	5	3·47	...	3·47			

31	Mainpuri ditto ...	Convicts ...	351	7	358	845	39	884	1,196	46	1,242	886	43	929	310	3	313	341·75	6·50	348·25	345·36	6·50	351·86
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	51	...	51	53	...	53	49	...	49	4	...	4	3·61	...	3·61			
32	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·25	1·00	28·25
		Under-trial,	23	2	25	622	22	644	645	24	669	619	24	643	26	...	26	27·25	1·00	28·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Etah Jail ...	Convicts ...	196	8	204	851	32	883	1,047	40	1,087	862	28	890	185	12	197	204·75	12 25	217·00	243·73	13·50	257 23
		Under-trial,	17	2	19	836	18	854	853	20	873	813	18	831	40	2	42	35·25	1·25	36·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	58	...	58	61	...	61	58	...	58	3	...	3	3·73	...	3·73			
34	Fatehgarh District Jail.	Convicts ...	330	10	340	1,079	39	1,118	1,409	49	1,458	1,097	49	1,146	312	...	312	322·25	7·75	330·00	332·00	8·25	340·25
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	159	11	170	164	11	175	163	11	174	1	...	1	9 75	0·50	10·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·47	2·00	61·47
		Under-trial,	44	3	47	1,324	55	1,379	1,368	58	1,426	1,324	58	1,382	44	...	44	58·50	2·00	60 50			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	82	1	83	89	1	90	81	1	82	8	...	8	0·97	...	0 97			
36	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	214	24	238	918	84	1,002	1,132	108	1,240	921	95	1,016	211	13	224	224·25	19·00	243·25	254 71	21·80	276·51
		Under-trial,	25	1	26	745	49	794	770	50	820	732	49	781	38	1	39	25·00	2·25	27·· 5			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	46	3	49	51	3	54	42	2	44	9	1	10	5·46	0·55	6·01			
37	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	274	18	292	771	62	833	1,045	80	1,125	755	64	819	290	16	306	287·75	17·25	305·00	292·86	17 79	310·65
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	12	...	12	40	3	43	52	3	55	48	3	51	4	...	4	5·11	0·54	5·65			
38	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·25	2·75	40·00
		Under-trial,	24	1	25	630	37	667	654	38	692	604	35	639	50	3	53	37·25	2·75	40·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Allahabad District Jail.	Convicts ...	445	32	477	1,126	86	1,212	1,571	118	1,689	1,044	100	1,144	527	18	545	489·75	28·00	517·75	504·73	28·66	533 39
		Under-trial,	6	...	6	117	8	125	123	8	131	113	8	121	10	...	10	9·50	0·50	10 00			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	72	3	75	80	3	83	73	2	75	7	1	8	5·48	0·16	5·64			
	Ditto Lock-up ..	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·00	1·50	33·50
		Under-trial,	33	5	38	1,487	102	1,589	1,520	107	1,627	1,498	106	1,604	22	1	23	32·00	1·50	33·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	194	17	211	914	95	1,009	1,108	112	1,220	897	92	989	211	20	231	219·00	20·00	239·00	233·59	21·00	254 59
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	362	39	401	371	39	410	351	38	389	20	1	21	10·25	1·00	11·25			
		Civil ...	7	...	7	48	...	48	55	...	55	54	...	54	1	...	1	4·34	...	4·34			
42	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·75	0 25	6·00
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	286	25	311	293	25	318	274	25	299	19	...	19	5·75	0·25	6·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Hamirpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	17	137	398	89	487	518	106	624	330	84	414	188	22	210	132·00	20·50	152·50	147·24	22·75	169·99
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	459	52	511	466	52	518	480	52	502	16	...	16	14 25	2·25	16·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·99			
44	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	170	8	178	613	59	672	783	67	850	594	56	650	189	11	200	190·50	11·00	201·50	211·93	12·00	223·93
		Under-trial,	29	...	29	715	42	757	744	42	786	730	41	771	14	1	15	16 00	1·00	17·00			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	67	...	67	69	...	69	67	...	67	2	...	2	5·43	...	5·43			
45	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	162	17	179	768	74	842	930	91	1,021	743	72	815	187	19	206	181·00	14 75	195·75	190·57	14 75	205·32
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	104	...	104	105	...	105	90	...	90	15	...	15	9·57	...	9·57			
46	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·75	2·25	34 00
		Under-trial,	27	...	27	1,523	127	1,650	1,550	127	1,677	1,527	117	1,644	23	10	33	31·75	2·25	34 00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
47	Benares District Jail,	Convicts ...	389	...	389	1,276	...	1,276	1,665	...	1,665	1,261	...	1,261	404	...	404	454·75	...	454·75	464 90	...	464·90
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	64	...	64	66	...	66	59	...	59	7	...	7	3·50	...	3 50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	73	...	73	78	...	78	78	...	78	...	...	...	6 65	...	6·65			
48	Ditto Lock-up	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 50	2·25	35·75
		Under-trial,	45	6	51	2,518	203	2,721	2,563	209	2,772	2,534	208	2,742	29	1	30	33·50	2·25	35·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
49	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	452	30	482	1,419	160	1,579	1,871	190	2,061	1,462	157	1,619	499	33	442	426·25	31·75	458·00	458·66	33·85	492·51
		Under-trial,	46	1	47	726	65	791	772	66	838	739	62	801	33	4	37	27·25	2·00	29·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	75	1	76	76	1	77	70	1	71	6	...	6	5·16	0·16	5·26			
50	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	16	240	1,132	95	1,227	1,356	111	1,467	1,042	84	1,126	314	27	341	287·75	23·25	311·00	317·44	24·25	231·69
		Under-trial,	16	1	17	1,030	53	1,083	1,046	54	1,100	1,042	52	1,094	4	2	6	27·25	1·00	28·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	28	30	...	30	28	...	28	2	...	2	2·44	...	2·44			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.		Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
51	Gorakhpur Jail	...	Convicts ...	500	32	532	983	173	1,156	1,483	205	1,688	937	159	1,096	546	46	592	501·75	38·50	540·25	503·73	39·60	543·33
			Under-trial, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil ...	3	2	5	18	1	19	21	3	24	20	3	23	1	...	1	1·98	1·10	3·08			
52	Ditto Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
			Under-trial, ...	6	1	7	1,522	133	1,655	1,528	134	1,662	1,502	134	1,636	26	...	26	31·25	3·00	34·25	31·25	3·00	34·25
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53	Basti Jail	...	Convicts ...	256	10	266	738	101	839	994	111	1,105	709	91	800	285	20	305	268·50	20·00	288·50			
			Under-trial, ...	29	...	29	627	53	680	656	53	709	641	53	694	15	...	15	21·00	1·75	22·75	289 94	21·75	311·69
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	0·44	...	0·44			
54	Almora	ditto ...	Convicts ...	108	7	115	234	16	250	342	23	365	217	15	232	125	8	133	119·00	7·25	126·25			
			Under-trial, ...	8	...	8	41	4	45	49	4	53	48	4	52	1	...	1	4·0	0·25	4·25	123·63	7·50	131·13
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	0·63	...	0·63			
55	Bánikhet Cantonment Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial, ...	1	...	1	130	13	143	131	13	144	131	13	144	...	...	...	1·50	...	1·50	1·50	...	1·50
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56	Naini Tal Lock-up	..	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial, ...	...	...	...	151	1	152	151	1	152	148	1	149	3	...	3	5·50	...	5·50	5·50	...	5·50
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
57	Tarái	ditto ..	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial, ...	4	...	4	252	18	270	256	18	274	246	18	264	10	...	10	8·25	0·50	8·75	8·25	0·50	8 75
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
58	Garhwál	ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial, ...	1	...	1	49	2	51	50	2	52	48	2	50	2	...	2	2·50	...	2·50	2·50	...	2·50
			Civil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
59	Orai	Jail ...	Convicts ...	94	16	110	273	36	309	367	52	419	271	36	307	96	16	112	90·25	13·50	103·75			
			Under-trial, ...	5	1	6	255	26	281	260	27	287	254	25	279	6	2	8	7·00	0·75	7 75	99 85	14·37	114·22
			Civil ..	2	...	2	2	2	31	31	2	33	31	2	33	...	...	...	2 60	0·12	2 72			
60	Jhánsi	ditto ...	Convicts ...	135	13	148	328	67	395	463	80	543	331	65	396	132	15	147	142 00	14 00	156·00			
			Under-trial, ...	2	...	2	206	22	228	208	22	230	206	20	226	2	2	4	8·50	0·50	9 00	151·05	14 50	165·55
			Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	0 55	..	0·55			
61	Mow	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial, ...	...	...	...	354	80	434	354	80	434	349	79	428	5	1	6	5·75	0·75	6·60	5·75	0·75	6·50
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
62	Lalitpur	jail ...	Convicts ...	124	12	136	248	67	315	372	79	451	275	73	348	97	6	103	108·25	9·50	117 75			
			Under-trial, ...	11	1	12	247	22	269	258	23	281	256	23	279	2	...	2	3 75	0 50	4·25	113·48	10·00	123·48
			Civil ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	8	...	8	6	...	6	2	...	2	1 48	...	1·48			
63	Lucknow	District jail,	Convicts ...	495	47	542	843	89	932	1,338	136	1,474	943	105	1,048	395	31	426	453·25	32·25	485 50			
			Under-trial, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453 25	32·25	485·50
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
64	Lucknow,	Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Under-trial, ...	27	2	29	1,231	98	1,329	1,258	100	1,358	1,228	99	1,327	30	1	31	34·50	2·75	37 25	45·78	3·30	49 08
			Civil ...	6	...	6	105	9	114	111	9	120	103	9	112	8	...	8	11·28	0·55	11 83			
65	Bara	Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	278	33	311	718	84	802	996	117	1,113	624	75	699	372	42	414	316·00	31·75	347 75			
			Under-trial, ...	26	1	27	818	72	890	844	73	917	823	72	895	21	1	22	22·50	2·00	24·50	340·54	33 75	374·29
			Civil ...	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	...	19	17	...	17	2	...	2	2·04	...	2·04			

66	Unao ditto ...	Convicts ...	277	24	301	533	71	604	810	95	905	599	67	666	211	28	239	271·75	23·00	294 75	295·40	24·75	320·15
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	674	53	727	702	54	756	678	53	731	24	1	25	22·00	1·75	23·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	17	...	17	21	...	21	18	...	18	3	...	3	1·65	...	1·65			
67	Sitapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	832	31	863	867	46	913	1,699	77	1,776	1,209	63	1,272	490	14	504	594·75	20·50	615·25	594·75	20·50	615·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
68	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·16	1·25	19·41
		Under-trial,	38	2	40	817	44	861	855	46	901	837	46	883	18	...	18	16·75	1·25	18·00			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	13	...	13	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	1·41	...	1·41			
69	Hardoi Jail ...	Convicts ...	198	10	208	1,265	69	1,334	1,463	79	1,542	1,259	69	1,328	204	10	214	222·25	12·00	234·25	222·25	12 00	234·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
70	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 08	2·38	44·46
		Under-trial,	43	1	44	1,59	63	1,454	1,434	64	1,498	1,391	64	1,455	43	...	43	38·50	2·25	40·75			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	56	1	56	61	1	62	58	1	59	3	...	3	3·58	0·13	3 71			
71	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	98	5	103	634	81	715	732	86	818	586	75	661	146	11	157	164 75	11·25	176 00	180·80	12·26	193·06
		Under-trial,	21	...	21	604	58	662	625	58	683	616	58	674	9	...	9	15 25	1·00	16·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11	8	1	9	2	...	2	0·80	0 01	0·81			
72	Fyzabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	453	34	487	762	88	850	1,215	122	1,337	835	92	925	384	30	412	435·25	33 75	469 00	469·57	35·17	504·74
		Under-trial,	26	2	30	677	61	738	705	63	768	685	62	747	20	1	21	29 50	1·25	30·75			
		Civil ...	2	1	3	42	...	42	44	1	45	39	1	40	5	...	5	4·82	0·17	4·99			
73	Gonda ditto ...	Convicts ...	388	26	414	715	89	804	1,103	115	1,218	789	82	871	314	33	347	365 50	33 00	398·50	401·48	36 00	437·48
		Under-trial,	6	1	7	1,108	118	1,226	1,114	119	1,233	1,065	119	1,204	29	...	29	29 00	3·00	32 00			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	69	...	69	74	...	74	67	...	67	7	...	7	6 98	...	6 98			
74	Bahraich, ditto ...	Convicts ...	226	22	250	771	93	864	999	115	1,114	747	103	850	252	12	264	247 00	21·25	268·25	247·00	21·25	268·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
75	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·74	1·75	29·49
		Under-trial,	17	...	17	914	59	963	921	59	980	893	57	950	28	2	30	22·00	1·75	23 75			
		Civil ..	5	...	5	38	...	38	45	...	43	37	...	37	6	...	6	5·74	...	5 74			
76	Rae Bareli, Jail ...	Convicts ..	494	61	555	592	149	741	1,056	210	1,266	665	150	815	391	60	451	446·00	61·75	507 75	446·00	61·75	507·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Convicts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
77	Ditto Lock-up ...	Under-trial,	31	8	39	730	105	835	761	113	874	736	110	846	25	3	28	24·00	3·75	27 75	31 55	3 75	35 30
		Civil ...	6	...	6	56	...	56	62	...	62	55	...	55	7	...	7	7·55	...	7·55			
		Convicts ...	325	26	351	771	58	829	1,080	84	1,180	693	69	762	403	15	318	349 50	21·50	371·00	349·50	21·50	371·00
78	Sultanpur, Jail ...	Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
79	Ditto Lock-up ..	Under-trial,	15	3	18	917	67	984	932	70	1,002	896	68	964	36	2	38	22·00	1·00	23·00	31·53	1·13	32·66
		Civil ...	14	...	14	132	2	134	146	2	148	139	2	141	7	...	7	9·53	0·13	9 66			
80	Partabgarh Jail ...	Convicts ..	189	18	207	393	116	509	582	134	716	420	119	539	162	15	417	176 50	22 75	199·25	176 50	22·75	199·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
81	Ditto Lock up ...	Under-trial,	8	1	9	547	97	644	555	98	653	546	98	644	9	...	9	12·50	1·75	14 25	19·69	1·75	21·44
		Civil ..	8	...	8	51	1	52	59	1	60	49	1	50	10	...	10	7·19	...	7·19			
	Total ...	Convicts ..	23,380	1,379	24,759	39,808	3,417	43,225	63,188	4,796	67,934	41,430	3,410	44,840	21,758	1,386	23,144	22,669·25	1,396·75	24,066·00	24,126 43	1,476·33	25,602·76
		Under-trial,	1,170	66	1,236	41,050	2,768	43,818	42,220	2,834	45,054	41,090	2,769	43,865	1,124	65	1,189	1,230·75	74 5	1,305 25			
		Civil ...	206	4	210	2,526	45	2,571	2,732	49	2,781	2,544	46	2,578	200	3	203	226 43	5·08	231·51			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	24,756	1,449	26,205	83,384	6,230	89,614	1,08,140	7,679	1,15,819	85,058	6,225	91,283	23,082	1,454	24,536	24,126·43	1,476·33	25,602·76	24,126·43	1,476 33	25,602·76

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1882.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
							A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.																	
							To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.															
																									(a) On account of sickness.		(b) On other grounds.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. & Oudh.	23,380	1,379	34,794	3,140	58,174	4,519	4,609	241	405	36	63,188	4,796	67,984	4,467	240	542	51	451	35	33,940	3,046	404	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	5	1	63	1	527	23	21,758	1,386	22,669·25	1,396·75	24,066 00

2.—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the* 31*st December*, 1882.

1	2												3								4																5		
	Religion.												Age.								Previous occupation.																Total.		
	A.						B		C.		D.	E	A.		B.		C.		D		Males.										Females							
	Christians.																				A	B	C.	D.	E	F.	G.	H.	I	J	K.							
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																			
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.	Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60		About 60.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	Professional persons.	Persons in service of persons forming personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female	Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																		
N.-W. P. & Oudh,	8	.	10	..	16	1	3,538	163	18,183	1,222	3	.	..	.	192	16	16,627	977	4,224	324	715	69	600	1,721	1,532	13,485	616	158	3,646	811	50	487	38	21,758	1,386	23,144

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statement showing the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the 31st December, 1882, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																						3		
Provinces.	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.				Sentenced to death.				
																			Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	721	74	1,338	128	3,046	242	4,177	229	5,224	296	4,435	209	1,801	93	154	24	488	65	364	26	10	...	21,758	1,386	23,144

4.—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882, who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio of column 4D to column 3.			*Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	34,794	3,140	37,934	3,606	158	1,061	50	769	33	5,436	241	5,677	15·62	7·67	14·96	387	36	423	95	3	98

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882.*

1		2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Convicts ...	28,119	1,839	29,958	22,660·25	1,395·75	24,056·00	26,035	1,603	27,638	17,220	951	18,171	656·42	40·62	697·09	526	23	549	43	3	46
	Under-trial ...	2,294	10	2,304	1,230·75	74·50	1,305·25	2,374	136	2,503	1,189	58	1,197	32·79	1·63	34·42	30	1	31	3	...	3
	Civil prisoners,	574	...	574	226·42	5·08	231·51	424	18	442	41	1	42	1·05	0·02	1·07	4	...	4	...	...	...

1		9			10			11														
								Ratio per cent. of average strength.														
Provinces.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospitals.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Convicts ...	161	10	171	1	...	1	75·96	68·08	75·60	2·89	2·90	2·89	0·09	0·07	0·09	2·23	1·57	2·13	2·32	1·64	2·28
	Under-trial ...	7	1	8	...	...	...	92·54	77·85	91·70	2·66	2·18	2·63	0·08	...	0·07	2·35	5·36	2·53	2·43	5·36	2·60
	Civil prisoners,	2	...	2	...	...	...	16·10	19·68	18·13	0·46	0·29	0·46	...	...	...	1·75	...	1·72	1·76	...	1·72

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Statement showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Jails of the North-*

1	2		3					
Provinces.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,170	66	41,050	2,768	42,220	2,834	45,054	1230·75

1	6			7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1852.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16,540	941	17,481	22,299	1,664	23,963	2,220	159	7	1	30	4	1,124	65	1,189

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of C.			
I.	II.	III.			
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and*				
1*a*	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments	...	...	
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to army and navy	...	...	
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 477 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	205	2	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	14	...	
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	214	16	2
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	656	38	694
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	33	2	35
7	... ...	... ...	...	...	...
		Total	1,124	58	1,182
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
8		Murder by thags	...	...	...
9		„ dakaits	5	2	7
10	302, 303, 396	„ robbers	32	2	34
11		„ poison	22	3	25
12		Other murders	348	45	393
13	307	Attempts at murder	62	7	69
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	204	33	237
14*a*	304	Death caused by rash or negligent act	52	2	54
15	376	Rape	522	10	532
16	377	Unnatural offences	141	5	146
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	207	5	212
18	305, 306, 309	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	1,261	15	1,276
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	5	...	5
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1,518	46	1,564
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	27	...	27
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession,	45	3	48
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	380	6	386
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or other abduction	163	9	172
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	9	...	9
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	17	...	17
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	821	13	834
29	337	Rash act causing grievous hurt	7	...	7
		Total	5,648	206	5,854
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	110	19	129
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	1	1	2
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs	10	1	11
		Robbery with hurt ... By other means	37	6	43
33	392, 393	Robbery ... In dwelling-houses ...	89	...	89
		Robbery ... On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	60	2	62
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Other robberies	224	19	243
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,034	15	1,049
		Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	32,799	205	33,004
		Attempts at ditto ditto	15,760	6	15,766

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

CRIME.

CASES.																			
Investigated.			Number of Cases in Columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of.									Number arrested.							
			Convicted.			*Acquitted.*			*Under trial at close of year.*			*Pending at end of last year.*					*Within the year.*	
By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate, on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns VII and VIII.).
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.									X.			X.A.	X.B.	XI.	XII.
2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	5	1	108	3	1	52	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	187	18
14	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
194	20	...	148	21	...	29	...	...	4	...	...	11	1	...	3	15	319	40
617	38	1	442	27	...	111	13	1	36	2	...	166	...	...	...	166	4,549	565
33	1	...	32	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	37	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,059	64	2	741	52	1	199	15	1	43	2	...	180	1	...	3	184	5,127	627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	43	...
32	...	...	13	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	50	...
23	...	...	5	1	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	23	8
351	1	1	157	...	...	105	2	...	50	...	...	94	...	...	2	96	491	29
60	2	...	39	1	...	14	2	...	7	...	...	6	5	...	...	11	77	5
207	3	...	134	1	...	55	1	...	22	...	...	56	...	2	...	58	422	28
51	1	...	35	1	1	13	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	69	3
304	14	5	90	2	...	91	9	2	15	...	1	11	1	...	...	12	209	25
138	1	2	48	...	...	51	1	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	108	8
204	2	1	137	2	...	13	...	2	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	197	5
1,243	20	...	786	16	...	221	8	...	12	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	1,024	33
5	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
1,468	45	5	936	34	4	229	16	1	59	1	...	48	3	2	1	54	1,996	236
27	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
42	3	...	24	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	70	5
375	6	...	180	7	...	55	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	294	17
141	21	1	83	10	...	34	5	...	9	...	1	12	...	...	14	26	251	54
6	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
13	4	...	9	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
765	45	9	367	38	4	158	4	2	14	...	...	14	6	...	...	20	856	162
7	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
5,467	171	24	3,062	115	9	1,112	53	9	226	1	2	287	15	5	17	324	6,259	628
114	...	...	31	...	...	27	...	...	12	...	...	75	...	...	19	94	347	23
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
10	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
38	...	...	27	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	55	...
88	2	...	14	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	20
61	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	2	7	64	4
200	27	3	104	6	1	34	9	2	9	...	...	29	3	...	...	32	254	80
983	45	6	66	26	...	114	11	4	15	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	255	84
29,086	43	12	3,805	16	3	964	14	7	150	2	...	197	1	...	4	202	6,893	181
2,927	1	1	181	1	...	77	...	...	10	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	423	10

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.		
				Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.
I.	II.	III.	XIII.	XIV.		
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
1*a*	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to army and navy ...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 477 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	7	...	17
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	...	1	6	18
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	11	20	117	280
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	1
7	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...
		Total	11	28	123	316
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8		Murder by thags	...	...	...	...
9		,, dakaits	...	...	...	5
10	302, 303, 396	,, robbers	...	...	...	8
11		,, poison	...	...	2	...
12		Other murders	9	...	5	19
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	2	...	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	4	2	18
14*a*	304	Death caused by rash or negligent act	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	...	5	6	15
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	3	11
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	...	1	9
18	305, 306, 309	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	11	5	9	50
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	4	4	24	96
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	4	...	6
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	...	...	...	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	15	2	15
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	19	14	7	23
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	...	1	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...	6	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	1	17	17	54
29	337	Rash act causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...
		Total	53	71	84	335
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	9	6	...	12
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	...	8
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... By other means	1	4	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... In dwelling-house ...	...	...	18	5
		Robbery ... ... On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	...	...	...	5
		Robbery ... ... Other robberies	6	6	43	12
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	2	4	27
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	19	78	30	292
		Attempts at ditto ditto	1	2	1	25

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen—continued.

ZABLE CRIME.

PERSONS.													PROPERTY.				
No. actually put on trial.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL				*Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct)*			NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
		By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court*				*Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.*	*Before being put on trial.*								
Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by Police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial Number.
XV.		XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
															Rs.	Rs.	
5	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*a*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
164	18	51	8	1	...	108	8	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2
30	...	8	..	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
314	35	66	2	5	...	238	33	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4
4,346	440	950	93	29	...	3,160	330	1	40	26	219	4	...	1	1,000	700	5
38	4	4	1	...	...	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blank 7
4,897	497	1,081	104	35	...	3,565	374	2	40	26	228	5	1	1	1,000	700	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
44	...	15	...	19	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	14,468	1,025	9
44	...	2	...	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	11	3		30	20	2,543	308	10
27	6	8	...	12	1	5	1	...	...	...	1	5		3	2	123	6	11
542	24	89	14	159	4	225	...	4	17	...	31	40		30	23	2,014	1,195	12
75	10	9	...	14	6	40	1	...	...	...	4	11		2	1	41	22	13
452	28	61	4	97	14	227	6	...	2	...	29	42		2	2	41	41	14
69	3	19	...	7	...	41	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	14*a*
199	19	56	10	33	7	92	2	1	2	...	9	8		2	1	17	2	15
98	5	31	2	16	3	47	...	...	...	...	1	3		1	1	4	4	16
190	5	34	1	5	1	146	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
969	24	175	4	...	...	783	19	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
7	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1,935	216	359	64	5	...	1,466	146	...	6	1	103	8	...	...	...	...	...	20
23	...	5	...	7	...	8	...	...	1	...	2	1		7	6	221	75	21
78	5	21	4	2	...	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
268	15	59	2	1	...	200	13	1	3	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	23
225	43	64	18	24	5	121	18	1	...	...	13	4		8	4	107	25	24
6	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
19	3	4	1	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
792	152	210	32	3	...	567	101	...	3	2	31	...		25	7	168	45	28
8	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
6,070	559	1,229	156	416	41	4,075	317	7	34	5	259	129	115	70	19,747	2,748	
413	20	87	9	111	8	131	...	...	4	...	65	22	103	46	40,360	6,229	30
9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
14	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	497	205	32
62	...	6	...	6	...	49	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	17	4,800	666	
60	2	27	...	6	...	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	87	21	1,560	552	
65	4	30	3	7	1	27	...	...	1	...	1	...	53	24	1,687	364	33
259	39	63	26	15	...	169	13	...	1	...	11	1	202	108	6,078	1,968	
237	80	103	33	30	2	90	43	...	7	...	9	7	1	1	19	19	34
6,688	152	1,475	64	23	1	4,982	72	5	16	1	172	46	26,038	7,622	7,54,421	1,73,026	35
401	9	116	4	1	...	255	5	...	1	...	11	18	...	...	...	...	Attempts.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations in the*

PART I.—COGNISABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	V.A.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.			
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	132	5	137
		Attempts at ditto ditto	1	...	1
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually ...	16	9	25
		Total	50,273	288	50,561
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	26	2	28
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	49,612	54	49,666
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	313	4	317
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	33	...	33
41	374	Compulsory labour	11	...	11
		Total	49,995	60	50,055
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	607	5	612
		Attempt at ditto ditto	109	...	109
43	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	5,031	47	5,078
		Theft ... Ordinary ... above Rs. 10 ...	4,983	44	5,027
		Theft ... Ordinary ... below Rs. 10 ...	50,126	265	50,391
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	782	26	808
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5,074	163	5,237
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,206	10	1,216
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	11	...	11
47a	428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of or above Rs. 10 in value	369	5	374
		Total	68,298	565	68,863
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers, and thieves	7	2	9
49	Chapter XXXVIII., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,124	20	1,144
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	44	1	45
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act ...	500	3	503
52		Excise Laws ...	1,660	20	1,680
53		Railway Laws ...	401	2	403
54		Salt and Customs Laws...	171	2	173
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	78	...	78
56		Stamp Act	61	...	61
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances	14,490	38	14,528
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police ...	1,555	8	1,563
		Total	20,091	96	20,187
		GRAND TOTAL	1,95,429	1,273	1,96,702

PROTECTION.

LICE.

detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—continued.

CRIME.

CASES.												NUMBER ARRESTED.						
INVESTIGATED.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF									*Pending at end of last year.*					*Within the year.*	
			Convicted.			*Acquitted.*			*Under trial at close of year.*									
By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate, on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	As per Column VI.	As per Column VII.	As per Column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns VII. and VIII.).
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.									X.			X.A.	X.B.	XI	XII.
132	...	...	75	...	...	20	...	...	4	....	..	7	1	...	...	8	128	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	10	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	49	3
33,669	118	22	4,332	50	4	1,283	35	13	205	2	...	366	5	...	25	396	8,565	407
23	3	...	23	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3
4,224	2,100	647	1,695	1,297	283	586	591	297	12	9	8	50	16	...	...	66	3,938	4,960
175	136	2	55	71	1	27	52	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	178	223
28	5	...	19	5	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	5
9	2	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
4,459	2,246	649	1,795	1,377	284	622	645	297	13	9	8	57	16	...	...	73	4,205	5,194
592	4	1	217	3	...	77	2	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	324	10
67	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
4,631	370	3	903	19	...	296	11	...	30	1	...	31	...	...	3	34	1,817	95
4,801	173	1	1,142	46	...	211	21	1	34	...	...	36	...	...	1	37	2,002	237
25,625	402	46	11,182	191	19	2,013	80	15	175	6	...	195	...	...	1	196	17,859	1,010
668	116	2	273	51	...	84	30	2	12	1	...	14	...	...	4	18	453	145
5,041	48	5	3,904	33	3	640	18	1	104	...	...	156	...	...	14	170	7,141	380
703	425	8	366	254	7	143	136	2	9	1	...	7	2	...	...	9	776	741
11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
352	16	1	138	7	2	54	3	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	213	27
42,391	1,554	67	18,134	604	31	3,522	301	22	373	9	...	447	2	...	23	472	30,639	2,645
7	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	44	...
779	318	34	553	182	32	197	112	3	23	6	...	19	12	1	2	34	1,324	707
41	3	...	16	1	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	72	11
493	6	...	417	3	...	65	3	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	2,529	90
1,553	104	5	1,245	81	4	252	25	1	24	1	...	18	3	...	...	21	1,991	281
374	28	...	306	22	...	29	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	400	99
75	95	...	68	87	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	96	122
41	37	...	35	32	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	70
2	59	...	1	55	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	83
13,463	968	58	12,485	657	35	785	304	7	90	7	15	74	...	...	...	74	26,989	1,932
1,228	318	8	1,102	286	8	89	31	...	8	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	1,986	557
18,056	1,936	105	16,232	1,406	79	1,448	497	11	154	14	15	136	15	1	2	154	35,455	3,952
1,05,092	6,089	869	44,296	3,604	408	8,186	1,546	353	1,014	37	25	1,473	54	6	70	1,603	0,250	13,453

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.		
				Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.
I.	II.	III.	XIII.	XIV.		
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.					
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	3
		Attempts at ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually ...	8	...	1	...
		Total	45	98	97	389
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against Person.*					
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	83	646	302
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	10	33	18
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	4	...	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	2
		Total	...	97	679	325
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	...	2	13
		Attempts at ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
43	379 to 382	Theft ... Of cattle	8	6	18	98
		Theft ... Ordinary ... above Rs. 10	15	90	38	79
		Theft ... Ordinary ... below Rs. 10	16	117	140	653
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	33	36	41
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	97	16	25	321
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	48	73	51
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...
47a	428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of or above Rs. 10 in value	...	1	6	12
		Total	138	311	338	1,268
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	3
49	Chapter XXXVIII., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	10	10	44	82
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	8	5	14
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act ...	1	16	4	59
52		Excise Laws ...	2	11	8	63
53		Railway Laws ...	1	...	6	12
54		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	4	8
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	1	...
56		Stamp Act	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances	11	35	448	155
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police ...	4	...	12	23
		Total	29	80	532	419
		GRAND TOTAL	276	685	1,853	3,052

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen—concluded.

SABLE CRIME.

PERSONS.													PROPERTY.				
No. actually put on trial.		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				*Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.*			NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
		By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*					*Before being put on trial.*								
Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Of arrests made by Police *suo motu.*	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial Number.
XV.		XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
															Rs.	Rs.	
132	3	31	2	...	...	92	1	...	...	...	9	...	29	17	333	285	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
57	2	9	1	18	...	21	...	...	...	...	4	6	2	15	12	1,272	37
8,397	311	1,952	142	230	12	5,848	136	5	30	1	283	100	26,559	7,876	8,09,767	1,84,586	
44	3	2	1	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
3,601	4,327	867	1,607	...	...	2,712	2,683	...	1	4	59	...	1	1	32	32	38a
157	190	43	74	...	...	114	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
30	5	5	...	...	...	24	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40
6	3	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
3,838	4,528	919	1,682	...	...	2,896	2,809	...	1	4	60	...	1	1	32	32	
315	8	80	1	...	...	229	7	...	...	...	6	...	31	15	776	289	42
11	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
1,731	76	429	37	3	...	1,254	35	3	9	...	46	...	5,021	2,358	1,24,074	65,962	
1,847	198	311	86	4	1	1,480	109	...	6	3	54	...	4,964	2,169	3,91,035	1,48,128	43
17,240	867	2,676	326	21	1	14,313	528	1	32	...	238	3	49,280	17,916	87,739	28,594	
396	109	92	43	...	...	291	64	...	...	...	15	...	771	351	52,637	21,885	44
6,871	350	1,142	126	24	...	5,514	215	5	10	1	177	18	366	4,549	6,365	1,03,726	45
683	670	183	210	...	...	486	459	...	1	...	15	...	15	11	146	54	46
3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	270	57	47
245	19	64	6	...	...	177	13	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	12	...	47a
29,342	2,297	4,981	835	52	2	23,754	1,430	9	58	4	555	21	60,456	27,373	6,63,054	3,68,695	
42	...	9	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1,000	48
1,240	674	259	227	...	...	957	436	...	2	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	49
54	6	23	...	...	...	31	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,457	86	346	33	...	...	2,085	40	...	2	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	51
1,926	276	346	77	...	...	1,554	196	...	5	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	52
389	93	32	7	...	1	357	83	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	53
90	118	1	5	...	...	88	113	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	54
22	69	4	9	...	...	17	60	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	55
2	83	1	3	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
26,853	1,484	1,681	44	...	...	25,051	1,407	...	1	8	154	...	...	...	...	...	57
1,965	545	191	63	...	...	1,765	482	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	58
35,040	3,434	2,893	468	...	1	31,927	2,903	...	14	13	270	12	...	1	...	1,000	
7,5884	11,626	13,055	3,387	733	56	72,065	7,969	23	177	53	1,655	267	87,132	35,322	14,93,600	5,57,761	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

1.—*General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.*

PART II.—NON-COGNISABLE CRIME.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Serial Number.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
							Rs.	Rs.	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*							
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	47	53	37	15	...	...	1
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against Public Justice	455	682	202	480	86	95	3
4	161, 162, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	43	53	15	38	2	2	4
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims	76	94	31	60	...	...	5
6	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	17	14	5	8	...	...	6
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	57	96	39	57	...	...	7
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	26	34	7	27	...	...	8
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	145	634	115	519	...	...	9
		Total ...	866	1,660	451	1,204	88	97	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	52	19	14	5	...	...	10
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Total ...	52	19	14	5	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against the Property.*							
12	384 to 389	Extortion	298	194	147	47	234	28	12
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
13	345	Wrongful confinement	21	30	19	11	...	...	13
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	514	533	314	219	...	...	14
		Total ...	535	563	333	230	...	...	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against the Property.*							
15	417 to 420	Cheating	211	180	101	79	1,075	907	15
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	242	260	59	201	1,435	1,202	16
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	14	10	1	9	27	27	17
18	426, 427, 429 and 434	Mischief (simple)	869	783	304	479	261	24	18
		Total ...	1,336	1,233	465	768	2,798	2,160	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	374	250	164	86	...	...	19
20	298	Offences against religion	9	9	9	...	...	...	20
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	102	199	71	128	...	...	21
22	500 to 502	Defamation	76	56	42	14	...	...	22
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	105	72	30	42	...	...	23
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	111	242	29	213	...	...	24
25	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., C.P.C.,	348	669	158	451	...	...	25
26	... ...	Special laws not cognisable by Police	299	754	341	413	...	...	26
		Total ...	1,424	2,191	844	1,347	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,511	5,860	2,254	3,601	3,120	2,285	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Thaggi, dakaiti, administration of poisons or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1882.

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative returns.															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III, brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	1880	1881	1882	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.			XIV.			XV.			XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thaggi { By strangulation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi { By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti by land, { N.-W.P.,	27	85	46	116	862	490	*429	213	(a)140	76	372	318	338	490	279	275	429	150	102	213	9,950	32,269	48,177	1,981	1,135	7,304	*60 discharged without trial and 1 died
Dakaiti by land, { Oudh ...	29	21	9	41	301	88	†68	12	35	21	213	136	76	88	120	58	68	52	19	12	5,573	2,760	6,995	454	668	348	(a) 7 made Queen's evidence. † 20* discharged without trial.
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, with or without murder—																											
North-Western Provinces,	15	14	9	20	33	14	12	8	3	1	19	33	17	14	30	15	12	16	10	8	1,778	914	674	458	310		
Oudh	9	5	3	11	21	6	4	3	1	...	15	9	4	6	14	9	4	5	4	3	518	933	66	1	308		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property or quartered as a punitive measure during 1882.

District.	Names of places where additional police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional police quartered.)	*Strength of additional police.*		Total cost of additional police for the whole period including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.
			Officers.	Men.			
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
					Rs.		
Mirzapur	Bindachal	1	1	4	548	1 year.	...
Bara Banki	Golamau	1	1	3	441	1 year.	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police for the year 1882, Provincial, as well as Municipal and Town Police, under Acts XV. of 1873 and XX. of 1856.*

Number.	Division.	District.	Sanctioned strength of police force as per Budget for 1882-83.								Cost of police.
			Strength of district, town, municipal and water police paid for wholly or in part from Provincial revenues.						Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than Provincial revenues.		
			Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	X.(a)	XI.
													Rs.
1	Meerut.	Meerut ...	...	Shown in a lump (33 District Superintendents and 8 Assistant District Superintendents).	Shown in a lump.	128	27	559	...	59	588	1,361	1,31,253
2		Aligarh ...	...			96	18	381	...	36	465	996	92,868
3		Saháranpur ...	...			88	8	336	...	33	388	853	79,533
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	...			74	6	293	...	17	268	658	63,019
5		Bulandshahr ...	...			93	20	352	...	32	380	877	80,716
6		Dehra Dún ...	...			43	...	165	...	8	64	280	27,365
		Total ...	...			522	79	2,086	...	185	2,153	5,025	4,74,754
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ...	...			103	15	484	...	26	453	1,081	1,03,807
8		Bijnor ...	...			76	10	313	...	20	215	634	61,711
9		Moradabad ...	...			91	16	360	...	33	452	952	90,788
10		Budaun ...	...			81	10	301	...	15	207	614	61,258
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	...			77	10	297	...	24	242	650	66,564
12		Pilibhít ...	...			38	6	136	...	11	145	336	32,788
		Total ...	...			466	67	1,891	...	129	1,714	4,267	4,16,916
13	Agra.	Agra ...	...			129	32	583	...	42	467	1,253	1,29,814
14		Muttra ...	...			89	16	353	...	28	380	866	81,978
15		Farukhabad ...	...			95	22	429	...	28	348	922	89,362
16		Mainpuri ...	...			78	20	305	...	10	121	534	57,692
17		Etáwah ...	...			82	10	300	...	9	115	516	56,204
18		Etah ...	...			73	14	263	...	16	239	605	59,061
		Total ...	...			546	114	2,233	...	133	1,670	4,696	4,74,111
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	...			162	35	708	...	30	361	1,296	1,41,334
20		Cawnpore ...	...			110	26	452	...	41	387	1,016	1,03,376
21		Fatehpur ...	...			80	12	313	...	3	94	502	55,429
22		Bánda ...	...			105	8	388	...	8	80	589	64,337
23		Hamirpur ...	...			87	7	321	...	9	115	539	56,670
24		Jaunpur ...	...			78	11	316	...	9	161	575	58,644
		Total ...	...			622	99	2,498	...	100	1,198	4,517	4,79,790
25	Benares.	Benares ...	...			95	21	437	...	34	401	988	1,04,614
26		Gorakhpur ...	...			126	12	483	...	4	158	783	81,439
27		Azamgarh ...	...			94	10	343	...	9	133	589	61,670
28		Mirzapur ...	...			114	15	388	...	13	287	817	80,320
29		Gházipur ...	...			75	11	306	...	10	151	553	57,994
30		Basti ...	...			89	8	320	...	1	20	438	50,651
31		Ballia ...	...			52	3	182	...	4	113	354	33,956
		Total ...	...			645	80	2,459	...	75	1,263	4,522	4,70,644
32	Jhánsi.	Jhánsi ...	...			97	23	457	...	5	130	712	71,934
33		Jalaun ...	...			80	16	334	...	10	133	573	58,184
34		Lalitpur ...	...			77	8	303	...	1	32	421	47,240
		Total ...	...			254	47	1,094	...	16	295	1,706	1,77,358
												24,733	24,93,573
		Total of District Police...	...	41	Inspectors 144 Sergts. 2 146	3,055 Sergts.5	486	12,261	...	638	8,293	Dist. Supdts. and Asst. Dist. Supdts. 41, Inspectors and Sergts. 151	Officers ... 2,86,800 Inspors. and Sergts ... 2,41,980 Contingencies ... 1,47,691
												24,925	3,70,044
*35		Govt, Ry. Police, N.-W.P.,	...	1	8	53	...	331	...	...	...	393	83,988
36		Do., S.P. and Dehli Ry.,	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...	...	52	7,104
		Total, N.-W. Provinces,	...	42	155	3,114	486	12,642	...	638	8,293	25,370	32,61,136
37	Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	...	Shown in a lump (all District Superintendents).	Shown in a lump.	95	35	647	...	120	869	1,766	1,79,620
38		Unao ...	...			77	13	351	...	6	51	498	53,126
39		Bara Banki ...	...			79	13	361	...	5	74	532	56,204
		Total ...	...			251	61	1,359	...	131	994	2,796	2,88,950
40	Sitapur.	Sitapur ...	...			87	19	451	...	6	86	649	67,809
41		Hardoi ...	...			77	7	361	...	13	136	594	59,379
42		Kheri ...	...			64	6	294	...	2	15	381	42,152
		Total ...	...			228	32	1,106	...	21	237	1,624	1,69,340
43	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad ...	...			84	13	431	...	25	229	782	77,310
44		Bahraich ...	...			69	8	299	...	4	69	449	47,613
45		Gonda ...	...			79	11	382	...	9	111	592	58,759
		Total ...	...			232	32	1,112	...	38	409	1,823	1,83,082
46	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli ...	...			83	9	386	...	2	29	509	54,941
47		Sultánpur ...	...			73	9	363	...	1	18	464	51,820
48		Partábgarh ...	...			63	9	296	...	4	27	399	43,860
		Total ...	...			219	27	1,045	...	7	74	1,372	1,50,621
		Total, Oudh ...	...	12	Inspectors 37	930	152	4,622	...	197	1,714	7,615	7,92,593
												Dist. Supdts. and Insptrs. 49	Officers ... 99,600 Inspectors... 60,960 Contingencies 52,292
												7,664	10,05,445
												33,034	Pay and travelling allowances. } 42,66,581 / 1,18,000
												Col. II. 4	43,84,581
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4	54	192	4,044	638	17,264	...	835	10,007	33,038	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police for the year* 1882,

Number.	Division.	District.	Cost of Police—(*concluded*). Payable from Provincial revenues.	Cost of Police—(*concluded*). Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force. In District (Regular Police). *Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.* Officers.	Men.	*Guards over ups and treasuries.* Officers.	Men.	*On other duties.* Officers.	Men.	Municipal and Town Police. On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.
		I.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
			Rs.	Rs.								
1	Meerut.	Meerut	84,424	46,829	8	60	11	59	109	467	494	153
2		Aligarh	62,184	30,684	2	10	10	47	84	342	501	...
3		Saháranpur	54,499	25,034	1	6	9	59	78	279	405	16
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	46,387	16,632	1	6	6	43	67	250	285	...
5		Bulandshahr	57,454	23,262	1	6	8	39	84	327	412	...
6		Dehra Dún	22,136	5,229	2	10	9	44	32	111	72	...
		Total ...	3,27,084	1,47,670	15	98	53	291	454	1,776	2,169	169
7	Rohil-khand.	Bareilly	72,936	30,871	8	60	10	63	85	376	421	58
8		Bijnor	47,897	13,814	1	6	8	41	67	276	285	...
9		Moradabad	58,972	31,816	2	10	9	47	80	319	485	...
10		Budaun	48,113	13,145	1	6	8	35	72	270	222	...
11		Shahjahánpur ...	46,857	19,707	1	6	6	39	79	262	241	25
12		Pilibhit	22,907	9,881	...	...	5	24	33	118	145	11
		Total ...	2,97,682	1,19,234	13	88	46	249	407	1,621	1,749	94
13	Agra.	Agra	86,150	43,664	8	65	10	51	111	499	441	68
14		Muttra	54,845	27,133	1	6	9	46	79	3-7	408	...
15		Farukhabad	64,056	25,306	7	60	9	51	77	329	360	16
16		Mainpuri	50,454	7,738	2	10	9	47	67	268	131	...
17		Etáwah	48,623	7,581	1	6	8	42	73	262	124	...
18		Etah	44,865	14,196	1	6	8	39	64	232	255	...
		Total ...	348,993	125,118	20	153	53	276	471	1,907	1,719	84
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad	1,12,703	28,631	8	65	12	59	142	619	380	11
20		Cawnpore	74,457	28,919	1	6	13	59	94	396	355	73
21		Fatehpur	50,425	5,004	2	10	9	47	69	268	97	...
22		Bánda	58,659	5,678	1	6	13	63	91	327	88	...
23		Hamírpur	49,884	6,786	1	6	11	55	75	267	124	...
24		Jaunpur	48,763	9,881	2	10	8	41	68	276	170	...
		Total ...	3,94,891	84,899	15	103	66	324	539	2,153	1,214	84
25	Benares.	Benares	66,619	37,995	8	65	3	24	84	369	412	23
26		Gorakhpur	73,047	8,392	3	15	11	60	112	420	162	...
27		Azamgarh	54,345	7,325	2	10	7	40	85	303	142	...
28		Mirzapur	62,415	17,905	2	10	5	32	107	361	300	...
29		Ghazipur	47,929	10,065	3	15	7	43	65	259	161	...
30		Basti	49,589	1,062	1	6	8	43	80	279	21	...
31		Ballia	28,118	5,838	...	...	4	20	48	165	117	...
		Total ...	3,82,062	88,582	19	121	45	262	581	2,156	1,315	23
32	Jhánsi.	Jhánsi	65,022	6,912	3	15	9	49	85	416	120	15
33		Jalaun	50,186	7,998	1	6	9	47	70	297	143	...
34		Lalitpur	45,500	1,740	1	6	6	39	70	266	33	...
		Total ...	1,60,708	16,650	5	27	24	135	225	979	296	15
		Total of District Police ...	19,11,420 2,86,809 2,41,980 1,47,691 2,587,891	5,82,153	87	590	287	1,537	2,677	10,592	8,462	469
35		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P.,	26,837	57,151	...	...	...	...	61	331	...	...
36		Do., S. P. and Delhi Ry.,	...	7,104	...	...	...	...	2	50	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	26,14,728	6,46,408	87	590	287	1,537	2,740	10,973	8,462	469
37	Lucknow.	Lucknow	82,344	97,276	8	76	8	40	79	566	931	58
38		Unao	50,415	2,711	1	6	8	40	68	318	57	...
39		Bara Banki	51,313	4,891	2	10	6	30	71	334	79	...
		Total ...	1,84,072	1,04,878	11	92	22	110	218	1,218	1,067	58
40	Sitapur.	Sitapur	62,589	5,220	3	15	9	44	75	411	74	18
41		Hardoi	51,280	8,099	2	10	8	41	67	317	149	...
42		Kheri	41,186	966	1	6	9	39	54	255	17	...
		Total ...	1,55,055	14,285	6	31	26	124	196	983	240	18
43	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	60,072	17,238	3	15	8	49	73	380	228	26
44		Bahraich	43,864	3,749	1	6	6	30	62	271	73	...
45		Gonda	52,372	6,387	2	10	6	28	71	355	120	...
		Total ...	1,56,308	27,374	6	31	20	107	206	1,006	421	26
46	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli	53,304	1,637	3	15	9	44	71	336	31	...
47		Sultánpur	50,677	1,143	2	10	8	41	63	321	19	...
48		Partábgarh	42,498	1,362	1	6	7	34	55	265	31	...
		Total ...	1,46,479	4,142	6	31	24	119	189	922	81	...
		Total, Oudh ...	6,41,914 99,600 60,960 52,292 8,54,766	1,50,679	29	185	92	460	809	4,129	1,809	102
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	34,69,494 Pay and travelling allowances. 1,18,000 35,87,494	7,97,087	116	775	379	1,997	3,549	15,102	10,271	571

Provincial, as well as Municipal and Town Police, under Acts XV. of 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.—(concluded).

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district according to census of 1881.	Proportion of police (officers and men). To area. (One policeman to so many square miles.) Of the whole district.	To area. (One policeman to so many square miles.) Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area. (One policeman to so many square miles.) Of towns.	To population. (One policeman to so many men (population). Of the whole district.	To population. (One policeman to so many men (population). Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population. (One policeman to so many men (population). Of towns.	Number.
XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.			XXV.			
2,379	1,313,137	1·74	...	...	964	790	174	1
1,955	1,021,187	1·96	...	...	1,025	899	126	2
2,221	979,544	2·60	...	...	1,148	960	188	3
1,656	758,444	2·51	...	...	1,152	959	193	4
1,914	924,822	2·18	...	...	1,054	909	145	5
1,193	144,070	4·26	...	...	514	436	78	6
11,318	5,141,204	2·25	...	...	1,023	864	159	
1,614	1,030,936	1·49	...	...	953	825	128	7
1,867	721,450	2·94	...	...	1,137	911	226	8
2,281	1,155,173	2·39	...	...	1,213	987	226	9
2,001	906,451	3·25	...	...	1,476	1,348	128	10
1,745	850,946	2·68	...	...	1,808	1,129	179	11
1,371	451,601	4·08	...	...	1,344	1,230	114	12
10,879	5,122,557	2·54	...	...	1,200	1,029	171	
1,349	974,656	1·47	...	...	777	627	150	13
1,452	671,690	1·67	...	...	775	656	119	14
1,718	907,608	1·86	...	...	984	843	141	15
1,697	801,216	3·17	...	...	1,500	1,400	100	16
1,693	722,371	3·27	...	...	1,399	1,303	96	17
1,738	756,523	2·87	...	...	1,250	1,126	124	18
10,147	4,834,064	2·16	...	...	1,029	902	127	
2,833	1,474,106	2·18	...	...	1,137	1,006	131	19
2,370	1,181,396	2·33	...	...	1,162	996	166	20
1,638	683,745	3·26	...	...	1,362	1,296	66	21
3,061	698,608	5·19	...	...	1,186	1,114	72	22
2,288	507,337	4·24	...	...	941	831	110	23
1,554	1,209,663	2·70	...	...	2,103	1,991	112	24
13,744	5,754,855	3·04	...	...	1,274	1,155	119	
998	892,684	1·01	...	...	903	789	214	25
4,598	2,617,120	5·87	...	...	3,342	3,174	168	26
2,147	1,604,654	3·64	...	...	2,724	2,588	136	27
5,223	1,136,796	6·39	...	...	1,391	1,297	94	28
1,473	1,014,099	2·66	...	...	1,833	1,692	141	29
2,752	1,630,612	6·28	...	...	3,722	3,672	50	30
1,144	924,763	3·23	...	...	2,612	2,351	261	31
18,335	9,820,728	4·05	...	...	2,171	2,018	153	
1,566	333,227	2·19	...	...	468	407	61	32
1,469	418,142	2·56	...	...	729	649	80	33
1,947	249,088	4·62	...	...	591	553	38	34
4,982	1,000,457	2·92	...	...	585	524	61	
69,405	31,673,865	2·78	...	...	1,270	1,131	139	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
69,405	31,673,865	2 78	...	...	1,270	1,131	139	
989	695,824	·56	...	...	394	235	159	37
1,746	899,069	3·50	...	...	1,805	1,702	103	38
1,768	1,026,788	3·32	...	...	1,930	1,831	99	39
4,503	2,622,681	1·61	...	...	938	800	138	
2,251	958,251	3·46	...	...	1,476	1,384	92	40
2,311	987,630	3·89	...	...	1,662	1,509	153	41
2,992	831,922	7·85	...	...	2,183	2,098	85	42
7,554	2,777,803	4·65	...	...	1,710	1,697	113	
1,689	1,081,419	2·15	...	...	1,382	1,275	107	43
2,740	878,048	6·10	...	...	1,955	1,896	59	44
2,875	1,270,926	4·85	...	...	2,146	2,068	78	45
7,304	3,230,393	4·00	...	...	1,772	1,686	86	
1,738	951,905	3·41	...	...	1,870	1,815	55	46
1,706	957,912	3·67	...	...	2,064	2,044	20	47
1,436	847,047	3 59	...	...	2,122	2,108	14	48
4,880	2,756,864	3·55	...	...	2,009	1,978	31	
24,241	11,387,741	3·16	...	...	1,485	1,385	100	
93,646	43,061,606	2·89	...	...	1,303	1,175	128	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for 1882 *(Provincial and Municipal constabulary).*

Provinces.	Total sanctioned strength of provincial and municipal constabulary as per budget for 1882-83.		Armament of the force shown in columns II. and III.			PUNISHMENT.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column XXXII.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								Number of police (officers and men) rewarded during the year.	
										Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.		Under chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
	Officers—inspectors, sub-inspectors, and head-constables.	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidárs).
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,527	15,256	4,807	7,935	5,978	22	193	894	1,560	7	44	...	2	3	16	4	51	620	2,025
Oudh	1,106	5,695	2,450	3,534	817	5	46	171	266	1	13	1	4	5	7	2	18	83	496
Total ...	4,633	20,951	7,257	11,469	6,795	27	239	1,065	1,826	8	57	1	6	8	23	6	69	703	2,52

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1882—(*Provincial and Municipal constabulary*)—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII. and VIII.)	By discharge otherwise as per columns from XI. to XVIII. (excluding those men who were fined but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces ...	2,245	2,016	5	41	1,463	7,944	9,341	437	39	453	215	122	5	279	36·12	1·48
Oudh	652	839	...	...	499	2,313	3,971	127	13	143	51	38	2	94	35·36	1·38
Total ...	2,897	2,855	5	41	1,962	10,257	13,312	564	52	596	266	160	7	373	35·92	1·45

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

Memo. showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1882.

Year.	Cases received during the year 1882.	Number of cases sanctioned by Government.			Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P. & Oudh.			Pending at the close of the year.					Cases of last year undisposed of.	Remarks.
		Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendent of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.		
1882 ...	653	114	3	117	438	61	499	4	15	14	4	37	146	

Cases received during the year 1882, ...	653		
Ditto of last year undisposed of, ...	146		
Total ...	799		

DETAILED MEMO.

Cases sanctioned by Government during the year 1882 ...	117	
Ditto by Inspector-General of Police during the year 1882	499	
		616
Balance in hand ...		183

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for* 1882—(*Provincial and Municipal constabulary*).

Provinces.	RACE.											RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.			OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate officers.*			*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate officers.*		*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate officers.*				*Hindus.*							*Other religions.*	
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyaths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
North-Western Provinces ...	7	35	30	2	13	...	14	14	1	2	108	3,331	15,190	117	1,677	358	279	46	160	58	56	511	271	...	24
Oudh	3	10	2	1	1	...	8	6	...	...	26	1,063	5,663	30	390	156	62	...	150	56	6	111	156	1	2
Total ...	10	45	32	3	14	...	22	20	1	2	134	4,394	20,853	147	2,067	514	341	46	310	114	62	622	427	1	26

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*concluded*).												
	MEN.												
			Hindus.								*Other religions.*		
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyaths.	Hindus of all other castes	Bauriahs.	Afghans.	Grand total (officers and men).
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces	17	5,876	2,775	2,449	191	497	185	256	740	2,154	...	50	18,747
Oudh	1	1,163	1,340	958	1	197	109	35	134	1,702	10	13	6,783
Total ...	18	7,039	4,115	3,407	192	694	294	291	874	3,856	10	63	25,530

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1882-83.

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra	18,959	6	...	10	16	1,148	...	5,993	3,526	9,519	10,667	9,516	1,151	0 5 0	0 8 0
	2	Mussooree ...	7,662	3	...	7	10	1,674	...	29,283	4,692	33,975	35,649	34,396	1,253	3 13 1	4 6 11
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	5	14	...	19	4,767	36,080	2,210	4,891	43,181	47,948	44,626	3,322	0 10 4	0 11 8
	4	Hardwár Union ...	28,106	4	...	12	16	10,651	16,943	...	4,387	21,330	31,981	19,223	12,758	0 9 7	0 12 0
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	4	...	8	12	5,422	8,708	...	2,386	11,094	16,516	12,313	4,203	0 6 3	0 8 0
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	2	6	...	8	115	...	8,197	8,004	16,201	16,316	11,998	4,318	0 10 3	1 4 4
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	4	...	8	12	5,957	9,281	...	11,568	20,849	26,806	23,449	3,357	0 9 10	1 6 1
	8	Kándhla ...	11,109	4	...	10	14	1,462	4,547	...	456	5,003	6,465	5,942	523	0 6 6	0 7 3
	9	Kairana ...	18,374	3	...	12	15	464	7,310	...	622	7,932	8,396	7,871	525	0 6 0	0 7 4
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	99,565	6	...	10	16	32,808	88,079	292	12,173	1,00,544	1,33,352	1,21,510	11,842	0 14 2	1 0 1
	11	Ghaziabad ...	12,059	2	...	6	8	771	7,637	...	2,936	10,573	11,344	8,936	2,408	0 10 1	0 15 0
	12	Shahdara ...	6,552	2	...	6	8	1,659	4,052	...	1,635	5,687	7,346	5,034	2,312	0 9 10	0 13 10
	13	Baraut ...	7,956	2	...	10	12	1,980	4,534	...	612	5,146	7,126	5,818	1,308	0 9 1	0 10 4
	14	Bagput ...	7,205	2	...	8	10	2,079	5,502	...	639	6,141	8,220	5,337	2,883	0 12 2	0 13 7
	15	Hapur ...	13,212	2	...	6	8	6,065	11,645	...	3,164	14,809	20,874	13,029	7,845	0 14 1	1 1 9
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,661	2	...	6	8	1,341	3,248	...	603	3,851	5,192	3,122	2,070	0 9 2	0 10 10
Bulandshahr ...	17	Bulandshahr ...	17,863	3	...	6	9	2,174	8,388	2,414	3,747	14,549	16,723	16,025	698	0 9 8	0 13 0
	18	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	3	...	6	9	106	3,816	662	1,288	5,766	5,872	5,828	44	0 8 8	0 11 2
	19	Khúrja ...	27,190	3	...	6	9	3,546	18,924	...	3,946	22,870	26,416	21,328	5,088	0 11 1	0 13 10
	20	Sikandrabad ...	16,479	3	...	6	9	2,534	9,414	...	1,630	11,044	13,578	12,592	986	0 9 1	0 10 8
Aligarh ...	21	Koil ...	62,443	5	...	10	15	8,917	50,189	...	3,677	53,866	62,783	49,051	13,732	0 12 11	0 13 10
	22	Háthras ...	34,932	3	...	6	9	3,[illegible]10	5,325	7,713	4,337	13,375	20,615	19,626	989	0 6 0	0 7 11

Aligarh—(*concluded*).	23	Atrauli ...	14,482	3	3	3	9	877	7,855	...	964	8,819	9,696	8,444	1,252	0	7	11	0	9	8
	24	Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	3	3	3	9	979	7,396	...	673	8,069	9,048	8,106	942	0	9	8	0	10	8
	25	Muttra ...	55,016	6	...	12	18	3,963	45,602	...	5,146	50,748	54,711	44,074	10,637	0	13	3	0	14	9
	26	Brindaban ...	21,467	4	...	8	12	213	17,752	...	1,971	19,723	19,936	19,154	782	0	13	1	0	14	7
	27	Kosi ...	11,231	3	...	10	13	2,212	9,832	...	1,915	11,747	13,959	9,054	4,905	0	14	0	1	0	8
Agra ...	28	Agra ...	160,203	8	...	17	25	9,048	1,18,888	...	33,342	1,52,230	1,61,278	1,55,463	5,815	0	11	10	0	15	2
	29	Fatehpur Síkri ...	7,466	3	6	... 9		1,166	4,115	...	147	4,262	5,368	3,804	1,564	0	8	9	0	9	1
	30	Firozabad ...	16,023	3	...	6	9	1,071	7,026	...	869	7,895	8,966	7,788	1,178	0	7	0	0	7	10
Etáwah ...	31	Etáwah ...	34,721	5	...	10	15	7,123	19,401	...	4,254	23,655	30,778	22,984	7,794	0	8	11	0	10	9
Mainpuri ...	32	Mainpuri ...	22,736	5	...	10	15	5,176	13,457	...	1,638	15,095	20,271	15,315	4,966	0	9	5	0	10	7
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,872	6	...	13	19	8,067	48,775	561	5,973	55,309	63,376	45,575	17,801	0	10	6	0	11	8
Etah ...	34	Etah ...	8,054	5	...	10	15	6,664	7,178	...	3,298	10,476	17,140	13,884	3,256	0	14	2	1	4	9
	35	Soron ...	12,745	4	...	8	12	5,597	6,970	...	1,203	8,173	13,770	10,482	3,288	0	8	9	0	10	3
	36	Kásganj ...	16,535	5	...	8	13	5,280	13,583	...	1,120	14,703	19,983	14,064	5,919	0	13	1	0	14	2
	37	Marehra ...	9,271	4	...	12	16	1,244	3,828	...	360	4,188	5,432	4,632	800	0	6	7	0	7	2
	38	Aliganj ...	7,486	4	...	8	12	1,186	2,901	...	553	3,454	4,640	3,932	708	0	6	3	0	7	4
	39	Jalesar ...	15,609	3	...	10	13	1,927	8,716	...	1,023	9,739	11,666	9,479	2,187	0	8	11	0	9	11
Bijnor ...	40	Bijnor ...	15,147	5	...	10	15	1,193	7,062	953	1,558	9,573	10,766	9,468	1,298	0	8	5	0	10	1
	41	Chándpur ...	11,182	2	...	8	10	471	4,527	693	657	5,877	6,348	5,197	1,151	0	7	5	0	8	4
	42	Dhámpur ...	5,708	3	...	8	11	1,075	2,866	1,211	254	4,331	5,406	4,487	919	0	11	5	0	12	1
	43	Nagína ...	20,503	3	5	5	13	3,135	11,469	...	820	12,289	15,424	13,384	2,040	0	8	11	0	9	7
	44	Najibabad ...	17,750	2	5	5	12	7,276	13,069	...	1,329	14,398	21,674	17,171	4,503	0	11	9	0	12	11
Moradabad ...	45	Moradabad ...	67,387	6	...	12	18	5,497	43,248	...	3,818	47,066	52,545	36,872	15,673	0	10	3	0	11	3
	46	Dhanaura ...	5,304	3	...	6	9	805	...	2,955	607	3,562	4,367	3,339	1,028	0	8	11	0	10	9
	47	Chandausi ...	27,521	3	...	6	9	1,722	...	10,372	2,281	12,653	14,375	13,166	1,209	0	6	0	0	7	4
	48	Amroha ...	36,145	3	...	6	9	3,897	14,790	...	568	15,358	19,255	14,405	4,850	0	6	6	0	6	9
	49	Sambhal ...	35,196	3	...	6	9	4,701	22,302	...	1,225	23,527	28,228	16,036	12,192	0	10	1	0	10	8
Budaun ...	50	Budaun ...	33,680	3	...	9	12	4,258	14,705	...	7,658	22,363	26,621	24,370	2,251	0	7	0	0	10	7
	51	Bilsi ...	6,301	3	...	6	9	1,552	...	2,502	514	3,016	4,568	3,307	1,261	0	6	4	0	7	7
	52	Ujháni ...	7,185	3	...	6	9	445	...	2,787	440	3,227	3,672	3,832	290	0	6	2	0	7	2
	53	Sahaswan ...	14,605	3	...	6	9	1,856	...	5,708	1,186	6,894	8,750	7,539	1,211	0	6	3	0	7	6
Bareilly ...	54	Bareilly ...	103,160	8	...	16	24	27,995	70,111	1,400	8,710	80,221	1,08,216	79,512	28,704	0	11	1	0	12	5
Sháhjahánpur	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,404	5	...	17	22	11,172	44,244	...	9,059	53,303	64,475	64,263	212	0	9	1	0	11	0
	56	Tilhar ...	15,559	3	...	9	12	2,120	8,591	...	1,904	10,495	12,615	11,040	1,575	0	8	2	0	10	9
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	29,721	5	...	10	15	3,930	21,281	...	16,989	38,270	42,200	30,614	11,586	0	11	5	1	4	7
	58	Bisalpur ...	8,903	2	6	... 8		1,342	2,631	...	555	3,186	4,528	3,044	1,484	0	4	8	0	5	7
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	117,030	6	...	12	18	23,016	...	91,029	60,574	1,51,603	1,74,619	1,28,299	46,320	0	12	5	1	4	8
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	21,328	6	...	13	19	3,328	10,249	226	1,206	11,681	15,009	11,113	3,896	0	7	11	0	8	9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1882-83—(concluded).

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	28,974	5	...	11	16	2,882	18,426	...	4,175	22,601	25,483	23,107	2,376	0 10 2	0 12 5
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	150,338	8	1	16	25	36,563	1,30,056	25,016	50,393	2,05,465	2,42,028	2,25,512	16,516	1 0 6	1 7 11
Jaunpur ...	63	Jaunpur ...	42,845	6	...	12	18	3,759	22,211	...	7,642	29,853	33,612	24,281	9,331	0 8 3	0 11 2
Azamgarh ...	64	Azamgarh ...	15,528	6	...	12	18	16,151	13,460	...	3,031	16 491	32,642	14,987	17,655	0 11 7	0 14 3
Mirzapur ...	65	Mirzapur ...	85,362	6	...	11	17	7,653	46,228	...	17,354	63,582	71,235	70,451	784	0 8 8	0 11 10
	66	Chunar ...	12,934	4	...	6	10	2,496	5,569	...	845	6,414	8,910	8,374	536	0 6 10	0 11 0
Benares ...	67	Benares ...	208,083	6	1	18	25	64,533	1,23,510	...	45,847	1,69,357	2,33,890	2,07,766	26,124	0 9 5	0 13 0
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ...	43 232	7	...	24	31	7,430	24,391	...	5,229	29,620	37,050	30,178	6,872	0 9 0	0 10 11
Gorakhpur ...	69	Gorakhpur ...	57,922	6	...	12	18	27,782	35,045	248	4,047	39,340	67,122	28,051	39,070	0 9 8	0 10 10
Ballia ...	70	Ballia ...	15,320	5	...	10	15	2,610	...	3,680	7,012	10,692	13,302	8,136	5,166	0 4 0	0 11 2
Jhánsi ...	71	Jhánsi ...	2,473	4	7	...	11	94	...	728	339	1,067	1,161	1,051	110	0 4 8	0 7 0
	72	Mau Ranipur ...	22,827	3	...	12	15	4,903	11,704	995	2,414	15,113	20,016	17,842	2,174	0 8 11	0 10 7
Jalaun ...	73	Orai	7,738	5	...	12	17	1,258	3,986	162	2,071	6,219	7,477	5,956	1,521	0 8 7	0 12 10
	74	Kálpi	14,320	2	...	6	8	910	7,345	...	1,038	8,383	9,293	9,107	186	0 8 2	0 9 4
	75	Kúnch ...	13,739	2	...	6	8	1,534	6,265	...	960	7,225	8,759	7,226	1,533	0 7 3	0 8 5
Lalitpur ...	76	Lalitpur ...	10,684	5	10	...	15	2,039	6,313	178	893	7,384	9,423	8,554	869	0 9 8	0 10 9
Kumaun ...	77	Almora ...	4,813	4	...	8	12	629	627	4,699	168	5,494	6,123	5,696	427	1 1 8	1 2 3
	78	Naini Tal ...	10,057	1	5	...	6	4,284	2,761	38,789	15,053	56,603	60,887	57,531	3,356	4 2 1	5 10 0
Tarái ...	79	Káshipur ...	14,667	2	6	...	8	3,631	...	7,448	1,796	9,244	12,875	10,159	2,716	0 8 1	0 10 1
Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ...	261,303	6	12	...	18	34,343	2,29,358	1,084	61,299	2,91,741	3,26,084	2,67,576	58,508	0 14 1	1 1 10

Unao ...	81	Unao	9,509	7	12	...	19	1,154	...	2,093	1,089	3,182	4,336	3,102	1,234	0 3 6	0 5 4
	82	Newalganj-Maharajganj.	3,084	2	10	...	12	392	729	...	458	1,187	1,579	928	651	0 3 9	0 6 1
Bara Banki, ...	83	Nawabganj ...	15,133	6	12	...	18	8,041	13,291	...	1,697	14,988	23,029	12,443	10,586	0 14 0	0 15 10
Sitapur ...	84	Sitapur ...	18,544	5	11	...	16	4,983	9,388	...	6,821	16,209	21,192	15,118	6,074	0 8 0	0 13 11
	85	Khairabad ...	14,217	2	6	...	8	1,657	3,972	...	744	4,716	6,373	5,310	1,063	0 4 5	0 5 3
	86	Biswan ...	8,148	3	6	...	9	2,226	...	1,336	881	2,217	4,443	1,750	2,93	0 2 7	0 4 4
Hardoi ...	87	Hardoi ...	8,898	7	17	...	24	2,865	5,208	286	2,933	8,427	11,292	7,731	3,561	0 9 10	0 15 0
	88	Shahabad ...	18,510	4	12	...	16	1,278	...	3,288	594	3,882	5,160	4,226	934	0 2 10	0 3 4
	89	Sandíla ...	14,865	4	11	...	15	2,083	6,280	...	726	7,006	9,089	8,744	345	0 6 9	0 7 6
	90	Bilgram ...	11,467	5	9	...	14	255	2,544	...	763	3,307	3,562	3,048	514	0 3 8	0 4 9
	91	Sandi ...	9,810	3	8	...	11	2,290	3,409	...	1,011	4,420	6,710	4,031	2,679	0 5 7	0 7 2
	92	Mallawan ...	10,970	3	7	...	10	471	2,404	...	837	3,241	3,712	2,840	872	0 3 6	0 4 8
	93	Pihani ...	7,540	3	9	...	12	967	...	1,368	745	2,113	3,080	2,045	1,034	0 2 11	0 4 5
Kheri ...	94	Lakhimpur ...	7,526	5	15	...	20	418	...	2,019	2,172	4,191	4,604	4,183	421	0 4 3	0 8 11
	95	Muhamdi ...	6,635	3	10	...	13	932	...	1,237	851	2,088	3,020	2,066	954	0 2 11	0 5 0
	96	Dhaurehra ...	5,767	2	4	...	6	106	...	302	...	302	408	273	135	0 0 10	0 1 2
Fyzabad ...	97	Fyzabad ...	71,405	...	1	12	13	15,928	43,474	...	8,565	52,039	67,967	58,456	9,511	0 9 8	0 11 7
	98	Tánda ...	19,954	6	6	...	12	7,806	...	3,728	1,343	5,071	12,877	11,816	1,061	0 2 11	0 4 1
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich ...	21,998	4	11	...	15	8,543	14,659	...	3,401	18,060	26,603	19,134	7,469	0 10 8	0 13 1
	100	Nanpara ...	7,351	3	5	...	8	3,728	3,520	...	1,768	5,288	9,016	4,859	4,157	0 7 9	0 11 6
Gonda ...	101	Gonda ...	14,518	6	10	...	16	1,151	...	4,821	4,352	9,173	10,324	10,219	105	0 5 3	0 10 7
	102	Balrampur-Nawabganj	8,373	3	6	...	9	3,271	...	1,648	5,325	6,973	10,244	8,374	1,870	0 3 1	0 13 3
	103	Utraula ...	5,825	2	6	...	8	1,240	...	2,103	2,403	4,506	5 746	1,782	3,964	0 5 9	0 12 4
	104	Balrampur ...	12,811	2	9	...	11	1,131	...	2,870	1,720	4,590	5,721	2,750	2,971	0 3 7	0 5 8
Rae Bareli ...	105	Rae Bareli ...	16,969	5	9	...	14	6,981	10,709	...	6,111	16,820	23,801	20,681	3,120	0 10 6	1 0 6
Sultánpur ...	106	Sultánpur ...	8,054	4	11	...	15	2,686	5,138	...	3,145	8,283	10,969	8,136	2,833	0 10 4	1 0 8
Partábgarh ...	107	Partábgarh Bela ...	5,852	4	8	...	12	1,672	3,584	24	1,432	5,040	6,712	4,625	2,087	0 9 9	0 13 9
		Total ...	2,849,618	423	331	671	1,425	5,81,115	17,53,606	2,67,311	5,60,773	26,01,690	31,82,805	26,13,023	5,69,782	0 11 5	0 14 7

III.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration.

2.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX. of 1856 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882-83.*

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head.	9 Incidence of taxation per house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	88	398,617	103,212	57,903	1,00,930 11 11	1,43,549 10 4	0 4 0	1 11 10	1,20,454 12 11	23,094 13 5
Agra	65	281,186	68,428	30,880	51,056 3 10	62,829 4 7	0 2 10	1 10 5	55,528 15 3	7,201 5 4
Rohilkhand	48	263,812	49,684	25,662	42,630 9 3	49,390 5 4	0 2 7	1 10 7	44,429 10 7	4,960 10 9
Allahabad	49	290,437	49,202	25,526	43,634 11 10	61,907 8 5	0 3 2	1 11 4	51,714 14 4	10,192 10 1
Benares	44	282,352	51,543	23,270	37,852 9 0	49,991 5 11	0 2 1	1 10 0	38,955 7 4	11,037 14 7
Jhánsi	14	59,040	12,576	5,480	10,131 9 0	11,497 3 1	0 2 8	1 13 7	10,875 1 3	622 1 10
Kumaun, Tarái	1	7,055	1,001	750	957 5 6	1,506 14 3	0 2 2	1 4 5	1,398 15 11	107 14 4
Lucknow	18	85,989	15,806	8,748	9,466 4 4	13,581 5 2	0 1 10	1 1 3	10,268 12 7	3,312 8 7
Fyzabad	6	21,139	4,263	2,735	3,468 10 6	5,022 6 7	0 2 7	1 4 3	3,761 8 9	1,260 13 10
Sitapur	5	17,666	3,162	1,912	2,593 12 11	3,286 0 7	0 5 11	1 2 5	2,647 8 3	638 8 4
Rae Bareli	3	9,538	1,947	997	491 0 0	816 12 3	0 0 9	0 7 10	544 4 6	272 7 9
Total ...	341	1,646,831	360,824	183,863	3,03,213 7 1	4,03,379 12 6	0 3 0	1 11 9	3,40,678 15 8	62,700 12 10

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*North-Western Provinces and Oudh, account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds, for the year ending 31st March, 1883.*

Revenues and receipts.	*Actuals of* 1881-82.			*Actuals of* 1882-83.			*Budget,* 1882-83.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue	3,65,019	...	3,65,019	* 1,13,34,586	...	1,13,34,586	1,49,57,000
IV.—Stamps	58,17,589	...	58,17,589	29,13,039	...	29,13,039	28,50,000
V.—Excise	41,47,119	...	41,47,119	23,76,117	...	23,76,117	19,15,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	5,03,712	72,45,614	77,49,326	17,36,190	47,25,202	64,61,392	64,12,000
Provincial share for Famine Insurance.	...	—5,585	—5,585	11,47,941	...	11,47,941	...
¼ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh,	37,022	...	37,022	35,920	...	35,920	...
Provincial share for Canals and Railways.	4,66,690	...	4,66,690	4,58,479	...	4,58,479	...
Patwári Cess, Oudh ...	...	—5,585	—5,585	69	...	69	...
Ditto, N.-W. Provinces,	...	24,38,283	24,38,283	93,781	...	93,781	...
1 per cent. School Cess ..	...	1,48,088	1,48,088	...	1,43,679	1,43,679	...
¼ per cent. District Post ...	...	37,022	37,022	...	35,920	35,920	...
1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,97,804	1,97,804	...	1,43,679	1,43,679	...
1 per cent. Road Cess, N.-W. Provinces.	...	...	...	...	44,794	44,794	...
4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh...	...	3,34,455	3,34,455	...	3,23,593	3,23,593	...
12 per cent. Local Rate, N.-W. Provinces.	...	35,68,586	35,68,586	...	35,28,136	35,28,136	...
2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	2,97,166	2,97,166	...	2,74,583	2,74,583	...
Receipts for Surrendered Jágírs.	...	1,18,078	1,18,078	...	1,11,194	1,11,194	...
Village Chaukidári, Oudh ...	...	1,06,132	1,06,132	...	1,19,624	1,19,624	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	4,00,000	...	4,00,000	5,90,562	...	5,90,562	6,00,000
IX.—Forest	...	...	...	5,06,701	...	5,06,701	5,80,000
X.—Registration	6,09,407	...	6,09,407	3,00,764	...	3,00,764	2,98,000
XV.—Law and Justice	2,50,830	...	9,50,830	8,40,012	...	8,40,012	9,20,000
XVI.—Police	4,02,362	...	4,02,362	4,11,166	...	4,11,166	3,93,000
XVIII.—Education	1,14,988	35,516	1,50,504	45,515	89,930	1,35,445	1,30,000
	—14,583	...	—14,583				
XIX.—Medical...	10,117	8,571	18,688	1,427	2,37,127	2,38,554	13,000
	...	—5,322	—5,322				
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,06,107	1,570	1,07,677	85,773	...	85,773	80,000
XXI.—Interest	30,144	6,953	37,097	17,223	20,576	37,799	22,000
XXII.—Superannuation	...	...	...	28,524	...	28,524	30,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,14,366	...	1,14,366	73,392	...	73,392	1,10,000
	+12		+12				
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	2,72,928	42,924	3,15,852	2,94,580	6,702	3,01,282	2,48,000
	—10,000	—25,776	—35,776				
XXVIII.—Irrigation and Navigation (productive)—							
In charge of Civil Officers ...	43,01,987	...	43,01,987	2,85,239	15,687	3,00,926	47,82,000
In charge of P. W. Officers,	...	...	...	51,28,855	...	51,28,855	
XXV.—Railways—							
In charge of P. W. Officer ...	5,28,972	...	5,28,972	5,91,800	...	5,91,800	6,25,000
XXXV.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—							
In charge of Civil Officers ...	10,12,459	2,54,073	12,66,532	7,68,730	49,179	8,17,909	9,52,000
In charge of P. W. Officers...	...	...	...	5,05,070	6,180	5,11,250	
Total ...	1,96,88,106	75,95,221	2,72,83,327	2,88,35,265	51,50,583	3,39,85,848	3,59,17,000
	—24,571	—36,683	—61,254				
Receipts under adjusting heads ...	41,18,856	6,91,139	48,09,995	68,200	13,33,860	14,02,060	...
	—1,25,284	+5,322	—1,25,284				
	+14,583	...	+19,905				
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Account ...	...	21,067	21,067	...	22,232	22,232	...
Imperial allotment for Provincial Services,	78,63,921	...	78,63,921				
Total, Receipts ...	3,16,70,883	83,07,427	3,99,78,310	2,89,03,465	65,06,675	3,54,10,140	...
	—1,35,272	—31,361	—1,66,633				
Opening Balance ...	66,65,613	25,74,661	92,40,274	1,33,41,728	2,34,512	1,35,76,240	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,83,36,496	1,08,82,088	4,92,18,584	4,22,45,193	67,41,187	4,89,86,380	...
	—1,35,272	—31,361	—1,66,633				

NOTE.—The red ink figures shown against the different major heads of receipts and charges in the columns of actuals for 1881-82 represent the adjustment made through the journal after the submission of the Provincial Account for that year.

* This is exclusive of the Rs. 32,96,000, deducted on account of contributions to "Imperial." This item does not appear on either side of the Statement. For explanation, *see* Financial Chapter.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*North-Western Provinces and Oudh, account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds, for the year ending 31st March, 1883*—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1881-82.			*Actuals of* 1882-83.			*Budget* 1882-83.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Regular.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	26,04,320	...	26,04,320	26,49,195	...	26,49,195	26,62,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	2,47,279	19,734 —10,727	2,67,013 —10,727	1,67,443	1,554	1,68,997	1,86,000
5.—Land-revenue	34,59,969	22,76,549 —6,178	57,36,518 —6,178	62,27,681	41,328	62,69,009	78,29,000
8.—Stamps	1,01,210	...	1,01,210	59,144	...	59,144	50,000
9.—Excise	1,71,490	...	1,71,490	66,779	...	66,779	80,000
10.—Provincial Rates	6,864	...	6,864	6,893	...	6,893	7,000
12.—Assessed Taxes	6 145	...	6,145	3,116	...	3,116	4,000
13.—Forest	...	...	...	4,18,861	...	4,18,861	4,40,000
14.—Registration	3,14,775	...	3,14,775	1,68,525	...	1,68,525	1,57,000
15.—Post-Office	...	1,88,770	1,88,770	...	1,91,179	1,91,179	1,91,000
18.—General Administration	12,23,479	31,263	12,54,742	12,39,668	32,998	12,72,666	12,75,000
19.—Law and Justice	51,60,720	...	51,60,720	52,00,560	...	52,00,560	55,50,000
20.—Police	37,09,005	22,79,420 —14,456	59,88,425 —14,456	35,73,893	23,00,399	58,74,292	60,58,000
22.—Education	8,09,096	8,42,651 —14,583	16,51,747 —14,583	3,96,987	12,86,645	16,83,632	17,51,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	5,085	...	5,085	...	...	...	...
24.—Medical	4,60,038 —5,378	1,17,364	5,77,402 —5,378	6,00,022	4,67,494	10,67,516	10,21,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments,	1,68,855 —6,802	98,605	2,67,460 —6,802	2,34,402	64,302	2,98,704	3,18,000
29.—Superannuations	44	1,291	1,335	10,98,289	1,413	10,99,702	11,24 000
30.—Stationery and Printing	5,10,936	...	5,10,936	5,25,645	...	5,25,645	5,11,000
31.—Miscellaneous	1,71,017 —32,714	4,393	1,75,410 —32,714	1,68,154	4,934	1,73,088	1,74,000
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	10,971	...	10,971	...
39.—Irrigation and Navigation (productive)—							
In charge of Civil Officers ...	18,86,049	39,153	19,25,202	6,341	3,868	10,209	20,11,000
In charge of P. W. Officers ...	...	...	...	20,86,997	4,010	20,91,007	
42.—Railways—							
In charge of P. W. Officers ...	4,55,270	...	4,55,270	23,55,073	...	23,55,073	17,26,000
48.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services—							
In charge of Civil Officers ...	27,36,265	21,30,319	48,66,584	90,601	2,19,535	3,10,136	56,05,000
In charge of P. W. Department ...	...	...	...	30,69,950	17,98,731	48,68,681	
Total ...	2,42,07,911 —44,894	80,29,512 —45,944	3,22,37,423 —90,838	3,04,25,190	64,18,390	3,68,43,580	3,82,30,000
Disbursements under adjusting heads...	6,91,139 +5,322	26,18,856 —7,242	33,09,995 —1,920	13,27,182	83,831	14,11,013	...
Incorporated Local Funds Debt Accounts	...	21,041	21,041	...	31,245	31,245	...
Total, Expenditure ...	2,48,99,050 —39,572	1,06,69,409 —53,186	3,55,68,459 —92,758	*3,17,52,372	65,33,466	3,82,85,838	...
Closing Balance ...	1,33,41,728	2,34,512	1,35,76,240	1,04,92,821	2,07,721	1,07,00,542	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,82,40,778 —39,572	1,09,03,921 —53,186	4,91,44,699 —92,758	4,22,45,193	67,41,187	4,89,86,380	...

* This is exclusive of the Rs. 32,96,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Receipts, charges, and balances of Excluded Local Funds.*

	Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Municipal Funds	5,97,429 12 3	29,20,480 8 7	35,17,910 4 10	29,46,275 12 1	5,71,634 8 9	
2	Cantonment Funds	79,921 2 7	3,02,403 11 10	3,82,324 14 5	2,85,243 6 2	97,081 8 3	
3	Town Funds	71,300 10 4	3,34,794 13 1	4,06,095 7 5	3,42,116 4 6	63,979 2 11	
4	Police Remount Fund	23,789 1 4	32,430 10 11	56,219 12 3	30,349 14 2	25,869 14 1	
5	Dispensary Fund	1,08,647 8 6	8,992 9 9	1,17,640 2 3	1,17,018 13 0	621 5 3	
6	Charitable Refuge Fund (Oudh)	4,645 15 4	17,007 12 8	21,653 12 0	17,750 14 5	3,902 13 7	
7	King's Hospital Fund (ditto)	3,616 0 10	16,076 11 6	19,692 12 4	13,787 7 3	5,905 5 1	
8	Canning College Fund (ditto)	41,339 11 1	86,743 4 4	1,28,082 15 5	1,07,205 9 10	20,877 5 7	
9	Customs Badge Fund (Agra and Benares)	4,511 11 5	4,469 10 9	8,981 6 2	2,893 1 6	6,088 4 8	
10	Kumaun Forest Fund	...	9,468 9 6	9,468 9 6	7,979 4 2	1,489 5 4	
11	Sadabart Fund (Garhwál)	1,615 8 1	10,046 14 10	11,662 6 11	10,784 1 5	878 5 6	
12	Basti Station Fund	...	562 12 10	562 12 10	468 0 11	94 11 11	
13	Miscellaneous Funds in the Unao district	194 11 9	...	194 11 9	194 11 9	...	
	Total	9,37,011 13 6	37,43,478 2 7	46,80,490 0 1	38,82,067 5 2	7,98,422 10 11	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Statement showing the demands, collections, and balances on account of license-fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 30th September, 1882.*

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Spirits.	Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and madak.	Total demand.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces ...	10,26,882	84,369	3,66,339	81,634	46,185	16,05,409	17,40,113	3,962	Rs. 2,436 excess collections to be refunded. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Since realised ... 8 12 0 Under recovery ... 958 0 0 Reported irrecoverable. 156 12 2 Remitted ... 2,838 15 0 — 3,962 7 2
Oudh	2,83,043	12,585	84,300	9,776	8,032	3,97,736	4,01,272	438	Rs. 426 excess collections to be refunded. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Since realised ... 2 0 0 Under recovery ... 2 0 0 Reported irrecoverable. 431 5 10 Remitted ... 2 14 9 438 4 7
Total ...	13,09,925	96,954	4,50,639	91,410	54,217	20,03,145	*21,41,385	4,400	Rs. 2,862 excess collections.

* Includes balances of previous years.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—Statement showing the receipts and charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Province.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand total of receipts.
	General stamps.	Bill of exchange or hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realised under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	10,17,577	1,02,725	93,568	12,13,870	8,267	10,207	1,780	12,34,124	33,90,222	46,24,346
Oudh	2,68,079	6,487	15,680	2,90,246	2,579	6,903	165	2,99,894	9,07,342	12,07,236
Total ...	12,85,656	1,09,212	1,09,248	15,04,116	10,846	17,110	1,945	15,34,018	42,97,564	58,31,582

CHARGES.

Province.	Under the Indian Stamp Act.							Under the Court Fees Act.				Grand total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	29,612	155	27,946	150	2,812	3,214	63,889	20,264	7,633	1,100	28,997	92,886	45,31,460
Oudh	6,669	91	7,664	3	130	744	15,301	13,624	410	282	14,316	29,617	11,77,619
Total ...	36,281	246	35,610	153	2,942	3,958	79,190	33,888	8,043	1,382	43,313	1,22,503	57,09,079

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*a*.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue for* 1882-83.

IMPERIAL (MILITARY).

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	1,500	1,000	109
Sale of produce			250
Sale of old materials			16
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous			373
Total, Receipts ...	1,500	1,000	748

1*b*.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue for* 1882-83.

IMPERIAL—OTHER SERVICES.

Particulars.	Revised estimate.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fines, fees, refunds, and miscellaneous	100	24
Total, Receipts ...	100	24

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military) expenditure incurred in the year* 1882-83.

Sub-heads.	Grant as per budget orders.	Revised estimate.	Outlay.	Difference.	
				More than grant.	Less than grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.					
Original Works.					
1. Accommodation for troops	1,000	1,800	1,129	...	671
Total, Original Works ...	1,000	1,800	1,129	...	671
Repairs.					
1. Accommodation for troops	2,150	2,150	2,181	31	...
5. Stud	8 980	...	...	...	...
7. General cantonment works	1,600	1,550	1,379	...	171
8. Fortifications	900	900	806	...	94
10. Barrack department...	250	300	115	...	185
Total, Repairs ...	13,880	4,900	4,481	...	419
Establishment	3,420	1,600	1,313	...	287
Tools and plant	220	100	84	...	16
Total, Imperial—Military Works ...	18,520	8,400	7,007	...	1,393

1b.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Other Services) expenditure incurred in the year* 1882-83.

Sub-heads.	Grant as per budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.	Difference.	
				More than grant.	Less than grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.					
Original Works.					
Customs buildings	1,100	1,100	1,088	...	12
Opium buildings	45,000	49,831	48,094	...	1,737
Post-offices	25,080	28,839	24,944	...	3,895
Telegraph buildings	3,550	11,000	10,942	...	58
Administration	...	3,690	3,185	...	505
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	1,027	...	...	1,027
Reserve for unforeseen works	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	74,650	95,487	88,253	...	7,234
Repairs.					
Customs buildings	600	600	522	...	78
Opium buildings	23,200	26,373	23,419	...	2,954
Post-offices	13,600	14,081	12,670	...	1,411
Telegraph buildings	3,080	3,080	2,741	...	339
Administration	1,600	3,305	3,658	353	...
Minor Departments	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—2,736	...	2,736	...
Reserve for unforeseen works	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	43,080	45,703	43,010	...	2,693
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,17,730	1,41,190	1,31,263	...	9,927

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1882-83.

PROVINCIAL.

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Revenue of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	18,750	12,400	9,937
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	23,000	27,800	6,552
Sale of tools and plant	...	...	8,368
Ditto produce	...	...	8,280
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Civil Engineering College.	6,000	6,500	6,036
Fines, fees, refunds, and miscellaneous ...	10,250	8,800	6,949
Profits from Roorkee Workshops	57,500	91,500	4,24,289
Total ...	1,15,500	1,47,000	4,70,411
Realised from Thomason Civil Engineering College.			
Rent of buildings	...	...	3,532
Fees and other receipts from students ...	2,000	2,400	2,764
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	1,000	...	...
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	27,000	27,000	28,363
Total ...	30,000	29,400	34,659
Total, Receipts ...	1,45,000	1,76,400	5,05,070

1d.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue realised during* 1882-83.

LOCAL INCORPORATED.

Particulars.	Revised estimate.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	150	357
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	5,450	...
Sale of tools and plant	...	401
Ditto produce	...	4,461
Fines, fees, refunds, and miscellaneous	100	397
Sale of old materials	...	564
Total ...	5,700	6,180
Total, Receipts ...	5,700	6,180

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of expenditure on Provincial during* 1882-83.

Sub-heads.	Grant as per budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.	Difference.	
				More than grant.	Less than grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Administration	1,67,692	2,48,807	2,16,451	...	32,356
Minor Departments	99,520	89,749	79,230	...	10,519
Law and Justice	23,837	12,393	10,174	...	2,219
Ecclesiastical	870	6,646	5,954	...	692
Jails	2,00,000	2,27,176	2,20,978	...	5,198
Police	87, 30	1,27,064	86,464	...	40,600
Educational	87,330	72,825	31,887	...	40,938
Medical	...	580	509	...	71
Miscellaneous	3,000	11,842	7,493	...	4,319
Reserve for unforeseen works	61,255	3,226	...	...	3,226
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—21,029	...	21,029	...
				21,029	1,40,168
Total, Original Works	7,30 634	7,78,279	6,59,140	1,19,139	
Repairs.					
Administration	1,01,521	1,16,827	1,07,543	...	9,284
Minor Departments	5,839	7,430	4,645	...	2,785
Law and Justice	30,427	25,883	20,713	...	5,170
Ecclesiastical	8,878	11,023	10,812	...	211
Jails	36,720	36,800	31,720	...	5,080
Police	87,565	91,192	72,516	...	18,676
Educational	18,205	19,805	20,724	919	...
Medical	...	719	1,240	521	...
Miscellaneous	6,602	8,936	7,504	...	1,432
Reserve for unforeseen works	32,014	742	...	...	742
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—26,537	...	26,537	...
				27,977	43,380
Total, Repairs	3,27,771	2,92,820	2,77,417	15,403	
Total, Civil Buildings	10,58,405	10,71,099	7,36,557	1,34,542	
Communications.					
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	2,40,432	3,41,009	3,35,952	...	5,057
Raised and bridged but unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...
District roads not raised	...	...	...	...	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
Boat bridges and ferries	1,00,700	1,03,968	4,381	...	99,587
River improvements	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	15,630	6,422	15,587	9,165	...
Unforeseen and minor works	—18,077	—* 89,719	...	89,719	...
				98,884	1,04,644
Total, Original Works	3,38,685	3,61,680	3,55,920	5,760	
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	10,18,388	10,00,572	9,49,115	...	51,457
Raised and bridged but unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...
District roads not raised	...	...	...	...	...
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
Boat bridges and ferries	1,14,000	1,20,934	1,09,639	...	11,295
River improvements	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	19,282	24,904	22,570	...	2,334
Reserve for special	1,43,303	36,541	...	...	36,541
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—20,399	...	20,399	...
				20,399	1,01,627
Total, Repairs	12,94,973	11,62,552	10,81,324	81,228	
Total, Communications	16,33,658	15,24,232	14,37,244	86,988	
Miscellaneous Public Improvement.					
Original works	13,000	34,800	18,946	...	15,854
Repairs	...	3,300	2,581	...	719
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvement	13,000	38,100	21,527	...	16,573
Establishment	8,31,271	6,68,838	6,98,549	29,711	...
Tools and plant	14,494	14,731	5,715	...	9,016
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35,50,828	33,17,000	30,99,592	...	2,17,408
In suspense balances	...	...	—29,642	...	29,642
Total, Provincial	35,50,828	33,17,000	30,69,950	...	2,47,050

* Includes a deduction of Rs. 1,04,440 to make final grant agree with revised estimate.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—*Abstract of expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1882-83.

Sub-heads.	Grant as per budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.	Difference. More than grant.	Difference. Less than grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Administration	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...
Jails	...	...	...	...	...
Police	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	8,919	29,025	31,746	2,721	...
Public Works buildings	3,620	12,380	13,796	1,416	...
Reserve for unforeseen works	...	4,535	4,970	435	...
	10,030	17,289	...	...	17,289
Total, Original Works	22,569	63,229	50,512	...	12,717
Repairs.					
Administration	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Departments	400	400	431	31	...
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...
Jails	...	...	...	...	...
Police	...	...	...	...	...
Educational	30,003	30,119	28,501	...	1,618
Medical	9,773	12,094	8,687	...	3,407
Public Works buildings	...	100	182	82	...
Reserve for unforeseen works	—12,939	6,673	...	...	6,673
Total, Repairs	27,237	49,386	37,801	...	11,585
Total, Civil Buildings	49,806	1,12,615	88,313	...	24,302
Communications.					
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	73,661	1,31,996	72,278	...	59,718
Raised and bridged but unmetalled roads	1,53,471	2,17,438	1,80,344	...	37,094
District roads not raised	56,735	87,484	69,133	...	18,351
Village roads	4,044	12,583	12,481	...	102
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
River improvements	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	3,513	3,344	...	169
Unforeseen works	2,07,305	6,575	...	...	6,575
Total, Original Works	4,95,216	4,59,589	3,37,580	...	1,22,009
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,35,826	5,41,941	4,97,633	...	44,308
Raised and bridged but unmetalled roads	1,85,738	1,86,309	1,82,770	...	3,539
District roads not raised	} 1,98,040	2,01,434	} 1,65,593	...	} 4,886
Village roads			} 30,955	...	
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
River improvements	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	8,020	6,360	...	1,660
Reserve for special	—1,21,091	—21,910	...	...	—21,910
Total, Repairs	7,98,513	9,15,794	8,83,311	...	32,483
Total, Communications	12,93,729	13,75,383	12,20,891	...	1,54,492
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works	5,000	...	6,887	6,887	...
Repairs	16,356	13,400	14,109	709	...
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements	21,356	13,400	20,996	7,596	...
Establishment	3,36,238	5,04,142	4,51,033	...	53,109
Tools and plant	10,959	12,460	11,396	...	1,064
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,12,088	20,18,000	17,92,629	...	2,25,371
In suspense balances	...	...	6,102	6,102	...
Total, Local	17,12,088	20,18,000	17,98,731	...	2,19,269

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*C.*)—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1882-83, *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Establishment.	Grand total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra	23,167	37,430	...	8	9,691	71,181
	Saháranpur ...	28,345	78,263	...	271	10,275	1,17,154
	Muzaffarnagar ...	9,678	67,112	2,837	67	6,517	86,211
	Meerut	19,884	85,649	2,281	469	15,237	1,23,520
	Bulandshahr ...	5,032	45,038	2,320	310	6,129	58,829
	Aligarh	7,226	61,068	...	180	13,270	81,744
	Total ...	93,332	3,74,560	7,438	2,190	61,119	5,38,639
Agra ...	Muttra	27,689	39,893	83	243	9,962	77,870
	Agra	20,257	70,848	299	317	11,503	1,03,224
	Etah	36,397	37,419	...	157	7,745	81,718
	Farukhabad ...	38,491	79,960	...	142	10,388	1,28,981
	Mainpuri	11,156	34,302	...	101	7,456	53,015
	Etáwah	9,407	29,208	...	352	10,854	49,821
	Total ...	1,43,397	2,91,630	382	1,312	57,908	4,94,629
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	7,982	62,291	100	375	7,907	78,655
	Jhánsi	6,860	60,594	8,879	83	10,036	86,452
	Lalitpur	4,904	25,042	4,842	99	5,547	40,434
	Total ...	19,746	1,47,927	13,821	557	23,490	2,05,541
Kumaun ...	Garhwál	4,970	25,174	...	...	7,628	37,772
	Kumaun	13,970	65,438	...	250	12,646	92,304
	Tarái	10,504	2,48,639	...	973	4,664	2,64,780
	Total ...	29,444	3,39,251	...	1,223	24,938	3,94,856
Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	10,640	38,458	...	241	8,921	58,260
	Moradabad... ...	23,693	95,798	...	303	11,422	1,31,216
	Bareilly	45,358	91,546	...	122	7,517	1,44,543
	Pilibhít	12,579	16,321	...	192	4,843	33,935
	Budaun	12,009	37,173	...	273	7,120	56,575
	Sháhjahánpur ...	10,727	46,294	...	145	9,440	66,606
	Total ...	1,15,006	3,25,590	...	1,276	49,263	4,91,135
Sitapur ...	Kheri	34,831	36,491	5,991	69	11,042	88,424
	Sitapur	8,206	40,853	...	530	9,803	59,392
	Hardoi	14,691	23,687	100	8	9,595	48,081
	Total ...	57,728	1,01,031	6,091	607	30,440	1,95,897
Lucknow ...	Unao	33,737	31,655	...	158	9,958	75,508
	Lucknow	25,255	37,940	...	157	8,356	71,708
	Bara Banki ...	13,276	44,375	200	357	8,149	66,357
	Total ...	72,268	1,13,970	200	672	26,463	2,13,573
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	29,274	23,115	1,491	194	8,729	62,803
	Gonda	12,206	37,893	...	292	10,418	60,809
	Fyzabad	16,425	58,877	817	174	7,771	84,064
	Total ...	57,905	1,19,885	2,308	660	26,918	2,07,676
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli	23,533	29,783	...	227	9,653	63,196
	Sultanpur	13,311	27,133	...	158	8,201	48,803
	Partabgarh ...	30,625	31,227	...	159	8,493	70,504
	Total ...	67,469	88,143	...	544	26,347	1,82,503
Benares ...	Basti	10,004	40,765	685	154	6,705	58,313
	Gorakhpur... ...	17,820	57,531	...	170	10,893	86,414
	Azamgarh	11,139	77,740	3,782	275	12,068	1,05,004
	Ballia	28,345	5,645	...	97	4,802	38,889
	Gházipur	9,138	40,032	...	157	8,077	57,404
	Benares	32,287	31,781	800	154	8,950	73,972
	Mirzapur	7,191	53,943	...	186	10,209	71,529
	Total ...	1,15,924	3,07,437	5,267	1,193	61,704	4,91,525
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	22,049	1,88,480	...	225	10,481	2,21,235
	Hamírpur	11,612	56,325	...	...	7,029	74,966
	Fatehpur	12,376	42,484	674	280	7,109	62,923
	Bánda	16,517	60,297	2,636	372	12,077	91,899
	Allahabad	91,233	53,926	3,656	118	13,747	1,62,680
	Jaunpur	19,787	47,199	...	227	12,000	79,213
	Total ...	1,73,574	4,48,711	7,016	1,162	62,443	6,92,906
Archæological.	Agra	75,093	...	...	...	...	75,093
	Muttra	3,984	...	...	...	...	3,984
	Total ...	79,077	...	...	...	...	79,077
	Thomason College ...	...	...	...	...	1,72,446	...
	Establishment Provincial, details of which are not given by districts in the Annual Financial Accounts.	...	...	...	...	5,26,103	...
	Tools and plant Provincial, Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	5,715	...	...
	Grand Total ...	10,24,870	26,58,135	42,523	17,111	11,49,582	48,92,221
	Deduct decrease in suspense balance.	...	...	...	...	...	— 23,540
	Grand Total, Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	48,68,681

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

I.—Crops cultivated, in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year 1882-83.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*					Total.
	Rice, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
Ganges Canal	51,387	20,558	141,425	7,558	342,663	165,843	140	2,456	109,261	174	110	8,912	5,548	856,035
Lower Ganges Canal	11,095	508	150,576	312	193,358	193,019	...	1	24,291	282	16,122	5,962	10,491	606,017
Agra Canal	2,525	21,827	19,387	23	27,392	75,247	2	33	5,472	21	...	1,774	2,184	155,887
Eastern Jumna Canal	50,520	6,816	4,927	2,037	121,965	15,773	666	703	45,032	114	...	3,646	2,314	254,513
Dún Canals	3,923	2	...	...	7,293	1,199	334	...	1,201	348	...	664	4	14,968
Rohilkhand Canals	20,851	9	257	...	32,496	12,972	713	...	11,306	196	...	692	15	79,597
Bijnor Canals	139	...	...	...	2,284	913	...	...	1,541	...	...	8	...	4,885
Bundelkhand Lakes	28	2	...	...	289	1,370	...	...	54	16	1	63	1	1,824
Total ...	140,468	49,722	316,572	9,930	727,740	466,336	1,855	3,193	198,158	1,151	16,233	21,721	20,557	1,973,636

III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1882-83.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
Betwa Canal	6,60,531	...	6,60,531	...	...	...
Total	6,60,531	...	6,60,531	6,60,531	...	6,60,531
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,165
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	45,356
Increase in suspense balances	...	...	...	...	...	26,425
Less receipts on capital account...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,963
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	8,77,514
II.—Agricultural Works—						
Ganges Canal	...	4,858	4,858	...	...	...
Mr. Buli's patents for brick-burning...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...
Total	10,000	4,858	14,858	10,000	4,858	14,858
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,117
Total, Agricultural Works	...	...	...	...	...	15,975
III.—Productive Public Works—Capital Accounts—						
Ganges Canal	2,35,955	...	2,35,955	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	7,60,088	...	7,60,088	...	...	...
Agra Canal	50,742	...	50,742	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	39,258	...	39,258	...	...	...
Total	10,86,043	...	10,86,043	10,86,043	...	10,86,043
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,790
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	—9,425
Decrease in suspense balances	...	...	...	...	...	—58,786
Less receipts on capital account	...	...	...	...	...	—555
Total, Productive Public Works, Capital Account,	...	...	...	...	...	12,67,067
Total, Imperial—	...	...	...	...	...	21,60,556
B.—PROVINCIAL.						
.—Productive Public Works, Revenue Account—						
Ganges Canal	1,15,762	2,99,581	4,15,343	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	34,737	2,54,905	2,89,642	...	...	...
Agra Canal	25,804	88,572	1,14,376	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	18,470	78,087	96,557	...	...	...
Total	1,94,773	7,21,145	9,15,918	1,94,773	7,21,145	9,15,918
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	9,28,402
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	26,324
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	3,424
Total, Productive Public Works, Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,74,068
II.—Works not classed as Productive Public Works, Capital Account—						
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	16,442	...	16,442	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	228	...	228	...	...	...
Sarda Canal Survey	1,256	...	1,256	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	3,659	...	3,659	...	...	...
Total	21,585	...	21,585	21,585	...	21,585
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,984
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,639
Increase in suspense balances	...	...	...	...	...	3,422
Total, Works not classed as Productive, Capital Account,	...	...	...	...	...	39,630

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

11.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1882-83.

Details.	*Total of each canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III.—Works not classed as Productive Public Works, Revenue Account—						
Dún Canals	9,553	11,867	21,420	...	...	...
Rohilkhand and Bijnor Canals	31,916	19,821	51,737	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	1,821	1,821	...	...	...
Total ...	41,469	33,509	74,978	41,469	33,509	74,978
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	79,312
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,583
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total, Works not classed as Productive, Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,898
IV.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	1,507	2,437	3,944	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	612	...	612	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,007	...	2,007	...	...	...
Dún Canals	5,744	...	5,744	...	...	...
Ganges River Navigation Works	...	3,394	3,394	...	...	...
Total ...	9,870	5,831	15,701	9,870	5,831	15,701
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,408
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total, Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	..	19,147
Total, Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,88,743

Abstract.

	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense balances.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Total.
A.—Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance	6,60,531	1,47,165	45,356	...	26,425	—1,963	8,77,514
Agricultural works	14,858	1,117	...	...	...	...	15,975
Productive Public Works, Capital Account ...	10,86,043	2,49,790	—9,425	...	—58,786	—555	12,67,067
Total, Imperial ...	17,61,432	3,98,072	35,931	...	—32,361	—2,518	21,60,556
B.—Provincial.							
Productive Public Works, Revenue Account ...	9,15,918	9,28,402	26,324	3,424	...	...	18,74,068
Works not classed as Productive, Capital Account...	21,585	10,984	3,639	...	3,422	...	39,630
Ditto ditto, Revenue ditto ...	74,978	79,312	1,583	25	...	...	1,55,898
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	15,701	3,408	38	...	...	...	19,147
Total, Provincial ...	10,28,182	10,22,106	31,584	3,449	3,422	...	20,88,743
Grand Total ...	27,89,614	14,20,178	67,515	3,449	—28,939	—2,518	42,49,299

III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

III.—Statement showing the income and expenditure of Productive Works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1882-83.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	*Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) by British Government.*		Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					
				Gross income received in cash.	Indirect revenue.	*Revenue charges.*		Charges for interest.	Net surplus or deficit.
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.			Direct.	Indirect.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	B	2,82,321	2,76,75,383	23,51,488	4,43,013	8,30,362	50,253	10,35,412	8,78,474
Lower Ganges Canal	B	9,88,715	2,58,96,640	15,68,170	2,07,829	6,26,929	39,452	9,41,773	1,67,845
Agra Canal	B	55,737	85,22,131	5,27,931	...	2,17,612	11,784	3,14,996	—16,461
Eastern Jumna Canal	A	53,960	28,97,217	8,35,443	2,21,534	1,99,165	12,281	1,07,838	7,37,693
Dún Canals	B	246	6,37,388	55,708	15,951	44,537	2,908	24,894	—680
Rohilkhand and Bijnor Canals	B	27,523	16,86,252	71,183	58,242	1,06,718	6,165	60,323	—43,781
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	A	...	82,916	4,245	3,062	4,643	343	2,995	—674
Ditto ditto Survey	B	251	1,72,982	...	...	...	...	5,941	—5,941
Sardah Canal Survey	B	1,344	45,402	...	...	...	...	1,712	—1,712
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	B	11,605	11,605	...	...	...	...	214	—214
Betwa Canal	B	8,95,673	12,73,730	...	...	...	...	31,358	—31,358
Total ...	...	23,17,375	6,89,01,646	54,14,168	9,49,631	20,29,966	1,23,186	25,27,456	16,83,191

A. Restored.
B. Wholly made by British Government.

D.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing expenditure on repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1882-83.

	(1) Head works.	(2) Main Canal and Branches.																(3) Distributaries.	(4) Drainage.	I.C.—Compensation.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial (drainage) expenditure.	Local Fund expenditure.	Total, repairs expenditure, 1882-83.
	Head works.	A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulator.	E. Falls and weirs	F. Torrent works.	F (1) Cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Estates.	I. Navigation works.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthworks.	M. Plantation.	O. Miscellaneous.	Total.	Distributaries	Drainage.					
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	50,984	...	16	...	838	3,938	13,672	397	8	541	2,143	1,585	4,871	18,633	5,797	2,716	55,155	16,622	2,752	...	4,858	505	...	1,30,876
Anúpshahr ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	...	879	3,590	...	...	1,643	5,453	6,132	...	18,246	24,033	417	271	...	...	...	42,967
Meerut ditto ...	...	...	686	...	...	1,410	...	...	619	1,851	1,722	542	1,588	1,840	5,498	...	15,756	21,808	4,858	...	...	922	...	43,344
Bulandshahr ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	505	...	...	695	73	300	...	1,351	2,490	4,515	71	10,000	23,112	2,974	...	...	1,009	...	37,095
Aligarh ditto ...	...	...	...	...	3	1,060	...	...	1,425	200	727	54	1,458	6,200	6,677	694	18,498	27,813	6,199	81	...	...	...	52,591
Total, Ganges Canal ...	50,984	...	702	...	841	7,462	13,672	397	3,626	6,255	4,892	2,181	10,911	34,616	28,619	3,481	1,17,655	1,13,388	17,200	352	4,858	2,436	...	3,06,873
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	42,129	...	...	...	1,197	...	693	...	336	116	597	...	1,728	36,971	4,279	2,766	48,683	10,936	3,636	341	...	...	...	1,05,725
Mainpuri ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1,721	418	920	691	2,598	...	273	...	2,199	18,416	2,973	1,324	31,533	11,407	4,221	2,044	...	...	...	49,205
Cawnpore ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,634	387	1,834	54	791	10,183	4,495	...	21,378	17,049	469	...	...	...	...	38,896
Etáwah ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	797	...	...	1,401	6,566	6,408	...	16,326	27,861	1,062	38	...	...	...	45,287
Bhognipur ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	650	640	...	...	1,300	6,487	...	668	10,108	5,417	...	266	...	...	...	15,791
Total, Lower Ganges Canal...	42,129	...	...	...	2,918	418	1,976	691	8,372	1,940	2,704	54	7,419	78,623	18,155	4,758	1,28,028	72,670	9,388	2,689	...	...	...	2,54,904
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5,215	...	...	...	2,157	4,379	3,443	...	1,723	2,957	55	650	3,510	14,133	6,554	519	40,080	26,038	5,267	1,488	...	...	...	78,088
Agra Canal	22,302	...	345	...	102	165	1,000	...	3,075	847	3,126	267	3,277	10,469	11,284	...	33,957	31,079	296	938	...	...	...	88,572
Dún Canals	...	...	...	2,877	124	114	1,233	...	328	196	...	3,934	146	2,650	123	141	11,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,866
Rohilkhand Canals ...	3,071	...	...	3,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,468	...	...	10,732	4,778	...	5	...	...	...	18,586
Bijnor Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	...	...	1,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236
Jhánsi Lakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	...	...	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009
Hamirpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	...	...	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Ganges River Navigation Works.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,394	...	3,394
GRAND TOTAL ...	123,701	...	1,047	6,141	6,142	12,538	21,324	1,088	17,124	12,195	10,777	7,086	25,263	1,51,016	64,735	8,899	3,45,375	2,47,953	32,151	5,472	4,858	5,830	...	7,65,340

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1882-83.

Articles.	Trade between Tibet and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipál and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
	Imports.		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees	Maunds.	Rupees.
Borax-	21,527	1,72,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,527	1,72,216	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,010	36,644	...	...	2,010	36,644
Cotton goods ... 1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	350	...	...	5	350
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	...	...	33	990	...	...	2,932	87,953	...	...	2,965	88,943
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	...	...	93	9,300	...	...	8,171	8,09,910	...	...	8,264	8,19,210
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	...	...	370	18,460	...	...	17,711	8,50,758	...	...	18,081	8,69,218
Total, Cotton goods ...	...	...	496	28,750	...	...	28,819	17,48,971	21,527	1,72,216	29,315	17,77,721
Drugs ... ... 1. Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	520	...	...	5	520
2. Pán or betel leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	887	...	...	41	887
3. Other sorts not intoxicating ...	6	115	...	...	34,068	2,96,569	308	2,791	34,074	2,96,684	308	2,791
4. Intoxicating, except opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Bhang	...	...	...	...	405	3,240	...	...	405	3,240	...	...
(*c*) Charas	...	...	...	...	5	850	...	...	5	850	...	...
(*d*) Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... 1. Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	307	...	...	2	307
2. Madder or manjit	...	...	...	...	113	904	...	...	113	904	...	...
3. Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric	...	...	10	78	6,635	32,373	218	1,201	6,635	32,373	228	1,279
5. Al (Morinda citrifolia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Other kinds	...	...	...	...	902	4,171	46	318	902	4,171	46	318
Fibrous products ... 1. Fibres, raw	...	...	...	...	6,458	5,657	11	45	6,458	5,657	11	45
2. Ditto manufactured except gunny bags.	...	...	...	...	1,742	17,045	2	10	1,742	17,045	2	10
Fruits, vegetables and nuts. 1. Cocoanuts (gola gari)	...	...	9	180	...	...	64	1,061	...	...	73	1,241
2. Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,291	10,481	...	...	8,291	10,481
3. All other kinds	2	31	25	320	1,112	2,899	1,105	2,694	1,114	2,930	1,130	3,014
Grain ... ... 1. Wheat	...	...	5,114	12,385	32,996	66,803	90	198	32,996	66,803	5,204	12,583
2. Gram and pulse	...	...	479	1,266	49,365	98,063	4,046	8,769	49,365	98,063	4,525	10,035
3. Rice, husked	...	...	22,187	61,331	3,82,894	8,99,968	431	1,126	3,82,894	8,99,968	22,618	62,457
4. Rice, unhusked...	...	...	4,888	7,145	5,18,177	6,30,784	74	83	5,18,177	6,30,784	4,962	7,228
5. Other rain crops	...	...	5,330	8,356	45,259	50,763	154	156	45,259	50,763	5,484	8,512
6. Other spring crops	...	...	24,418	45,387	5,545	8,297	90	130	5,545	8,297	24,508	45,517
Total, Grains ...	...	...	62,416	1,35,870	10,34,236	17,54,678	4,885	10,462	10,34,236	17,54,678	67,301	1,46,332

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trades which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1882-83.

Articles.	Trade between Tibet and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipál and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
	Imports.		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Gums and resins	...	...	...	...	15,660	2,05,675	8	96	15,660	2,05,675	8	96
Horns	22	222	...	...	709	7,772	26	208	731	7,994	26	208
Kankar	...	...	...	...	136	5	...	...	136	5	...	...
Lac 1. Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac 2. Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac 3. Stick and other kinds	...	...	...	...	4	44	175	1,725	4	44	175	1,725
Lime	...	...	...	...	742	235	36	16	742	235	36	16
Liquors 1. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors 2. Native	...	...	5	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	130
Total, Liquors	...	...	5	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	130
Metals and hardware, 1. Brass and copper	9	450	108	5,320	878	38,734	581	24,607	887	39,184	689	29,927
Metals and hardware, 2. Iron	4	32	17	150	2,531	17,933	607	4,715	2,535	17,965	624	4,865
Metals and hardware, 3. Other metals	...	...	7	157	314	9,070	2,796	1,10,536	314	9,070	2,803	1,10,593
Total, Metals	13	482	132	5,627	3,723	65,737	3,984	1,39,858	3,736	66,219	4,116	1,45,485
Oil 1. Mineral	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	42	...	...	5	42
Oil 2. Vegetable	...	...	268	2,930	100	998	90	946	100	998	358	3,876
Oil-cake	...	...	...	...	2,765	3,086	...	...	2,765	3,086	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions 1. Ghi	...	...	251	6,011	18,476	3,85,713	...	...	18,476	3,85,713	251	6,011
Provisions 2. Other kinds	...	...	...	...	5,861	19,049	40,671	74,724	5,861	19,049	40,671	74,724
Salt 1. Lahori	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	20
Salt 2. Sambhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,734	35,198	...	...	7,734	35,198
Salt 3. Other kinds	34,946	1,39,784	...	...	...	...	35,431	1,36,927	34,946	1,39,784	35,431	1,36,927
Total, Salt	34,946	1,39,784	...	...	...	...	43,169	1,72,145	34,946	1,39,784	43,169	1,72,145
Saltpetre, &c. 1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre, &c. 2. Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	528	...	...	255	528
Seeds 1. Linseed	...	...	...	...	12,162	34,641	...	...	12,162	34,641	...	...
Seeds 2. Mustard and rape	...	...	34	112	47,721	1,50,153	...	...	47,721	1,50,153	34	112
Seeds 3. Til or jingelly	...	...	222	888	217	676	5	17	217	676	227	905
Seeds 4. Other oil-seeds	...	...	122	434	1,52,017	3,40,453	80	170	1,52,017	3,40,453	202	604
Seeds Total, Oil-seeds	...	...	378	1,434	2,12,117	5,25,923	85	187	2,12,117	5,25,923	463	1,621
Seeds 5. Indigo seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds 6. Tea seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40
Seeds 7. Other kinds	...	...	...	...	80	240	152	304	80	240	152	304

Silk	1. Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4,300	...	...	13	4,300	...	...	...
Spices	1. Betel nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	3,375	...	...	293	3,375	...	...	...
	2. Other spices	34	544	47	1,012	26,868	4,11,273	1,683	25,474	26,902	4,11,817	1,730	26,486	...	...	...	...	...
Stone	... ...	...	...	...	...	20	40	31	62	20	40	31	62	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	1. Refined	...	...	147	2,860	...	...	1,933	27,821	...	...	2,080	30,681	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Unrefined	...	...	3,667	21,094	...	...	19,714	1,02,603	...	...	23,381	1,23,697	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Sugar ...	...	...	3,814	23,951	...	...	21,647	1,30,424	...	...	25,467	1,54,375	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	1. Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Foreign	16	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	... ...	...	...	385	3,091	...	...	6,994	58,113	...	...	7,379	61,204	...	...	...	...	...
Wood	1. Timber	2	2	10	12	13,74,357	16,63,817	...	...	13,74,359	16,63,819	10	12	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	3,73,185	93,292	...	...	3,73,185	93,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	1. Raw	2,011	38,202	...	...	...	...	1	13	2,011	38,202	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured piece goods... ...	255	11,161	58	4,210	4	100	442	11,240	259	11,261	500	15,450	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise.	1. Manufactured	11	60	33	207	2,753	7,231	2,659	29,586	2,764	7,991	2,692	29,793	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Unmanufactured	27	2,140	...	...	16,702	40,863	6,929	14,136	16,729	43,003	6,929	14,136	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ...	1. Precious stones and pearls unset ...	...	...	...	2,681	...	...	...	3,378	...	...	...	6,059	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Jewellery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure	1. Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Silver	...	912	...	3,216	...	56,440	...	9,208	...	4,128	...	65,648	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Class A. ...	58,872	3,67,151	68,337	2,19,713	31,39,938	56,05,919	1,75,165	24,96,538	31,98,810	59,73,070	2,43,502	27,16,251	...	...	...	...	...
						No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.									
Animals (living) for sale.	1. Horses, ponies and mules	408	23,901	10	1,000	27	1,250	6	262	435	25,151	16	1,262	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle	70	956	42	1,490	2,249	33,023	2,393	51,184	2,319	33,979	2,435	52,674	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats	7,071	12,671	1,325	3,312	525	657	4,616	7,794	7,596	13,328	5,935	10,406	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds	191	761	17	68	1,163	5,034	3,505	8,117	1,354	5,795	3,522	8,185	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	... ...	...	...	...	...	29,458	589	31	1	29,458	589	31	1	...	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	... ...	...	...	...	...	6,00,033	5,747	...	...	6,00,033	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts (Narial kacha)	... ...	...	...	448	56	...	...	7,380	919	...	...	7,828	975	...	...	...	...	...
Gunny bags	... ...	...	...	...	...	3,080	700	3,052	762	3,080	700	3,052	762	...	...	...	...	...
Hides	1. Hides of cattle...	85	255	62	164	43,799	1,10,523	...	...	43,884	1,10,778	62	164	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	839	426	596	327	1,966	1,164	...	...	2,805	1,590	596	327	...	...	...	...	...
Leather	1. Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	170	469	...	...	170	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured	...	...	409	538	763	1,025	1,269	1,947	763	1,025	1,678	2,485	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Class B. ...	8,664	38,974	2,909	6,955	6,83,233	1,60,181	22,246	70,286	6,91,897	1,99,155	25,155	77,241	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Value of Classes A. and B. ...	...	4,06,125	...	2,26,668	...	57,66,100	...	25,66,824	...	61,72,225	...	27,93,492	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—Coinage Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

2.—Statement of Currency Notes in Circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and in Government Securities in 1882-83.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, Number and value of						Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year, Number and value.						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
60,389	5,90,030	26,370	20,25,550	7,919	72,98,500	3,08,46,805	2,96,93,650	57,204	6,46,175	29,032	22,19,250	6,053	58,95,500	...	99,36,540	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Charitable Institutions.

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1882.

1	2	3									4									5
		Total number benefited during the year 1882.									Number on 31st December, 1882.									*Income.*
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			
Number.	Name of district.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Balance on 1st January, 1882.
																				a. p.
1	Agra (leper asylum) ...	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...
2	Agra (poor-house) ...	12	11	1	...	...	...	21	25	23	6	9	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...
3	Allahabad (Stranger's home)	3	8	..	...	1	1	50	17	10	3	7	...	...	1	1	43	13	9	529 8 0
4	Ditto (Mejah cripple's asylum).	20	24	...	19	2	...	19	11	11	25	20	...	15	1	...	19	11	9	1,978 6 9
5	Almora	1	...	...	80	63	1	1	6	1	1	...	..	59	47	1	1	4	1	701 14 5
6	Bareilly	14	34	4	10	11	...	52	17	4	4	11	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1,440 0 0
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's asylum).	154	82	2	28	5	...	251	146	49	35	39	1	5	3	...	28	34	18	4,569 11 8
8	Bahraich	13	4	1	14	6	1	30	18	11	7	3	...	5	1	..	6	6	1	1,729 10 5
9	Bara Banki	6	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	6	8	..	1	...	...	8	8	2	553 1 7
10	Bánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
11	Cawnpore	4	10	..	1	1	...	117	24	14	4	10	...	1	1	...	6	5	3	...
12	Dehra Dún	1	1	..	51	30	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	25	21	7	1	...	...	21,015 6 10
13	Etáwah	2	...	...	1	...	...	12	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5 2
14	Farukhabad	72	64	2	158	60	...	61	50	136	6	5	...	13	4	...	6	3	7	...
15	Fyzabad	17	18	1	21	...	...	14	4	6	5	10	1	7	...	...	5	...	1	259 11 4
16	Gházipur	4	4	..	3	...	..	1	5	4	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...
17	Gonda	9	10	..	6	2	..	17	10	16	3	6	...	4	1	...	7	5	4	3,354 12 11
18	Hardoi	9	12	..	16	1	..	5	14	4	12	16	...	14	...	...	5	11	7	...
19	Kheri	5	2	1	1	...	...	3	4	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	4	1	2,216 15 7
20	Lucknow (King's poor-house).	156	336	12	160	113	..	1,629	2,535	445	13	28	1	11	9	..	133	209	36	1,858 5 2
21	Ditto (new charity-house).	...	...		...	...	...	492	889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	834	...	1,577 14 10
22	Meerut	1	3	...	9	5	..	...	3	...	1	3	...	9	5	...	...	3	...	36 13 3
23	Moradabad	16	6	...	48	7	...	91	26	12	7	4	...	7	2	..	8	3	3	61 1 4
24	Muttra	16	14	2	4	2		132	89	86	11	13	...	...	...	...	15	14	14	...
25	Orai (Jalaun)	7	2	...	1	...	...	95	14	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...
26	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	4	6	13 5 1
27	Rae Bareli	16	12	1	4	...		17	13	12	8	8	...	1	...	...	6	7	4	239 0 10
28	Saháranpur	...	...	...	23	15	1	95	36	12	...	...	...	19	13	1	10	7	...	...
29	Sháhjahánpur	40	32	12	72	12	..	156	24	12	3	3	1	6	1	...	13	2	1	...
30	Sitapur	3	3	...	1	...	...	12	51	5	4	3	1	1	...	...	11	50	5	5,292 10 9
31	Sultanpur	6	6	...	3	...	...	5	1	1	5	5	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	142 11 10
	Total ...	616	703	39	750	344	11	3,394	4,052	888	182	218	5	230	124	10	404	1,261	137	47,593 7 9

III.—STATISTICS OF PRO

I.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Income.							
Number.	Name of district.	Interest on Government securities.	Government grant, including grant from Local Fund.	Municipal contribution.	Private subscription.	Profits of inmates' labor.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra (leper asylum),	...	...	1,009 9 1	...	...	...	1,009 9 1	303 0 0
2	Agra (poor-house),	...	...	1,667 10 3	...	...	...	1,667 10 3	293 10 9
3	Allahabad (strangers' home),	473 2 0	...	2,400 0 0	48 0 0	30 5 5	3 1 4	3,484 0 9	388 15 3
4	Allahabad (Mejah cripple's asylum).	...	...	...	2,241 9 5	386 1 10	...	4,606 2 0	177 10 0
5	Almora ...	2,817 8 0	...	...	3,759 0 0	36 2 1	33 6 3	7,347 14 9	677 1 0
6	Bareilly ...	360 0 0	58 6 0	714 9 1	111 12 5	...	...	2,684 11 6	312 0 0
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's asylum).	2,935 12 5	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	78 5 10	413 6 2	11,525 13 1	1,126 11 6
8	Bahraich ...	253 7 3	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	246 0 0	...	0 0 6	3,529 2 2	192 0 0
9	Bara Banki ...	140 0 0	900 0 0	300 0 0	543 8 0	...	2,978 7 2	5,415 0 9	247 0 0
10	Bánda ...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	...	240 0 0	...
11	Cawnpore ...	500 0 0	175 2 9	50 0 0	...	...	45 6 0	770 8 9	75 0 0
12	Dehra Dún ...	360 0 0	...	300 0 0	3,492 1 10	...	1,268 6 0	26,435 14 8	384 15 11
13	Etáwah ...	...	...	167 10 7	...	...	...	189 15 9	67 2 0
14	Farukhabad ...	...	...	967 7 3	...	...	...	967 7 3	78 0 0
15	Fyzabad ...	...	...	360 0 0	224 8 0	...	7 14 0	852 1 4	149 13 9
16	Gházipur ...	...	...	301 0 3	...	...	...	301 0 3	96 0 0
17	Gonda ...	115 2 9	200 0 0	300 0 0	244 8 0	...	...	4,214 7 8	179 8 0
18	Hardoi ...	30 0 0	1,333 14 0	...	...	...	...	1,363 14 0	180 0 0
19	Kheri ...	...	...	...	410 0 0	...	188 7 6	2,815 7 1	42 0 0
20	Lucknow (King's poor-house).	13,727 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	15,585 10 8	798 0 0
21	Lucknow (new charity-house.)	1,413 7 1	18,250 0 0	...	6,206 13 1	...	13 11 4	27,461 14 4	600 0 0
22	Meerut ...	...	...	600 0 0	798 0 0	...	...	1,434 13 3	216 0 0
23	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	[3,157 3 0	3,218 4 4	312 0 0
24	Muttra ...	...	...	2,217 7 7	...	...	...	2,217 7 7	312 0 0
25	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	...	159 5 9	...	...	...	159 5 9	...
26	Pilibhít ...	...	...	211 6 3	...	...	...	224 11 4	38 8 0
27	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	...	1,267 7 3	40 3 6	6,000 0 0	7,546 11 7	213 3 2
28	Saháranpur ...	...	...	1,302 12 4	...	...	...	1,302 12 4	138 0 0
29	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	859 4 3	...	...	...	859 4 3	108 0 0
30	Sitapur ...	320 0 0	...	...	1,920 0 0	...	26 7 5	7,559 2 2	240 0 0
31	Sultanpur ...	...	160 0 0	175 3 6	...	...	13 10 6	491 9 10	145 3 6
	Total ...	23,445 13 0	24,405 15 9	15,803 6 2	21,513 4 0	571 2 8	14,149 7 2	1,47,482 8 6	8,021 6 10

DUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1882.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Expenditure.									
Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs or new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioner.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	Cash balance in hand.	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
610 11 1	23 9 3	23 14 0	...	48 6 9	...	...	1,009 9 1	...	In-door.
906 11 2	82 1 9	58 9 3	194 15 3	131 10 1	...	...	1,667 10 3	...	Ditto.
1,700 8 0	274 3 0	...	274 11 9	146 2 4	120 0 0	...	2,904 8 4	579 8 5	Ditto.
1,301 10 10	118 7 6	...	32 14 0	100 13 0	...	...	1,731 7 4	2,874 10 8	Ditto.
3,553 5 3	169 14 3	50 14 0	367 15 2	303 9 6	...	...	5,122 11 2	2,225 3 7	Ditto.
523 12 0	...	...	...	48 15 6	...	...	884 11 6	1,800 0 0	Ditto.
2,124 9 11	25 15 0	31 8 11	265 10 9	763 12 1	120 0 0	...	4,458 4 2	7,067 8 11	Ditto.
973 10 6	46 11 0	10 8 0	24 1 0	19 13 6	...	...	1,266 12 0	2,262 6 2	Ditto.
628 11 5	60 0 0	...	36 5 3	3,062 4 6	...	...	4,034 5 2	1,380 11 7	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	Out-door.
585 2 9	...	...	48 0 0	11 0 0	...	51 6 0	770 8 9	...	In-door.
1,524 9 11	292 7 9	38 14 0	1,011 2 8	73 3 7	...	...	3,325 5 10	23,110 8 10	Ditto.
95 14 3	...	...	...	26 15 6	...	...	189 15 9	...	Ditto.
701 3 8	51 0 3	...	28 1 0	109 2 4	...	...	967 7 3	...	Ditto.
510 2 3	20 11 0	...	...	8 15 3	...	...	689 10 3	162 7 1	Ditto.
149 2 7	25 4 0	...	...	30 9 8	...	...	301 0 3	...	Ditto.
395 0 0	25 8 0	...	4 14 6	11 13 2⅔	55 8 0	...	672 3 8⅔	3,542 4 0	Ditto.
990 10 0	160 3 0	30 0 0	...	3 1 0	...	...	1,363 14 0	...	Ditto.
173 8 9	41 10 9	...	16 8 0	22 4 3	...	...	295 15 9	2,519 7 4	Ditto.
5,277 7 3	1,040 11 0	47 10 0	1,185 0 9	1,136 6 1	4,329 4 0	1 3 0	13,815 10 1	1,770 0 7	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	22 9 6	26,066 0 0	...	26,688 9 6	773 4 10	Ditto.
547 0 0	...	...	289 0 0	123 0 0	144 0 0	79 0 0	1,398 0 0	36 13 3	Ditto.
627 9 4	...	28 12 3	11 10 0	56 3 6	...	...	1,036 3 1	2,182 1 3	Ditto.
1,557 7 5	99 13 0	69 6 0	20 9 6	158 3 8	...	...	2,217 7 7	...	Ditto.
159 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 5 9	...	Ditto.
158 7 4	13 5 1	...	10 0 0	4 6 11	...	...	224 11 4	...	General.
646 4 11	18 2 3	...	33 8 9	6,534 3 2	...	...	7,445 6 3	101 5 4	In-door.
1,072 2 10	...	...	82 15 3	9 10 3	...	...	1,302 12 4	...	Ditto.
699 12 6	29 15 0	...	9 14 7	11 10 2	...	...	859 4 3	...	Ditto.
1,139 0 0	68 7 6	...	19 1 9	56 8 0	...	...	1,523 1 3	6,036 0 11	In and out-door.
214 15 2	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	390 2 8	101 7 2	...
29,548 8 10	2,688 0 4	390 0 5	3,966 15 11	13,065 5 3⅔	31,074 12 0	131 9 0	88,956 10 7	58,525 13 11	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denbminations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	(*a*) Natives.	(*b*) Others.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
Church of England ...	3,774	19,195	41	61	134,060	
Church of Scotland ...	34	642	1	4	7,428	
Protestant Dissenter ...	5,465	3,291	62	50	2,200	
Roman Catholic ...	1,326	7,084	22	26	38,250	
Greek Church ...	2	4	...	...	...	
Armenian ...	10	57	...	...	...	
Syrian ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew ...	10	49	...	...	...	
Parsi ...	40	...	...	...	...	
Other Churches ...	1,601	40	3	3	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education for the North-Western Provinces.

1.—*Result of the examination of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from* 1*st April*, 1882, *and ending* 31*st March*, 1883.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classifications of passed Candidates.				
												Natives of India.				
	Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Europeans.
Entrance or Matriculation,	25	34	59	257	247	20	524	161	116	5	282	} Details not available.				
Arts. First Arts ...	3	4	7	60	62	5	127	24	26	1	51					
Arts. Bachelor of Arts ...	3	2	5	34	28	...	62	12	16	...	28					
Arts. Master of Arts ...	1	1	2	6	2	...	8	5	2	...	7					
Law. Licentiate of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Law. Bachelor of Law ...	1	1	2	3	1	...	4	1	1	...	2					
Law. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Medicine. First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Medicine. L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Medicine. First B. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Medicine. B. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Medicine. M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Engineering. First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Engineering. L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Engineering. B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Engineering. M. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1882, and ending 31st March, 1883.*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.									Aided Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of Scholars on 31st March.				Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of Scholars on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																		
Arts	5	622	505	222	...			...	...	4	288	215	178	37				
Law	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	2	35	19	35	...				
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...													
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...													
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																		
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit)	...	...	...	...	...													
Medical school, Vernacular Department	1	77	77	...	77													
Normal Schools.																		
For Masters	19	437	363	...	583	No details.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
For Mistresses	2	6	6	...	6			...	...	1	88	86	88	88				
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.															No details.			
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	2	165	153	...	50				
Schools for Boys.																		
Higher schools ... ... { English ...	68	3,046	2,349	3,046	585			...	...	71	3,082	2,267	3,051	1,439				
{ Oriental ...	419	3,797	2,855	...	3,650			...	...	8	263	203	5	55				
Middle schools teaching through ... { English ...	Included in Higher Schools.																	
{ Vernacular only ...																		
Lower primary schools	5,540	202,666	159,590	5,931	201,748			...	...	275	16,393	12,953	8,712	13,478				
Schools for Girls.																		
For Natives of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	418	350	415	145				
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total ...	6,054	210,651	165,746	9,199	206,649	...	...	...	...	378	20,732	16,247	12,484	15,292	...	...	...	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	(*a*) Natives.	(*b*.) Others.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
Church of England ...	3,774	19,195	41	61	134,060	
Church of Scotland ...	34	642	1	4	7,428	
Protestant Dissenter ...	5,465	3,291	62	50	2,200	
Roman Catholic ...	1,326	7,084	22	26	38,250	
Greek Church ...	2	4	...	...	...	
Armenian ...	10	57	...	...	...	
Syrian ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew ...	10	49	...	...	...	
Parsi ...	40	...	...	...	...	
Other Churches ...	1,601	40	3	3	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education for the North-Western Provinces.

1.—*Result of the examination of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from* 1*st April*, 1882, *and ending* 31*st March*, 1883.

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classifications of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Europeans.	
Entrance or Matriculation,	25	34	59	257	247	20	524	161	116	5	282	} Details not available.					
Arts. First Arts ...	3	4	7	60	62	5	127	24	26	1	51						
Arts. Bachelor of Arts ...	3	2	5	34	28	...	62	12	16	...	28						
Arts. Master of Arts ...	1	1	2	6	2	...	8	5	2	...	7						
Law. Licentiate of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Law. Bachelor of Law ...	1	1	2	3	1	...	4	1	1	...	2						
Law. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Medicine. First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Medicine. L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Medicine. First B. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Medicine. B. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Medicine. M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Engineering. First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Engineering. L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Engineering. B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Engineering. M. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1882, and ending 31st March, 1883.*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.									Aided Institutions.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of Scholars on 31st March.				Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of Scholars on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																		
Arts	5	622	505	222	...			...	...	4	288	215	178	37				
Law	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	2	35	19	35	...				
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...													
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...													
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																		
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit)	...	...	...	...	...													
Medical school, Vernacular Department	1	77	77	...	77													
Normal Schools.																		
For Masters	19	437	363	...	583	No details.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No details.			
For Mistresses	2	6	6	...	6			...	...	1	88	86	88	88				
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.																		
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	2	165	153	...	50				
Schools for Boys.																		
Higher schools — English	68	3,046	2,349	3,046	585			...	...	71	3,082	2,267	3,051	1,439				
Higher schools — Oriental	419	3,797	2,855	...	3,650			...	...	8	263	203	5	55				
Middle schools teaching through — English	...	Included in Higher Schools.																
Middle schools teaching through — Vernacular only	...																	
Lower primary schools	5,540	202,666	159,590	5,931	201,748			...	...	275	16,393	12,953	8,712	13,478				
Schools for Girls.																		
For Natives of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	418	350	415	145				
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total	6,054	210,651	165,746	9,199	206,649	...	...	...	...	378	20,732	16,247	12,484	15,292	...	...	...	...

B.—Education (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1882, and ending 31st March, 1883*—(concluded).

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions.									Grand Total.								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of Scholars on 31st March.				Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of Scholars on 31st March.			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Others.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.																		
Arts	2	28	24	28	...			...	...	11	938	...	428	37	14	805	118	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	2	35	...	35	...	1	30	4	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																		
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit)	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical school, Vernacular Department	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	1	77	...	...	77	10	27	40	...
Normal Schools.																		
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	19	437	...	...	583	...	352	85	...
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	3	94	...	88	94	88	6	...	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.																		
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	No details.				2	165	...	...	50	165	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																		
Higher schools ... ... { English ...	5	88	55	88	46			...	...	144	6,216	...	6,185	2,070	620	4,498	1,087	9
{ Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	427	4,060	...	5	3,705	1	3,193	866	...
Middle schools teaching through ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular only ...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower primary schools	63	1,574	1,241	435	1,493			...	...	5,878	220,633	...	15,078	216,719	3,903	180,365	36,162	185
Schools for Girls.																		
For Natives of India	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	15	418	...	415	145	418	...	...	...
For Europeans and others	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70	1,690	1,320	551	1,539	...	...	...	...	6,502	233,073	183,313	22,234	223,480	5,220	189,296	38,362	195

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROINVCES AND OUDH.)

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational establishments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year beginning from 1st April, 1882, and ending 31st March, 1883.*

Nature of establishment.	Receipts.									Expenditure.
	Grants from Provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	36,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,605	36,605
Inspection	200	2,16,410	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,16,614	2,16,614
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.										
Arts	1,24,014	4,075	52,479	...	...	...	9,635	13,027	2,03,230	2,03,230
Law	3,760	...	634	...	...	...	1,727	...	6,121	6,121
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department). — Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School Vernacular. — Government...	18,326	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	18,614	18,614
Medical School Vernacular. — Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal School.										
For Masters ... — Government...	...	40,366	202	...	...	...	...	...	40,568	40,568
For Masters ... — Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ... — Government...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	18	186	186
For Mistresses ... — Aided ...	...	2,400	150	...	...	...	1,015	2,366	5,931	5,931
Schools of Arts.										
Other Technical Schools, Industrial. — Government...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools, Industrial. — Aided ...	...	1,080	40	...	...	...	...	1,140	2,260	2,260
Schools for Boys.										
Higher Class (English). — Government...	27,500	1,82,990	3,783	...	14,326	...	39,994	2,527	2,71,120	2,71,120
Higher Class (English). — Aided ...	58,487	61,613	15,267	...	15,753	...	58,774	88,595	2,98,489	2,98,489
Higher Class (Oriental). — Government...	1,500	6,17,822	2,940	...	18,276	...	22,586	3,435	6,66,559	6,66,559
Higher Class (Oriental). — Aided ...	480	8,136	1,523	...	722	...	1,180	8,040	20,081	20,081
Middle Class (English). — Government...	Included in higher class.									
Middle Class (English). — Aided ...										
Middle Class (Vernacular). — Government...										
Middle Class (Vernacular). — Aided ...										
Lower Class (Primary). — Government...										
Lower Class (Primary). — Aided ...										
Schools for Girls.										
For Natives of India, — Government...	...	14,765	...	...	868	...	...	498	16,131	16,131
For Natives of India, — Aided ...	21,645	23,673	2,007	...	1,270	...	45,768	51,661	1,46,024	1,46,024
For Europeans and others. — Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools, boys and girls. — Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships.										
In Colleges ... — Government...	6,318	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	6,618	6,618
In Colleges ... — Endowed ...	3,314	...	96	...	...	...	...	2,938	6,348	6,348
In Schools ... — Government...	4,703	24,105	1,180	...	2,491	...	...	63	32,542	32,542
In Schools ... — Endowed ...	390	453	4,339	...	60	...	...	1,158	6,400	6,400
Buildings ... — Government...	...	38,860	77	...	...	...	...	465	39,402	39,402
Buildings ... — Aided ...	15,719	250	250	...	...	...	...	70,587	86,806	86,806
Miscellaneous	11,802	14,414	36	...	...	...	...	...	26,252	26,252
Total ...	3,34,763	12,51,580	85,291	...	54,066	...	1,80,679	2,46,522	21,52,901	21,52,901

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision.*

Number.	Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1883.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdu and Hindí in all the districts save Kumaun and Garhwál, the former has the Hindí and Hill language and the latter Hindí, Urdu (Hindí) is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule Hindí is the true Vernacular of the Province and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of Local Governments Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nágri letters.	1,193	144,070	40	1,365	29·82	94
2	Saháranpur ...		2,221	979,544	168	5,269	13·22	·53
3	Muzaffarnagar ...		1,656	758,444	128	3,989	12·93	·52
4	Meerut ...		2,379	1,313,137	205	6,926	11·60	·52
5	Bulandshahr ...		1,914	924,822	130	4,977	14·72	·53
6	Aligarh ...		1,955	1,021,187	234	7,353	8·35	·72
7	Bijnor ...		1,867	721,450	129	4,292	14·48	·59
8	Moradabad ...		2,281	1,155,173	173	5,502	13·18	·49
9	Budaun ...		2,001	906,451	171	4,395	11·76	·48
10	Bareilly ...		1,614	1,030,936	143	5,420	11·28	·53
11	Sháhjahánpur ...		1,745	856,946	142	4,599	12·28	·52
12	Pilibhít ...		1,371	451,601	73	2,373	18·64	·84
13	Muttra ...		1,452	671,690	156	5,607	9·30	·82
14	Agra ...		1,849	974,656	241	7,919	7·67	·53
15	Etáwah ...		1,693	722,371	132	3,883	12·866	·60
16	Etah ...		1,738	756,523	149	4,586	11·86	·51
17	Mainpuri ...		1,697	801,216	143	4,120	10·34	·58
18	Farukhabad ...		1,718	907,608	166	5,319	17·59	·37
19	Allahabad ...		2,833	1,474,106	161	5,451	22·34	·69
20	Bánda ...		3,061	698,608	137	4,796	28·05	·61
21	Hamírpur ...		2,288	507,337	78	3,158	10·77	·61
22	Cawnpore ...		2,370	1,181,396	220	7,214	15·30	·56
23	Fatehpur ...		1,638	683,745	107	3,845	12·04	·41
24	Jaunpur ...		1,554	1,209,663	129	4,943	33·91	·45
25	Mirzapur ...		5,223	1,136,796	154	5,164	6·83	·81
26	Benares ...		998	892,684	146	7,824	9·82	·54
27	Gházipur ...		1,473	1,014,099	150	6,592	13·25	·41
28	Azamgarh ...		2,147	1,604,654	162	9,075	20·61	·34
29	Gorakhpur ...		4,598	2,617,120	223	5,702	18·22	·34
30	Bastí ...		2,752	1,630,612	[illegible]	3,991	12·30	·43
31	Ballia ...		1,144	924,763	98	2,597	15·07	·62
32	Jalaun ...		1,477	418,142	63	1,988	24·85	·59
33	Jhánsi ...		1,566	332,641	28	847	69·53	·34
34	Lalitpur ...		1,947	247,629	137	7,109	43·72	·44
35	Kumaun ...		6,000	446,993	67	3,314	82·08	·95
36	Garhwál ...		5,500	3[illegible]	14	451	66·90	·21
37	Tarái ...		937	220,128	5,041	177,931	16·23	0·54
	Total of the North-Western Provinces.	...	81,865	32,[illegible]				
38	Lucknow ...	Urdú and Hindí ...	989	6,824	134	6,100	7·45	·87
39	Unao ...	Ditto ...	1,746	9,069	121	4,488	14·42	·49
40	Bara Banki ...	Ditto ...	1,768	6,788	145	5,906	12·19	·57
41	Sitapur ...	Ditto ...	2,251	8,251	153	5,343	14·71	·55
42	Hardoi ...	Ditto ...	2,311	87,630	154	5,278	15·00	·53
43	Kheri ...	Ditto ...	2,992	1,922	90	3,069	33·24	·36
44	Fyzabad ...	Ditto ...	1,689	881,419	89	3,891	18·86	·35
45	Bahraich ...	Ditto ...	2,74[illegible]	878,048	92	4,215	29·78	·48
46	Gonda ...	Ditto ...	[illegible],706	1,270,926	138	4,567	20·87	·35
47	Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ...	1,436	951,905	130	5,735	13·36	·60
48	Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...		957,912	99	3,861	17·21	·40
49	Partabgarh ...	Ditto ...		847,047	91	3,493	15·77	·41
			24,247	11,387,741	1,436	55,956	16,88	0·49
	Total of all districts in Oudh.	...	...	...	25	773	...	·006
	Schools for special or technical training in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...						
			[illegible]112	44,107,869	6,502	234,669	16·31	0·53
	Grand Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...						

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Meerut ... Deva Nagri Pracharni Sabha ...	Spread of the Deva Nagri	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	70	...	1882.
„ ... Meerut Theosophical Society ...	Promotion of eastern Sciences, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	„
Aligarh ... Scientific Society...	Advancement of art and science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	„
„ ... Kalsarisht Committee	To assist poor students of the English language	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	119	...	„
„ ... Bhasha Samwardhni Sabha	Improvement of the Hindi bhasha or language	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	150	...	„
„ ... Vidwan Jan Manoranjni Sabha ...	To encourage the study of the Sanskrit language ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	„
„ ... Students' Association	Ditto ditto of the English language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	„
„ ... Bhárat Warsha National Association ...	Ditto ditto of eastern and western languages, &c.,	...	...	15,000	1,500	...	...	...	77	...	„
„ ... Sudharm Sabha	To encourage general education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	„
„ ... Indian Reform League, Aligarh ...	Advancement of civilization in India, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	„
„ ... Dharm Samaj	To encourage the study of Sanskrit	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	38	...	„
Agra ... Agra Circulating Library	To promote literary advancement	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	26	...	„
„ ... Agra Bengali Library	Ditto Bengali literature	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	35	...	„
Farukhabad ... Arya Samaj	Encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit, Persian, and English languages, &c.	...	...	960	960	75	...	...	75	No.	11th July, 1879.
Mainpuri ... Mainpuri City Reading Club	Establishment of a library and discussion on various subjects,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	„
Etáwah ... Social and Literary Club	Social improvement and diffusion of literature	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	46	...	April, 1882.
Etah ... Jalsa-i-Tahzib, Jalesar	Mutual improvement and discussion of literary subjects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	„
Bijnor ... Bijnor Literary Society	General progress and self-improvement	...	...	150	150	...	...	...	32	...	„
Moradabad ... British Indian Association, Moradabad ...	Promotion of social union and reformation, &c.	...	...	516	1,129	...	...	...	73	...	1868.
Budaun ... Budaun Institute	Reading of news papers and books	100	...	75	175	...	...	...	25	...	„
Bareilly ... Bareilly Institute or Anjuman, Bareilly ...	Cultivation of social science, and improvement of the mind ...	312	...	640	952	...	...	...	62	...	11th September, 1866.
Sháhjahánpur ... Sháhjahánpur Literary Institute ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement	200	...	102	302	...	...	...	21	...	„
Cawnpore ... Arya Samaj	Promotion of Sanskrit education	...	...	156	156	...	...	...	40	...	„
Allahabad ... Allahabad Institute	Improvement of the social, intellectual, and moral status of the native community.	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1869.
„ ... Allahabad Literary Institute... ...	Advancement of learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	1883.
„ ... Bengo Shahitol Shabhni Sabha ...	Promotion of Bengali literature	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	12	...	1877.
„ ... Arya Samaj	Diffusion of a knowledge of Vedic verses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880.
„ ... Prayag Theosophical Society ...	Formation of a brotherhood of humanity, and to promote the study of Aryan literature, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	9th Novr., 1881.
Jaunpur ... Literary Club	Promotion of literature	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	12	...	

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*—(concluded).

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Mirzapur ... Reading room, Chunar	Promoting discussions on education, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1878.
Benares ... Benares Institute	Ditto the social, moral, and intellectual progress of the country.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	„
„ ... Banga Sahitya Samaj	Promotion of literature and science	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	58	...	„
Gházipur ... Literary Association, Gházipur ...	Discussion of social, moral, and literary subjects... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	„
Ballia ... Ballia Institute	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	„
Jalaun (Orai) ... Deshop Karini Sabha or Reform Society ...	Promotion of education, &c.	...	...	133	133	...	...	...	40	...	„
Naini Tal ... Naini Tal Institute	Ditto of knowledge and social and moral improvement,	...	...	304	304	...	...	...	41	...	„
Lucknow ... Jalsa-i-Tahzib, Lucknow	Ditto and spread of education	240	...	...	240	...	...	...	65	...	„
„ ... Rifah-i-Am Association	Discussion of public and social questions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	„
Unao ... Reading Club, Unao	Ditto of questions of public utility, and general improvement.	...	4,000	34	4,034	...	...	...	34	...	September, 1880.
Bara Banki ... Bara Banki Institute	Promotion of study and lecturing	120	...	...	120	...	...	...	43	...	„
Sitapur ... Jalsa-i-Tahzib	Diffusion of useful knowledge, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„
Fyzabad ... Anjuman-i-Tahzib, Fyzabad	Promulgation of knowledge and science	...	...	420	420	...	...	...	35	...	June, 1882.
Gonda ... Anjuman-i-Rifah	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement	...	...	...	326	...	...	...	70	...	4th July, 1870.
Rae Bareli ... Reform Club, Rae Bareli	Improvement of social status, and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	400	400	...	...	...	30	...	„
Partabgarh ... Manzar-ul-Ulum	Discussion of questions intellectual, moral and social ...	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	22	...	„

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of printing presses and of newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1882-83.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Saharan-pur. Dehra Dun.	2nd Goorkha Press ...	Secretary, Regimental Press,	...	...	Job work only.
	Mussoorie Chronicle ...	Mr. J. Northam ...	...	...	Job work.
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz	...	...	Job work only.
	Alexandra Press ...	Madan Singh... ...	...	...	
	Matlau-l-Anwár ...	Kura Mal, son of Ghasi Ram, and Ganpat Rae, son of Isri Dat.	...	...	Municipal and other returns and job work.
	Shrímán	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	
	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Rahim Bakhsh, son of Shaikh Kallu.	...	...	
Muzaffar-nagar.	Bahár-i-Iram... ...	Nur Ahmad... ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi	Shaikh Nanu... ...	...	...	
	Durham Light Infantry ...	Durham Light Infantry Press.	...	...	Job work only.
	Medical Hall Press ...	Messrs. Charles and Co. ...	...	...	
	Meerut Advertiser ...	Joseph Goslett ...	...	...	
	Central Prison Press ...	Supdt., Central Prison ...	...	...	
	Orphan Press ...	Bishop of Agra ...	...	...	
	H. Weston's Press ...	H Weston	...	...	
	Sultánau-l-Matába ...	Ganeshi Lal	Jalwa-i-Túr and Prince of Wales' Gazette.	...	
	Dáru-l-Ulúm ...	Mukarral Husain ...	Akhbar-i-Alam and Mazharu-l-Zirat.	...	
Meerut.	Muhib-i-Kishwar-i-Hind...	Ikbal-ud-din ...	Lawrence Gazette,	...	
	Hadíqatu-l-Ulúm ...	Saiyid Muhammad Murtaza,	Túiya-i-Hind ...	...	
	Usmáni	Muhammad Alimu-l-din Khan.	Akhbar-i-Islamia ...	...	
	Meerut Press ...	Karim-ud-din ...	Meerut Akhbar ...	...	
	Jamáat Tijárat Islámia Meerut.	Saiyid Muhammad Nur ...	Islám	...	
	Shaukatu-l-Matába ...	Shaikh Ahmad Hasan ...	Shahna-i-Hind ...	...	
	Matba-i-Rahmáni ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan ...	...	...	
	Saiyídu-l-Matába ...	Saiyid Muhammad Nur ...	...	...	
	Háshmi	Muhammad Hashim Ali ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Gyán Ságar	Hardeo Sahay ...	...	...	
	Jwálá Prakásh ...	Nath Mal Das ...	...	...	Job work.
	Gyán Prakásh ...	Basdeo Sahay ...	...	...	
	Deotá Darpan ...	Ganga Sahay and Kishan Singh.	...	...	
	Káshi Prakásh ...	Ghasi Ram and Ram Sarup,	...	...	
	Dátá Ságar	Baldeo Sahay and Shimbhu Nath.	...	...	
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahay... ...	...	...	A weekly newspaper issued since 1st September, 1882.
Aligarh.	Ásár-i-Saádat ...	Izzat Khan	...	...	Job work only.
	Aligarh Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, bi-weekly.	Tafsiru-l-Quran, II. Vol.	Job work.
	Anu Bhavi Prakásh ...	Pachauli Incha Shankar ...	...	...	
	Matbau-l-Ulúm ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din ...	...	Translation of Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces,	
	Bhárat Bandhu ...	Babu Tota Ram ...	Bharat Bandhu, weekly.	Updesh Ratnamala, Onam Patra. Map Manjari. Farhang Dilbahali. Shabdarth, or meaning of words of Manbahlao. Varn or Hindi Primer, Part I. Ditto, Part II.	
	Mr. Percel's Press ...	Mr. Percel	...	...	Miscellaneous job work.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of printing presses and of newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1882-83—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Muttra.	Mambau-l-Ulúm ...	Kanyaya Lál ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Káshi Samán ...	Har Prasád Núr-ul-lah ...	...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Imám-ud-dín ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Iláhi ...	Machhu Khán ...	...	Ainá-i-Tibabat.	
	Ditto Latáfat ...	Jahángir Khán ...	...	...	
	Indian Prakásh ...	Jamná Das Biswas ...	Nasim-i-Agra ...	...	
	Mufid-i-Ám ...	Ahmad Khán ...	Mufid-i-Am ...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ilm ...	Mr Battú ...	...	...	
	Satya Prákásh ...	Jwálá Prasád ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Ságar ...	Mohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Anwari Press ...	Fakir Muhammad Khán ...	...	Threshold of Medicine.	
Agra.	Ams-i-Hind ...	Ashak Husain ...	...	...	
	Agra Akhbár ...	Khwaja Yusuf Ali ...	Agra Akhbar ...	...	
	Ahmadi ...	Mir Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Ratnágar ...	Kesho Prasád ...	...	...	
	Murtazai ...	Juggan Khán ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi ...	Wazir Khán ...	...	...	
	Baldeo Prakásh ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	...	...	
	Mufíd i-Khalaik ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press ...	Megh Raj ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prakásh ...	Bhagwan Das ...	Bhárati Vilás ...	...	
	Ijad Kishan ...	Kishan Lál ...	...	...	
	Delhi Gazette ...	Kanhaya Lal ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...	
	Mufídu-l-Nawádir ...	Murli Duar ...	...	...	
	Núru l-Absár ...	Sada Sukh Lál ...	...	...	
	Agra Star Press ...	Vilayat Khan and Mir Khan.	...	...	
	Abu-l-Ulá ...	Khuda Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Sikandra Orphan Press ...	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	...	...	
	North-West Advertiser Press.	Mr. Lacy ...	...	...	
	Amiru-l-Matába ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	Resala-i-Rahnuma-i-Chungi and Gulshan-i-Riázi.	
Farukhabad.	Husaini ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Almanacs, Urdu, 800 copies.	
				Bhárat Súdasha Pravartak, a Magazine, Hindi, 450 copies, per month.	
				Decisions of High Court, Urdu, 400 copies per month.	
				Ditto, 200 copies per week.	
	Dilkushá ...	Ramsarup ...	...	Guldasta Shuara, a collection of poems by local authors: a monthly Magazine, 200 copies.	
	Chunni Lál ...	Chunni Lál ...	...	...	Executes job work only.
Mainpuri.	Masdaru-l-Anwár ...	Rai Baijnath, son of Jawahir Lal.	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Etawah.	Educational Press ...	M. Baijnoth ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Shuba-i-Ziyái ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	Najmu-l-Akhbár, Urdu weekly paper.	...	
Etah.	Masdaru-l-Lataif ...	Rai Baijnath Prasad ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Lyall Press ...	Lala Har Prasad ...	Lyall Akhbár, fortnightly paper.	...	
Bijnor.	Karimu-l-Matába ...	Hafiz Karim-ullah ...	Mihr Nimroza, weekly paper.	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of printing presses and of newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1882-83—(continued).

1	2.	3	4		5
			Publication.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Moradabad.	Khurshaid-i-Hind ...	Bishan Sarup ...	...	Government and other miscellaneous papers.	
	Matbau-l-Ulúm ...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Books and miscellaneous papers.	
	Iqbál-i-Qaisari ...	Ahmad Baksh ...	Aina-i-Sikandari ...	*Nil.*	
	Áftáb-i-Hind ...	Jamshaid Ali ...	Jám-i-Jamshaid and Rohilkhand Punch.	Notices &c.	
	Najmu-l-Hind ...	Autar Krishnú ...	Najmu-l-Hind ...	Books or miscellaneous Government papers.	
	Tahzib-i-Afáq ...	Ráhat Ali Khan ...	Akhbár Tahzib ...	Books and notices, &c.	
	Imdádu-l-Matába ...	Diláwar Ali ...	Ainu-l-Akhbár ...	Government papers, books, &c.	
	Azizi ...	Nur-ulla ...	...		
	Umdatu-l-Matába ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	Ahsanu-l-Akhbár ...	Notices and miscellaneous papers.	
	Subah Budaun ...	Waris Ali Khan ...	Núr-i-Budaun Urdu newspaper.	Arabic, Persián, Urdu, and Hindi books of all sorts are published.	
Budaun.	Afzalu-l-Matába ...	Afzal Ali ...	None published at present.	None published at present.	
	Church Press ...	Reverend R. Hoskins ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din and Thakur Prasad.	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,	Satya Prakásh,	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society.	Society ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
Shahjahanpur.	Árya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh,	*Nil.*	Árya Darpan (Bimonthly) and Aina-i-Reazi (monthly.)	
	Anjuman Press ...	Muhammad Táhir *alias* Moti Mán.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
Cawnpore.	Shula-i-Túr ...	Munshi Jamna Parshad ...	Shula-i-Túr (weekly)	Ditto.	
	Nizámi	Muhammad Abdul Rahmán.	Núr-ul-Anwar (do.)	Ditto.	
	Matla-i-Núr ...	Behari Lál ...	Malta-i-Núr (do.)	Ditto.	
	Commercial Exchange ...	Messrs. Shircore & Co. ...	Commercial Express (weekly).	Ditto.	
	Munshi Nawal Kishor ...	Munshi Nawal Kishor ...	*Nil.*	Ditto.	
	Azizi	Muhammad Azízi ...	*Nil.*	Ditto.	
	Aldona	Mr. DeNorouha ...	Commercial Advertiser.	Ditto.	
Fatehpur.	Law Press	Hírá Lál ...	*Nil.*	Ditto.	
	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunj Behári Lál ...	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	Translation of Indian Law Reports circulated with the newspaper every week.	
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan, G. W. Allen, D. P. Masson, Colonel A. Cary, and James Walker.	The Pioneer (daily), the Pioneer (weekly).	*Nil.*	
	Presbyterian Mission Press,	J. C. Jordan and Revd. J. J. Caleb.	*Nil.*	Christian Treasury (monthly).	
	Railway Service Press ...	United Railway and Government Servants' Association.	People's Budget, Railway Service Gazette and North Western Provinces Advertiser.	The Masonic Record and Good Templar Journal.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore, Jordan ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Victoria Press ...	Munshi Sohan Lál ...	Daily Advertiser ...	*Nil.*	
	Vedic Press ...	Samarth Dan ...	The Prayag Samachar (weekly).	Veda Bhashya (monthly).	
	Markham Press ...	Mariam Bibi ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Church Mission Press ...	J. Pratt & Co. ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of printing presses and of newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1882-83—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Allahabad—(*concluded*).	Commercial Press ...	Roshan Lál and Sukhan Lál.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Universal Press ...	Catherine Wallace ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Sáhas Press ...	Shámá Charn Mitter ...	The Sáhas ...	*Nil.*	
	Indian Herald Press ...	Pandit Ajudhia Nath ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Trades Circular Press ...	Mr. A. E. Gawke ...	Trades Circular Advertiser (Tri-weekly).	*Nil.*	
	Jaláli Press ...	Muhammad Kabír-ul-Haq,	*Nil* ...	Legal Remembrancer. Urdu (monthly).	
	Dharam Prakásh ...	Gobind Parshad ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Naiyar-i-Hind ...	Muhammad Abdul Latíf,	Naiyar-i Hind (weekly).	*Nil.*	
	Sat Prakásh ...	Babú Lál	*Nil* ...	Káyasth Samáchar, (monthly),	
	Núru-l-Absár ...	Sadá Sukh Lál ...	Núr-ul-Absár (Bi-monthly).	*Nil.*	
	Masdaru-l-Barkát ...	Raí Baijnath Prasad ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Waqáya-i-Qaisari ...	Muhammad Husain Khan,	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Husaini Press ...	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Nazáir-i-Qanún-i-Hind ...	M. Hardeo Bihári, M. Durgá Prasád, M. Shankar Lál, M. Banke Bihari, M. Ahmad Ali Khan and M. Gokul Das.	*Nil* ...	Nazair-i-Qanún-i-Hind (monthly), Khulásá-i-Qanún-i-Hind (monthly), Zubdat-un-Nazair (weekly)	
	Qaisaru-l-Matába ...	Shaikh Pír Muhammad ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Urúj-i-Muhammadi ...	Irshad Husain Khan and Ráhat Husain Khan ...	Urúj-i-Muhammadi,	*Nil.*	
Gorakhpur.	Láma-i-Núr ...	Hafiz Abdulla Khán ...	Weekly ...	None.	
	Matba-i-Isháq ...	Shaikh Muhammad Isháq,	None ...	,,	
	Riyázu-l-Akbbár ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riyázu-l-Akhbár ...	*Nil.*	
	Dinapur ...	Rajan Lal and Co. ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press	Lachman Prasad ...	*Nil* ...	Legal Remembrancer and other miscellaneous papers.	
	Árya Press (Lithographic),	Rám Prakás Dúbe ...	*Nil* ...	Astronomical calculations in Sanskrit nnd other miscellaneous Hindi, Urdu and English papers.	
	Chunar Reading Room Press.	Hanuman Prasad ...	*Nil* ...	Works in Urdu, Hindi and other miscellaneous papers.	
Benares.	Medical Hall Press ...	Messrs. E. J. Lazarus & Co.	Kashi Pattrika ...	On Guard (Magazine)	
	Light Press	Gopi Nath Pathak ...	,, ...	Harish Chandra Chandrikra.	
	Ganesh Yantra ...	Durga Prasad ...	,, ...	Books.	
	Navin Chandra ...	Debi Prasad ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Sudhá Bilás	Nand Kumar ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Sanskrit Muddrá Yantra,	Banarsi Das	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Siddhi Vináyak ...	Danji	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Printing Press ...	Chhunnu Lal ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Vidyá Ságar	Musammat Janki ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Jain Prabhákar Press ...	Nanak Chand Jati ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Divákar Press ...	Sheo Charan Koeri ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Hanúmán Prabhákar ...	Gopal, Teli ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Ramdhan Hind ...	Sital Prasad ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Kedár Prabhákar ...	Gopal Chaudhri ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Chandra Shekhar Prabhákar	Bhairo, Teli ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Anand Ban	Musammat Akasi ...	,, ...	Ditto.	
	Hari Prakásh Press ...	Amir Singh and Jagan Nath Singh ...	Kavi Vachan Sudhá,	Ditto.	
	Árya Yantrálaya ...	Abinash Lal	,, ...	Ditto.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of printing presses and of newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1882-83—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Benares—(*concluded*).	Chamatkár Darshan ...	Kamlá Datt ...	...	Books.	
	Lithographic Yantrálaya,	Loke Nath	...	Ditto.	
	Husaini Job Press ...	Fazl Muhammad ...	...	Persian ditto.	
	Jáfrí Press ...	Abdulla	...	Ditto.	
	Súrya Prabhákar ...	Hazárí Lál	...	Hindi ditto.	
	Sudhá Nivás ...	Bishwa Náth Lál ...	...	Ditto.	
	Chintáman Prabhákar ...	Bisheshar Brahmin ...	...	Ditto.	
	Benares Akhbár ...	Bholá Náth	Benares Akhbár ...	...	
	Farogh-i-Benares ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sultán,	Farogh ...	...	
	Sapt Ságar ...	Hanuman Kishor and Naraín Datt.	...	Hindi books.	
	Gulzár-i-Benares ...	Muhammad Hanif and Sidh Gopal.	Benares Gazette ...	...	
	Prabhákar Benares ...	Bhútnáth Mukarji ...	...	Books.	
	Chandra Prabhá Press ...	Pandit Lakshmí Shankar,	...	Ditto.	
	Kedár Prabhákar ...	Bihari Chaube ...	...	Ditto.	
Ghazipur.	Victoria Lithographic Press.	Babu Tarni Charan Bhaduri.	...	...	
	Vaqáya-i-Álam Lithographic Press.	Siráj-ud-din	Vaqáya-i-Álam (in Urdu).	...	
	Áína-i-Tahzib Saidpur Lithographic Press.	Fateh Bahádur Lál ...	...	...	
	Khair Khwáh ...	Muhammad Ali Khán ...	...	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs Petter and Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette.	...	
	Naini Tal Advertiser Press,	Parsotam Joshi, Jai Datt Joshi and Gobardhan Joshi.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
Kumaun.	Kumaun Advertiser ...	Jiwanand Joshi and Mr. J. Leadbeater.	None ...	Fortnightly.	
	Debating Club Press ...	Pundit Budhi Ballabh Pant, Ditto Manorath Pánde ... Ditto Amtá Datt Joshi ... Ditto Bishen Datt Joshi ... Ditto Lila Nand Joshi ... Ditto Durgá Datt Sunwal and Lala Gangá Rám.	Almora Akhbár (Weekly).	...	
Lucknow.	Lucknow Express Press ..	Messrs. Murray and Co....	Express (Bi-weekly)	...	
	American Mission Press...	The American Mission ...	Lucknow Witness (weekly).	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Kaukab-i-Hind (fortnightly).	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	
	London Printing Press ...	R. E. Plomer ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Shám-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sujjád Husain,	Oudh Punch (weekly).	...	
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lál ...	Jámaul Ahkám (weekly).	...	
	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	British Indian Association,	Anjuman-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
	Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh Press,	Khairáti Lál ...	Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh (weekly).	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mambaul Ahkám (weekly).	...	
	Bahár-i-Kashmír ...	Pandit Shám Naráyn ...	Murásla-i-Kashmír (monthly).	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Mirát-ul-Hind (fortnightly)	...	
	Murraqa-i-Tahzíb ...	Ditto ditto ...	Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb (weekly).	...	
	Kárnámah Press ...	Maulvi Yaqúb Ali ...	Kárnámah (weekly).	...	
	Bahru-l-Ulúm ...	Ghulám Muhammad Khan	Mashír-i-Qaisar Hind (weekly).	...	
	Tamannái	Púran Chand ...	Tamannái and Mihr-i-Zaráfat (weekly).	...	
	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	Audh Bihari Lál ...	Akhbár-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
	India Punch	Nauroz Ali Khán ...	India Punch (weekly).	...	
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Nawal Kishor ...	Oudh Akhbár (daily)	Risála-i-Sarishta-i-Tálím (monthly).	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

2.—*Return of printing presses and of newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1882-83—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Lucknow—(*concluded*).	Matba-i-Gulshan-i-Muhammadi.	Muhammad Musáhib Ali.	...	...	Executes job work.
	Matba-i-Ásfí ...	Beni Prasád	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Mustafái ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Áftáb-i-Álamtáb,	Debi Prasád	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Durgá Prasád ...	Durgá Prasád ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Shegúfa-i-Gulzár,	Sálig Rám	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Ulvi	Ali Baksh Khán ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Ganjína-i-Oudh ...	Ráj Bahádur	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Asna Ashri ...	Saiyid Ábid Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Ghuncha-i-Hind ...	Het Ram	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Majmau-l-Ulúm ...	Saiyid Sakháwat Husain,	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Nádir Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Mahmúdí ...	Latáfat Ali	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Faiz	Faiz Ali	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Matta-i-Núr ...	Tasadduq Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Gulzár-i-Muhammadi.	Muhammad Khwájá Muhammad Wajid.	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Gulzár-i-Oudh ...	Dr. Abdul Rahmán Khán,	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Raja Jagan Náth ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Chirág-i-Hind ...	Zámin Husain ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Faiz-i-Muhammadí	Amánat Ali	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Akbarí ...	Basant Ráe Káeth and Khwájá Akbar Sháh.	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Aína-i-Hidáyat ...	Saiyid Hidáyatulla ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Qaisaru-l-Matába,	Sri Kishan Chand ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Gulzár-i-Oudh ...	Shaikh Ali Husain Khán...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Anwár-i-Muhammadi.	Tegh Bahádur ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Murtazwí ...	Murtazá Husain Khán ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Chirágh-i-Hidáyat,	Mián Amán Khán ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Shaikh-Hind ...	Shaikh Ali Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Ahsanu-l-Matába,	Kedar Nath	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Kabír Press ...	Baijnáth Sahái ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto Akhbar-i-Hindustani.	Gangá Prasád ...	The Hindustáni (Biweekly.)	...	...
	Ditto Akhiyáru-l-Akhbár.	Mirzá Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Ditto Nami ...	Háfiz Qutub-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Mir Ahsán Ali ...	Mumtázu-l-Akhbár,	...	All kinds of forms, pamphlet, &c., &c.
Fyzabad.	None	Messrs. Smith & Co. ...	...	...	Executes job work.
	Jail Lithographic Press ...	Superintendent of Jail ...	...	...	Ditto
	Qádarí Press	Munshi Kádir Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto and vernacular lithograph forms.
	Náráyaní Press ...	Dwárka Das	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Gulzar-i-Mominin Press ...	Saiyid Azim Ali Khan ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ghuncha-i-Koh Murree ..	Pandit Kanhaya Lal ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
Bahraich.	Ainu-l-Faiz	Mir Zafar Mehdi ...	...	Urdu and Hindi books and forms.	
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Her Highness the Maharáni of Balrampur.	...	...	
Rae Bareli.	Asobar-de-Teira Press ...	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh,	...	...	
Hardoi.	Anwár-i-Ahmadí ...	Ahmad Ali, son of Qudrat Ali.	...	...	Lithograph, English, and vernacular forms.
Sitapur.	Subah Sádiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sádiq,	Tahzíbu-l-Ásár ...	Qawáid Manni Lal, Hadia patwári forms, letter and notices for Khairabad fair, certificate for the Exhibition at the Khairabad fair, and Zikr Jamil Rasul.	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6			7				
					Number of deaths registered.			Number of deaths registered.				
					According to sex.			*According to religion.*				
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Kumaun	6,000·0	82·2	5,545	4,605	10,150	310	9,627	13	200	10,150
2		Garhwál ...	5,500·0	62·8	4,204	3,707	7,911	22	7,879	6	4	7,911
3		Tarái	937·8	220·7	6,546	5,797	12,343	4,952	7,340	...	41	12,343
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867·7	386·2	11,585	10,115	21,670	7,219	13,141	7	1,303	21,670
5		Moradabad ...	2,281·8	506·2	26,035	23,551	49,586	16,765	29,803	27	2,991	49,586
6		Bareilly	1,614·3	638·6	27,908	25,801	53,709	11,952	41,494	38	225	53,709
7		Pilibhít	1,371·6	329·2	12,017	11,224	23,241	3,091	19,776	2	372	23,241
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,745·7	490·8	18,016	16,518	34,534	4,273	30,218	3	40	34,534
9		Budaun	2,001·8	452·8	18,055	16,259	34,314	5,102	29,208	4	...	34,314
10	Sitapur.	Kheri	2,992·3	278·0	15,063	13,035	28,098	3,209	24,859	1	29	28,098
11		Sitapur	2,251·1	425·6	22,658	19,722	42,380	5,374	37,002	2	2	42,380
12		Hardoi	2,311·6	427·7	15,585	13,531	29,116	2,849	26,265	...	2	29,116
13	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,193·0	120·8	1,823	1,269	3,092	403	2,637	46	6	3,092
14		Saháranpur ...	2,221·4	440·9	18,890	16,485	35,375	12,191	16,894	9	6,281	35,375
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,656·1	457·9	12,655	10,411	23,066	6,526	16,538	...	2	23,066
16		Meerut	2,379·2	551·9	24,293	20,741	45,034	10,084	34,910	33	7	45,034
17		Bulandshahr... ...	1,914·9	482·9	14,692	12,631	27,323	5,085	22,230	2	6	27,323
18		Aligarh	1,955·3	522·2	13,469	10,932	24,401	2,841	20,201	5	1,354	24,401
19	Agra.	Etah	1,738·8	435·0	12,105	10,449	22,554	2,247	20,029	1	277	22,554
20		Muttra	1,452·7	462·3	10,103	8,311	18,414	1,380	16,961	4	69	18,414
21		Farukhabad... ...	1,718·8	528·0	15,263	13,109	28,372	2,999	21,698	15	3,660	28,372
22		Mainpuri	1,697·2	472·0	12,593	10,592	23,185	1,184	21,768	1	232	23,185
23		Agra	1,849·8	526·8	15,773	13,922	29,695	2,840	26,410	63	382	29,695
24		Etáwah	1,693·6	426·5	11,845	9,320	21,165	1,307	19,554	3	301	21,165
25	Lucknow.	Lucknow	989·6	704·1	14,372	13,075	27,447	6,892	20,483	61	11	27,447
26		Bara Banki ...	1,768·2	580·6	18,467	17,120	35,587	5,825	29,759	...	3	35,587
27		Unao	1,746·7	514·7	14,026	12,435	26,461	1,922	24,538	...	1	26,461
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,370·0	498·4	26,032	23,552	49,584	3,538	46,031	10	5	49,584
29		Fatehpur	1,638·7	417·2	14,578	13,600	28,178	2,539	25,590	...	49	28,178
30		Jaunpur	1,554·1	778·3	20,317	16,578	36,895	3,180	33,700	8	7	36,895
31		Hamírpur	2,288·5	221·6	10,562	9,000	19,562	1,074	18,482	...	6	19,562
32		Bánda	3,061·2	228·2	14,518	11,799	26,317	1,341	24,976	...	...	26,317
33		Allahabad	2,833·1	520·3	23,620	19,830	43,450	4,971	38,281	141	57	43,450
34	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli	1,738·3	547·6	16,207	15,037	31,244	2,584	28,660	...	...	31,240
35		Sultanpur	1,706·9	561·1	18,480	15,826	34,306	3,380	30,924	1	1	34,301
36		Partabgarh	1,436·5	589·6	15,885	14,575	30,460	2,521	27,933	...	6	30,464
37	Fyzabad.	Bahraich	2,740·8	320·3	11,711	9,667	21,378	3,083	18,291	1	3	21,318
38		Gonda	2,875·2	442·0	16,564	14,447	31,011	3,685	27,320	4	2	31,016
39		Fyzabad	1,689·0	640·2	20,132	17,411	37,543	4,493	33,041	2	7	37,543
40	Benares.	Gorakhpur	4,598·1	569·1	45,762	39,507	85,269	7,471	77,788	11	4	85,269
41		Basti	2,752·8	592·3	25,649	22,946	48,595	6,793	41,799	2	1	84,595
42		Azamgarh	2,147·4	747·2	28,814	23,468	52,282	6,178	46,047	2	55	52,282
43		Gházipur	1,473·0	688·4	18,002	15,177	33,179	3,002	30,113	10	54	33,179
44		Ballia	1,144·4	808·0	14,118	11,337	25,455	1,755	23,698	...	2	25,455
45		Benares	998·0	894·4	19,616	17,405	37,021	3,315	33,649	40	17	37,021
46		Mirzapur	5,223·3	217·6	22,206	18,832	41,038	2,295	38,733	2	8	41,038
47	Jhánsi.	Jalaun	1,469·4	284·5	7,068	5,777	12,845	672	7,308	1	4,564	12,845
48		Jhánsi	1,566·8	212·6	6,889	5,963	12,852	451	12,274	1	126	12,852
49		Lalitpur	1,947·4	127·9	4,454	3,986	8,440	160	7,957	...	323	8,440
		Total for the Province ...	106,103·9	415·7	794,740	690,387	1,485,127	197,325	1,264,112	582	23,108	1,485,123

2.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3	4				
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun ...	806	702	573	808	1,053
2		Garhwál ...	359	500	474	515	869
3		Tarái ...	1,000	811	888	927	1,138
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor ...	1,608	1,183	1,146	1,464	1,954
5		Moradabad ...	3,744	2,611	3,303	3,701	5,045
6		Bareilly ...	3,409	2,135	2,244	2,679	4,057
7		Pilibhít ...	1,478	1,133	1,150	1,164	1,416
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	2,300	1,631	1,926	2,149	2,348
9		Budaun ...	1,904	1,487	1,884	1,879	2,252
10	SITAPUR ...	Kherí ...	2,117	1,852	2,064	2,216	2,268
11		Sítapur ...	2,497	2,370	2,536	3,009	3,023
12		Hardoi ...	1,770	1,491	1,658	1,972	2,338
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún ...	262	238	206	253	307
14		Saháranpur ...	2,930	2,069	2,127	2,288	2,836
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,847	1,490	1,557	1,452	1,807
16		Meerut ...	4,120	2,862	2,795	3,155	4,061
17		Bulandshahr ...	2,349	1,525	1,532	1,487	2,028
18		Aligarh ...	2,311	1,518	1,686	1,298	1,853
19	AGRA ...	Etah ...	1,941	1,288	1,306	1,220	1,491
20		Muttra ...	1,691	1,344	1,333	1,374	1,704
21		Farukhabad ...	2,133	1,959	2,020	1,988	2,125
22		Mainpnri ...	1,992	1,553	1,343	1,460	1,592
23		Agra ...	2,259	1,760	1,997	1,874	2,433
24		Etawah ...	1,889	1,387	1,388	1,114	1,477
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	1,545	1,434	1,520	1,508	1,889
26		Bara Banki ...	3,200	2,532	2,274	2,133	2,858
27		Unao ...	2,166	1,895	2,004	1,823	2,211
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore ...	3,909	3,243	3,298	3,052	3,677
29		Fatehpur ...	2,663	2,775	2,436	2,110	2,136
30		Jaunpur ...	3,110	2,432	2,888	2,906	2,864
31		Hamírpur ...	1,078	1,060	849	903	1,348
32		Bánda ...	2,433	2,430	1,587	1,290	1,989
33		Allahabad ...	4,015	4,074	3,602	3,049	3,695
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli ...	2,561	2,000	1,789	1,619	2,276
35		Sultanpur ...	2,454	2,336	2,359	2,720	2,853
36		Partabgarh ...	2,356	2,181	2,340	2,084	2,318
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich ...	1,787	1,597	2,107	1,828	1,565
38		Gonda ...	2,587	2,276	2,522	2,887	2,737
39		Fyzabad ...	2,531	2,398	2,999	4,019	3,268
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur ...	5,851	4,612	5,447	12,190	8,222
41		Basti ...	4,007	3,289	3,729	5,427	5,046
42		Azamgarh ...	3,487	2,807	3,104	3,520	3,695
43		Gházipur ...	2,375	1,754	1,784	1,863	2,344
44		Ballia ...	2,231	1,546	1,321	1,574	2,224
45		Benares ...	2,539	1,972	2,224	2,246	2,623
46		Mírzapur ...	3,182	2,879	3,170	3,315	3,477
47	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun ...	952	780	785	824	1,013
48		Jhánsi ...	814	679	720	655	1,105
49		Lalitpur ...	621	601	672	637	776
		Total for the Province	1,14,220	92,472	96,596	1,07,628	1,19,714
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month	2·59	2·09	2·19	2·44	2·71

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1882.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	5 Total deaths registered during the year.	6 Number.
1,244	1,139	948	792	683	716	686	10,150	1
824	1,098	849	761	603	554	505	7,911	2
888	742	891	980	1,282	1,455	1,291	12,343	3
1,636	1,504	2,121	2,247	2,205	2,221	2,381	21,670	4
4,189	3,736	4,799	5,462	5,356	3,847	3,793	49,586	5
4,051	3,812	5,758	8,247	8,399	5,045	3,873	53,709	6
1,218	1,363	2,785	3,863	4,400	1,838	1,403	28,241	7
2,187	2,390	3,604	4,881	5,650	2,973	2,495	34,534	8
2,263	2,364	3,751	5,577	5,452	2,427	3,074	34,314	9
1,856	1,567	2,323	2,899	4,060	2,747	2,129	28,098	10
2,578	3,481	6,470	5,788	3,928	3,720	2,980	42,380	11
2,471	2,874	3,763	3,100	2,883	2,434	2,362	29,116	12
219	240	248	294	286	271	268	3,092	13
2,626	2,161	3,044	3,800	4,160	3,959	3,384	35,375	14
1,994	1,520	1,980	2,491	2,508	2,149	2,271	23,066	15
4,254	3,402	4,238	4,105	3,690	3,701	4,651	45,034	16
2,034	1,906	3,013	3,299	2,889	2,361	2,900	27,323	17
1,526	1,499	2,303	2,941	2,742	2,435	2,289	24,401	18
1,108	1,286	2,034	3,097	3,019	2,474	2,290	22,554	19
1,252	1,146	1,384	1,933	1,692	1,646	1,915	18,414	20
1,967	2,107	2,666	3,220	3,257	2,490	2,440	28,372	21
1,233	1,371	1,853	2,774	2,950	2,323	2,741	23,185	22
2,008	2,081	2,983	3,457	3,192	2,734	2,917	29,695	23
1,195	1,393	2,087	2,451	2,803	1,953	2,028	21,165	24
1,740	2,679	3,661	2,539	2,527	2,263	4,142	27,447	25
2,981	3,724	3,825	3,247	3,061	2,748	3,004	35,587	26
2,058	1,974	3,178	2,586	2,345	1,983	2,238	26,461	27
2,877	3,585	5,657	5,846	5,465	4,454	4,591	49,584	28
2,140	2,067	7,384	2,473	2,596	2,243	2,155	28,178	29
3,349	2,930	3,419	3,719	3,667	3,090	2,521	36,895	30
1,478	2,060	3,447	2,354	1,796	1,403	1,786	19,562	31
2,492	3,067	3,153	2,510	2,126	1,722	1,518	26,317	32
3,207	3,544	4,058	4,070	3,789	3,517	2,830	43,450	33
2,929	2,688	3,203	3,003	3,403	3,095	2,678	31,244	34
2,905	2,563	3,184	3,322	3,879	3,357	2,377	34,306	35
2,239	2,300	2,331	3,157	3,896	3,114	2,144	30,460	36
1,568	1,699	1,582	1,627	1,709	2,297	2,012	21,378	37
2,356	2,658	2,502	2,338	2,400	2,959	2,789	31,011	38
2,942	3,267	3,352	2,920	3,234	2,943	3,670	37,543	39
7,098	7,387	7,262	7,400	7,109	6,662	6,029	85,269	40
4,911	3,848	3,518	3,882	3,510	3,651	3,677	48,595	41
4,358	5,998	6,123	5,973	5,716	4,374	3,127	52,282	42
2,589	4,057	4,318	4,009	3,154	2,495	2,437	33,179	43
2,513	2,876	3,032	2,416	2,206	1,559	1,957	25,455	44
2,730	4,094	4,258	3,811	3,432	3,444	2,648	37,021	45
3,307	3,655	4,310	4,138	3,735	3,327	2,543	41,038	46
845	882	1,313	1,578	1,407	1,277	1,189	12,845	47
1,067	1,341	1,904	1,454	1,190	1,036	887	12,852	48
882	985	913	773	524	554	502	8,440	49
114,382	122,110	151,779	159,604	156,065	128,040	122,517	1,485,127	
2·59	2·77	3·44	3·61	3·53	2·90	2·78	33·67	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injury		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwál ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Taráí ...	Káshipur ...	14,667	...	60	360	293	...	2	6
4	Bijnor ...	Nagina ...	20,503	...	138	211	167	...	...	4
5		Najibabad ...	17,750	...	13	219	218	1	1	5
6		Bijnor ...	15,147	2	177	235	81	...	1	...
7		Sherkot ...	15,087	...	3	258	59	...	1	5
8		Chándpur ...	11,182	...	10	108	155	1	...	2
9		Kiratpur ...	12,728	...	8	223	43	...	...	...
10	Moradabad...	Moradabad ...	65,422	5	305	607	241	...	...	22
11		Sambhal ...	21,373	7	108	749	338	...	1	4
12		Amroha ...	38,145	...	...	607	164	1	1	7
13		Chandausi ...	27,521	162	147	703	125	1	...	5
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	103,160	235	986	4,245	343	4	1	21
15		Aonla ...	13,018	175	114	377	21	...	...	5
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhít ...	29,721	100	9	568	75	...	...	1
17	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar ...	15,351	...	2	343	186	...	1	6
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	67,318	62	67	1,208	525	1	2	13
19	Budaun ...	Budaun ...	33,680	117	132	489	19	1	2	5
20		Sahaswán ...	14,605	6	7	242	192	...	1	4
21	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	14,217	142	23	254	176	...	...	6
23		Laharpur ...	10,437	22	35	183	2	...	...	...
24	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	18,510	...	158	457	11	3	...	3
25		Sandila ...	14,865	6	5	373	8	...	1	5
26		Mallawán ...	10,970	...	...	379	4	...	1	3
27		Bilgrám ...	11,067	...	...	259	7	1	...	1
28		Hardoi ...	10,026	1	3	127	9	...	...	2
29	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra ...	14,531	...	...	304	110	...	...	5
30	Saháranpur,	Jwalapur ...	15,196	...	1	693	111	2	2	14
31		Saháranpur ...	52,194	...	9	1,211	872	...	1	11
32		Deoband ...	22,116	...	...	641	296	...	...	3
33		Gangoh ...	12,089	...	...	369	6	...	...	...
34		Roorkee ...	15,953	...	...	345	49	1	...	4
35	Muzaffarnagar.	Kairana ...	18,374	...	1	398	107	...	...	4
36		Kándhla ...	11,109	...	...	417	23	...	...	1
37		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	1	292	6	...	...	3
38	Meerut ...	Meerut ...	60,948	1	20	1,818	59	1	...	12
39		Hápur ...	13,212	...	14	495	1	...	...	1
40		Sardhana ...	13,313	...	23	468	4	...	...	1
41		Gháziabad ...	12,059	...	8	241	8	1	1	2
42	Bulandshahr,	Khúrja ...	27,190	146	2	681	143	...	...	3
43		Sikandarabad ...	16,479	...	2	254	335	...	...	1
44		Bulandshahr ...	17,863	51	3	411	27	...	...	4
45		Shikárpur ...	10,708	65	...	307	5	...	...	2
46		Jahángirabad ...	10,319	...	19	256	...	...	...	1
47	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil...	61,730	16	27	1,350	497	4	3	38
48		Háthras ...	25,656	...	...	795	56	...	2	5
49		Atrauli ...	14,374	...	5	210	24	...	...	...
50		Sikandra Rao ...	10,193	...	...	215	...	1	1	1
51	Etah ...	Kasganj ...	16,535	...	1	395	8	...	...	3
52		Soron ...	12,745	...	...	259	1	...	...	2
53		Jalesar ...	15,609	11	...	591	12	1	1	...
54	Muttra ...	Muttra ...	44,775	1	134	1,098	625	...	...	6
55		Brindaban ...	21,467	...	7	701	181	...	...	27
56		Kosi ...	11,231	...	1	250	40	...	...	7

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882—(continued).

	10	11	12								13
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
									From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	9	71	793	...	4·09	24·55	19·98	·61	4·84	54·07	37·70	3
5	9	133	658	...	6·73	10·29	8·14	·44	6·49	32·09	37·26	4
2	9	83	542	...	·73	12·34	12·28	·51	4·68	30·54	50·19	5
1	2	163	660	·13	11·68	15·51	5·35	·13	10·76	43·56	44·03	6
3	9	13	342	...	·19	17·10	3·91	·60	·86	22·66	31·88	7
1	4	45	322	...	·90	9 66	13·86	·36	4·02	28·80	40·87	8
3	3	48	325	...	·63	17·52	3·38	·23	3·77	25·53	17·67	9
2	24	562	1,744	·08	4·66	9·28	3·68	·36	8·59	26 65	35·75	10
2	7	360	1,569	·33	5·05	35 04	15·81	·33	16·84	73·41	65·59	11
...	9	360	1,140	...	...	16·79	4·54	·25	9 96	31·54	41·74	12
2	8	382	1,527	5·89	5·34	25·54	4 54	·29	13 88	55·48	36·01	13
4	30	405	6,244	2·28	9 56	41·15	3·32	·29	3·53	60·53	30·76	14
...	5	49	741	13·44	8·76	28·96	1·61	·38	3·76	56·92	...	15
2	3	69	824	3·36	·30	19·11	2 52	·11	2·33	27·72	23·68	16
1	8	9	548	...	·13	22·34	12·12	·52	·59	35 70	28·72	17
6	22	417	2,301	·92	1·00	17·94	7·89	·32	6·19	34·18	35·31	18
1	9	243	1,009	3·47	3·92	14·52	·56	·27	7·21	29·96	34·08	19
5	10	36	493	·41	·48	16·57	13·15	·68	2·46	33·75	66·62	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
7	13	222	830	9·99	1·62	17·87	12·38	·91	15·61	58·38	41·78	22
3	3	1	247	2·11	3·45	17·53	·19	·28	·09	23·66	14·65	23
1	7	13	646	..	5·54	24·69	·59	·38	·70	34·90	34·41	24
2	8	43	443	·40	·34	25·09	·54	·54	2·89	29 80	36·54	25
1	5	2	390	...	...	34 55	·36	·45	·18	35·55	32·46	46
...	2	59	327	...	...	23 40	·63	·18	5·33	29·55	31·26	27
1	3	40	183	·10	·29	12·67	·89	·29	3·99	18·25	23·44	28
2	7	15	436	...	...	20·92	7·57	·48	1·03	30 00	37·80	29
3	21	16	842	...	·07	45·60	7·30	1·38	1·05	55·41	57·12	30
1	13	113	2,218	...	·15	20·46	14·73	·22	1·91	37·47	38·19	31
1	4	26	967	...	...	28·99	13·38	·18	1·17	43·72	46·71	32
...	...	20	395	...	...	30·52	·50	...	1·65	32 67	48·72	33
...	5	14	413	...	...	21·63	3 07	·31	·88	25 89	23·13	34
1	5	4	515	...	·05	21·66	5·82	·27	·21	28 02	45·55	35
...	1	2	443	...	...	37·54	2·07	·09	·18	39·88	49·24	36
...	3	6	308	...	·07	19·36	·40	·20	·40	20·42	29·44	37
...	13	129	2,040	·02	·33	29·82	·96	·21	2·12	33·47	35·68	38
...	1	27	468	...	1·06	32·17	·07	·07	2·04	35·42	50·93	39
...	1	7	503	...	1·73	35·15	·30	·07	·53	37·78	41·16	40
1	5	49	311	...	66	19·99	·66	·41	4·06	25·79	28·02	41
...	3	1	976	5·37	·08	25·04	5·26	·11	·04	35·90	49·54	42
2	3	32	626	...	·12	15·41	20·33	·18	1·94	37·99	47·88	43
...	4	1	497	2·88	·17	23·24	1·53	·23	·05	28·11	42·21	44
...	2	...	379	6·07	...	28·67	·47	·19	...	35·39	49·21	45
...	1	...	276	...	1·84	24·81	...	·10	...	26·75	30 03	46
3	48	62	2,565	·26	·44	21·87	8·05	·77	10·16	41·55	48·96	47
...	7	...	858	...	...	30·99	2·18	·27	...	33·44	59·63	48
1	1	88	328	...	·35	14·61	1·67	·07	6·12	22 82	48 56	49
...	3	1	219	...	...	21·09	...	·30	·10	21·49	52·48	50
...	3	139	546	...	·06	23·89	·48	·18	8·41	33·02	52·85	51
...	2	63	325	...	...	20·32	·08	·16	4·94	25·50	40·17	52
...	2	44	660	·70	...	37·86	·77	·13	2·82	42·28	64·89	53
2	8	680	2,546	·02	2·99	24·52	13·96	·18	15·19	56·86	62·45	54
1	28	255	1,172	...	·33	32·65	8·43	1·30	11·88	54·59	33 68	55
1	8	75	374	...	·09	22 26	3·56	·71	6·68	33·30	39·44	56

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								INJU		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
57	FARUKHABAD ...	Fatehgarh ...	7,546	1	...	402	1	...	...	7
58		Farukhabad ...	62,437	23	28	1,064	242	5	4	9
59		Kanauj ...	16,646	1	...	321	18	...	...	5
60		Kaimganj ...	10,443	...	...	288	...	...	...	...
61	MAINPURI ...	Mainpuri ...	20,286	1	1	680	2	1	1	2
62		Shikohabad ...	11,826	...	...	423	2	2	...	3
63	AGRA ...	Agra ...	119,079	3	218	3,635	272	3	3	59
64		Firozabad ...	16,023	43	1	334	43	...	1	2
65	ETÁWAH ...	Etáwah ...	34,721	213	1	486	430	...	1	30
66	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	239,773	663	2,032	6,497	645	7	4	60
67	BARA BANKI ...	Nawábganj ...	13,933	70	1	151	175	...	...	4
68		Rudauli ...	11,394	188	...	146	84	...	...	3
69	UNAO ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	CAWNPORE ...	Cawnpore ...	120,161	93	2	4,410	836	3	4	39
71	FATEHPUR ...	Fatehpur ...	21,328	48	...	480	45	...	1	3
72	JAUNPUR ...	Jaunpur ...	42,845	79	...	1,209	26	...	2	12
73	HAMIRPUR ...	Ráth ...	14,479	45	...	242	51	...	1	...
74	BÁNDA ...	Bánda ...	27,696	135	1	392	85	1	...	5
75	ALLAHABAD ...	Allahabad ...	87,644	106	110	1,955	215	2	...	30
76	RAE BARELI ...	Jais ...	11,044	143	...	246	32	...	...	5
77		Rae Bareli ...	11,781	24	1	386	7	...	...	10
78	SULTÁNPUR ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	PARTÁBGARH ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	BAHRAICH ...	Bahraich ...	19,439	...	...	407	1	...	...	5
81	GONDA ...	Gonda ...	13,743	17	...	286	5	...	...	2
82		Balrámpur ...	12,811	6	4	259	5	...	...	3
83	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad ...	38,828	159	7	1,205	187	2	1	6
84		Ajudhia ...	11,643	34	7	826	108	...	1	4
85		Tánda ...	16,594	101	...	563	92	...	...	6
86	GORAKHPUR ...	Barhaj ...	11,715	4	1	318	39	...	...	1
87		Gorakhpur ...	55,936	48	7	1,227	14	...	...	12
88	BASTI ...	Minhdawal ...	11,592	90	...	228	...	...	...	5
89	AZAMGARH ...	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	2	...	316	3	...	2	2
90		Azamgarh ...	18,528	24	...	381	33	...	...	...
91		Mau ...	14,945	87	...	331	38	1	...	2
92	GHÁZIPUR ...	Gházipur ...	32,885	120	4	800	217	2	4	29
93	BALLIA ...	Sahatawar ...	11,024	64	...	237	1	...	...	1
94		Rasra ...	11,224	41	...	281	10	...	...	5
95		Budagaon or Firozpur.	10,847	...	...	206	...	...	...	1
96	BENARES ...	Benares ...	193,025	703	72	6,602	886	2	1	62
97		Rámnagar ...	11,859	46	...	310	5	...	...	2
98	MIRZAPUR ...	Mirzapur ...	56,378	43	...	1,741	141	...	...	10
99	JALAUN ...	Kálpi ...	14,806	...	5	219	68	...	3	2
100		Kúnch ...	13,739	...	...	220	57	...	4	11
101		Jalaun ...	10,057	...	2	192	36	1	2	2
102	JHÁNSI ...	Mau ...	15,981	...	17	324	240	1	2	5
103	LALITPUR ...	Lalitpur ...	10,684	...	21	80	45	...	...	2
		Total ...	2,756,493	4,801	5,332	70,485	12,510	58	69	764
		GRAND TOTAL ...	44,107,869	89,372	26,628	1,098,414	93,661	615	1,645	12,358

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1882—(concluded).

RIES.		10	11	12								13
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wile beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	7	1	412	·13	...	53·27	·13	·93	·13	54·59	66 52	57
3	21	413	1,791	·37	·45	17·04	3·87	·34	6·61	28·68	34·08	58
2	8	84	432	·06	...	19 28	1·08	·48	5 05	25·95	33·94	59
2	2	58	348	...	...	27·58	...	·19	5·55	33·32	31·89	60
...	6	17	707	·05	·05	33·60	·10	·29	·84	34·94	55 34	61
5	5	4	434	...	...	35·77	·17	·42	·34	36·70	49·63	62
5	70	740	4,938	·02	1·83	30·52	2·29	·29	6·21	41·46	57·40	63
...	3	94	518	2·68	·06	20·84	2·68	·19	5·87	32·33	40 56	64
2	33	518	1,681	6·14	·03	14·00	12·38	·95	14·92	48·41	35·02	65
9	80	3,036	12,953	2·76	8·47	27·10	2·69	·33	12·66	54 02	45·68	66
...	4	160	561	5·02	·07	10·84	12·56	·29	11·48	40·26	29·35	67
...	3	141	562	16·49	...	12·81	7·37	·26	12·38	49·32	35·01	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	69
2	48	1,056	6,445	·77	·02	36·70	6·96	·40	8 79	53·63	47·17	70
...	4	206	783	2·25	...	22·51	2·11	·18	9·66	36·71	39 52	71
9	23	103	1,440	1·84	...	28·22	·61	·53	2·40	33·61	24·79	72
2	3	250	591	3·11	...	16 71	3·52	·21	17·26	40 81	37·84	73
...	6	362	981	4·87	·04	14·15	3 07	·22	13 07	35·42	28·63	74
3	35	1,025	3,446	1·21	1·25	22 30	2·45	·40	11·69	29·31	43·30	75
1	6	51	478	12·95	...	22·27	2·90	·54	4·62	43·28	30 69	76
1	11	71	500	2·04	·09	32·76	·59	·93	6·03	42·44	39 80	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
...	5	78	491	...	...	20·94	·05	·26	4·01	25·26	29·01	80
2	4	28	340	1·24	...	20·81	·36	·29	2·04	24·74	26·92	81
...	3	87	364	·47	·31	20·22	·39	·23	6·79	28·41	28·49	82
9	18	417	1,993	4·09	·18	31·03	4·81	·47	10·74	51·83	38·58	83
3	8	151	1,134	2·92	·60	70 94	9·27	·69	12 97	97 39	82·19	84
9	15	93	864	6·09	...	33·93	5·54	·90	5·60	52·07	47·00	85
2	3	114	479	·34	·09	27·04	3·33	·25	9·73	40·88	47·37	86
7	19	410	1,725	·86	·13	21·93	·25	·34	7·33	30 84	36·02	87
2	7	58	383	7·76	...	19·67	...	·60	5·00	33·04	47·01	88
...	4	63	388	·15	...	24·02	·23	·30	4·79	29 49	18·62	89
3	3	94	535	1·29	...	20·56	1·78	·16	5 07	28·87	29 63	90
7	10	57	523	5·82	...	22·15	2·54	·67	3 81	34·99	31·38	91
3	38	123	1,302	3·65	·12	24·33	6·60	1·15	3·74	39·59	37·86	92
...	1	5	308	5·81	...	21·50	·09	·09	·45	27·94	...	93
...	5	42	379	3·65	...	25·04	·89	·45	3 74	37·77	32·43	94
1	2	22	230	...	...	18·99	...	·18	2·03	21·20	...	95
10	75	1,745	10,083	3·64	·37	34·20	4·59	·39	9·04	52·23	31·85	96
1	3	133	497	3 88	...	26·14	·42	·25	11·21	41·91	27·37	97
3	13	577	2,515	·76	...	30 88	2·50	·23	10·23	44·61	41·87	98
1	6	222	520	...	·35	15·31	4·75	·42	15·52	36 35	53·47	99
...	15	252	544	...	...	16·01	4·15	1·09	18·34	39·59	86 39	100
2	7	32	269	...	·20	19·09	3·58	·70	3·18	26·75	33·70	101
...	8	93	682	...	1·06	20·27	15·02	·50	5·82	42·67	45·80	102
...	2	168	316	...	1·97	7·49	4·21	·19	15·72	29·57	31·63	103
184	1,075	19,716	113,919	1·74	1·93	25·57	4·54	·39	7·15	41·32	45·67	
6,515	21,133	155,919	1,485,127	2·02	·60	24·90	2·12	·49	3·53	38·67	31·95	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1882.

Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1881.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class Sadr	North-Western Provinces ... 39	...	...	39
	Oudh 10	...	...	10
	Total ... 49	...	...	49
2nd ditto	North-Western Provinces ... 7	...	1	6
	Oudh 4	...	...	4
	Total ... 11	...	1	10
1st class branch, ...	North-Western Provinces ... 61	1	...	62
	Oudh	...	...	...
	Total ... 61	1	...	62
2nd ditto	North-Western Provinces ... 51	...	...	51
	Oudh 6	...	...	6
	Total ... 57	...	...	57
3rd ditto	North-Western Provinces	...	...	...
	Oudh 31	...	...	31
	Total ... 31	...	...	31
Allahabad European Hospital,	... 1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary ...	... 1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrámpur.	... 1	...	...	1
Total ...	... 3	...	...	3
1st class Sadr	... 49	...	...	49
2nd do. do.	... 11	...	1	10
1st do. branch	... 61	1	...	62
2nd do. do.	... 57	...	...	57
3rd do. do.	... 31	...	...	31
Allahabad European Hospital,	... 1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary ...	... 1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrámpur.	... 1	...	...	1
Total ...	... 212	1	1	212

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract return of principal diseases treated in the dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1882.

[IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS].

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated in-door and out-door.	Number of patients.						Surgical operations.					Remaining under treatment.
			In-door.					Out-door.						
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
General diseases. Order (A.)	Small-pox	161												
	Fever	286,539												
	Cholera	7,292												
	Other diseases of order A.	12,838												
Order (B.)	Rheumatic affections	88,016												
	Syphilitic affections	35,967												
	Scrofula	3,746												
	Anæmia	4,417												
	Other diseases of order B.	28,590												
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	91,353												
	Inflammation of external ear	66,281												
	Goitre	40,390												
	Respiratory affections	107,220												
	Heart diseases	1,181	43,631	26,742	6,458	5,424	3,360	1,654,120	9,631	76,492	8,036	990	160	445
	Dysentery	43,359												
	Diarrhœa	42,240												
	Other diseases of the digestive system	54,062												
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	22,995												
	Abscess, boils, and whitlows	72,241												
	Skin diseases	309,245												
	Labour, premature, natural and difficult	281												
	Other local diseases	308,641												
Conditions, whether general or local.	Debility and old age	18,304												
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	4,312												
	Injuries	47,927												
	Total ...	1,697,593	43,631	26,742	6,458	5,424	3,360	1,654,120	9,631	76,492	8,036	990	160	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

3.—*Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1882.

Total treated during the year.				*Class.*					*Daily attendance.*							
									AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
985,157	327,012	385,582	1,697,751	1,449	6,791	1,056,680	584,686	48,145	8,056·05	2,815·39	3,044·89	13,916·33	57·88	20·23	21·89	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1881-82.

Items.	1881. Amount.	1882. Amount.	*Increase.* Amount.	*Decrease.* Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Invested capital	*a* 9,02,400 0 0	*a* 8,97,900 0 0	...	4,500 0 0
Receipts, including cash balance of the last year	4,92,898 14 5	5,26,627 4 0	33,728 5 7	...
Disbursements	3,67,518 2 2	3,85,110 13 9	17,592 11 7	...
Cost per patient	*b* 0 3 7	*b* 0 3 7	...	...
RECEIPTS.				
Government contribution.				
As salaries	1,59,193 11 10	1,57,115 6 8	...	2,078 5 2
As registers and forms	2,635 4 4	1,664 7 9	...	970 12 7
As European medicines	7,438 12 9	6,156 7 11	...	1,282 4 10
For diet of police cases	2,246 8 5	2,208 2 1	...	38 6 4
Sale of medicines...	21 7 10	6 7 9	...	15 0 1
Special allowance...	25,911 7 4	39,328 2 4	13,416 11 0	...
Total ...	1,97,447 4 6	2,06,479 2 6	9,031 14 0	...
Local receipts.				
Local or other funds	39,047 0 2	38,677 9 9	...	369 6 5
Municipal funds	39,486 11 4	39,747 4 7	260 9 3	...
Interest on investments	34,901 4 10	49,119 3 7	14,217 14 9	...
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits,	8,000 0 0	7,500 0 0	...	500 0 0
Subscriptions from Europeans ...	13,223 7 6	13,054 2 8	...	169 4 10
Ditto Natives ...	55,629 13 0	48,412 13 10	...	7,216 15 2
Total ...	1,90,288 4 10	1,96,511 2 5	6,222 13 7	...
Total income of the year	3,87,735 9 4	4,02,990 4 11	15,254 11 7	...
Balance of the last year	1,05,163 5 1	12,636 15 1	18,473 10 0	...
Grand Total receipts of the year ...	4,92,898 14 5	5,26,627 4 0	33,728 5 7	...
EXPENDITURE.				
(*a*) On establishment	2,32,466 7 3	2,38,308 2 3	5,841 11 0	...
(*b*) On bazar medicines	12,132 11 8	11,390 12 6	...	741 15 2
(*c*) On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased	17,077 14 3	29,069 3 4	11,991 5 1	...
(*d*) On diet	25,548 9 11	26,561 3 0	1,012 9 1	...
(*e*) On miscellaneous charges ...	42,558 12 6	49,449 4 6	6,890 8 0	...
(*f*) On buildings or repairs	30,733 10 7	27,332 4 2	...	3,401 6 5
(*g*) Interest during the year ...	7,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	4,000 0 0
(*h*) Total expenditure during the year...	3,67,518 2 2	3,85,110 13 9	17,592 11 7	...
Cash balance in hand	1,25,380 12 3	1,41,516 6 3	16,135 10 0	...
Total ...	4,92,898 14 5	5,26,627 4 0	33,728 5 7	...

(*a*) Includes investment of this year.

(*b*) Sums invested during the year have not been taken into account in this item.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Showing particulars of vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1882-83.

Number.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary vaccinations.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.		
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Rs.	a.	p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	3,675	3,675	3,643	...	...	25·28	16,193	8	0
2	Saháranpur ...	22	21,861	21,861	21,353	...	...	21·79	1,276	0	0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	18,698	18,698	17,799	...	...	23·47	1,204	0	0
4	Meerut ...	26	27,238	27,238	26,421	...	...	20·12	1,708	0	0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	22,657	22,657	21,758	...	...	23·52	1,244	0	0
6	Aligarh ...	27	23,252	23,252	22,416	...	...	21·95	1,708	0	0
7	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	7,989	7,989	7,682	...	...	no data.	660	0	0
8	Muttra ...	15	16,523	16,523	16,268	...	...	24·21	1,676	0	0
9	Agra ...	16	14,518	14,518	13,922	...	...	14·28	2,192	0	0
10	Farukhabad ...	12	11,937	11,937	11,667	...	...	12·85	918	0	0
11	Mainpuri ...	7	8,073	8,073	7,622	...	...	9·51	834	0	0
12	Etáwah ...	8	12,977	12,977	12,502	...	...	17·30	826	0	0
13	Etah ...	9	9,457	9,457	9,316	...	...	12·31	778	0	0
	Total of 1st Circle,	183	198,855	198,855	192,369	...	...	19·28	31,217	8	0
14	Kumaun Hills ...	11	22,248	16,733	15,477	5,515	646	32·66	10,238	7	2
15	Garhwál do. ...	8	20,631	14,305	13,355	6,326	1,005	41·54	1,258	0	0
16	Tarái Parganas ...	8	6,550	6,067	5,492	483	129	27·15	1,004	0	0
17	Kumaun Bhábar ...	4	4,478	3,760	3,581	718	155	no data.	418	0	0
18	Bijnor ...	18	22,460	22,367	20,347	93	49	28·27	2,220	0	0
19	Moradabad ...	20	19,043	19,538	17,129	405	183	14·98	3,986	13	3
20	Budaun ...	16	16,127	15,880	14,708	247	139	16·37	1,964	0	0
21	Bareilly ...	21	19,980	19,211	17,146	769	397	17·01	2,180	9	7
22	Pilibhít ...	8	8,385	8,334	7,016	51	21	15·58	1,046	0	0
23	Sháhjahánpur ...	13	16,783	16,658	15,284	125	52	17·89	1,679	0	0
24	Lucknow ...	12·4	7,611	6,074	4,181	1,537	440	6·63	3,710	4	7
25	Unao ...	7	4,062	4,045	3,354	17	14	3·74	912	0	0
26	Bara Banki ...	5	3,620	3,479	2,561	141	70	2·56	700	0	0
27	Sitapur ...	6	3,610	3,598	2,914	12	10	3·05	862	0	0
28	Hardoi ...	9	3,816	3,689	2,870	127	78	2·98	1,010	0	0
29	Kheri ...	5	1,437	1,424	1,127	13	12	1·36	717	0	0
30	Fyzabad ...	7	2,773	2,432	1,832	341	165	1·84	974	0	0
31	Bahraich ...	5	3,244	3,211	2,681	33	24	3·08	720	0	0
32	Gonda ...	8	2,184	2,156	1,626	28	8	1·28	988	0	0
33	Rae Bareli ...	14·6	10,466	10,462	7,794	4	1	8·18	1,676	0	0
34	Sultánpur ...	5	3,282	3,084	2,428	198	127	2·67	752	0	0
35	Partábgarh ...	4	1,885	1,861	1,474	24	18	1·76	580	0	0
	Total of 2nd Circle,	215	205,575	188,368	164,377	17,207	3,743	9·57	39,596	2	7
36	Cawnpore ...	22	29,921	29,480	25,723	441	351	22·07	2,700	0	0
37	Fatehpur ...	14	12,232	12,195	11,126	37	32	16·31	1,820	0	0
38	Bánda ...	17	16,539	16,531	14,594	8	4	20·89	2,064	0	0
39	Allahabad ...	26	26,123	25,913	23,087	210	169	15·77	19,484	4	0
40	Hamírpur ...	12	20,638	20,562	17,207	76	52	34·01	1,604	0	0
41	Jaunpur ...	11	11,331	11,183	10,433	148	98	8·70	1,472	0	0
42	Gorakhpur ...	19	32,033	31,816	30,025	217	201	11·54	2,380	0	0
43	Basti ...	12	12,810	12,810	11,806	...	...	7·24	1,524	0	0
44	Azamgarh ...	13	14,472	14,422	13,606	50	4	8·48	1,664	0	0
45	Mirzapur ...	14	18,912	18,767	17,224	145	112	15·25	1,588	0	0
46	Benares ...	14	16,142	15,963	15,043	179	62	16·92	3,268	0	0
47	Ghazipur ...	11	12,743	12,692	11,618	51	39	11·49	1,488	0	0
48	Ballia ...	10	12,406	12,403	12,235	3	3	13·23	1,143	0	0
49	Jhánsi ...	10	9,600	9,588	7,848	12	9	23·57	2,212	0	0
50	Jalaun ...	13	14,378	14,378	13,406	...	...	32·06	1,616	0	0
51	Lalitpur ...	6	7,753	7,743	7,179	10	7	28·24	846	0	0
	Total of 3rd Circle,	224	268,033	266,446	242,160	1,587	1,143	14·67	46,873	4	0
	Grand total of the N.-W. P. & Oudh,	622	672,463	653,669	598,906	18,794	4,886	13·69	1,17,686	14	7

SUPPLEMENT I.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RÁMPUR STATE FOR 1882-83.

The administration of the country by the Nawáb continues to progress satisfactorily, and the people under his rule seem prosperous and contented. As particulars regarding the existing number of courts in this territory, and the laws and procedure that govern the administration of justice, are matters of permanent record, it seems needless to say more than that no changes have occurred during the year under review.

The statements below show the various items under the heads of income and expenditure for two years. As compared with the previous year, there has been a net increase of Rs. 8,353-8-6 under Income, while under Expenditure, save under the head "cost of civil administration," under which there is a decrease of Rs. 34,792-15-9, the expenses have increased, showing by a similar comparison a net increase of Rs. 76,157:—

Income.

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1881-82	16,28,303 3 6	9,778 2 9	16,661 12 0	16,54,743 2 3
1882-83	16,38,337 4 9	10,049 15 3	14,709 6 9	16,63,096 10 9
Increase	10,034 1 3	271 12 6	...	8,353 8 6
Decrease	...	...	1,952 5 3	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public works.	Troops and police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1881-82 ...	6,14,680 3 9	71,184 12 9	2,85,624 5 6	5,23,966 0 9	14,95,455 6 9
1882-83 ...	5,79,887 4 0	71,220 6 3	2,93,016 15 6	6,62,281 11 3	16,06,406 5 0
Increase ...	...	35 9 6	7,392 10 0	1,38,315 10 6	1,10,950 14 3
Decrease ...	34,792 15 9	...	...	...	...

The miscellaneous expenditure is thus accounted for—

	Rs. a. p.
Personal expenses of the ruler, including seraglio, family, and relatives of present and past Nawábs	2,68,808 13 6
Charity, charitable allowances, and other religious expenses... ...	2,43,085 3 6
Expenses incurred on the occasion of the visit of the Mahárája of Indore	1,50,387 10 3
Total ...	6,62,281 11 3

The number and description of the civil courts were the same as in the previous year, and the following table shows the business disposed of by those courts:—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.* Original suits.	*Instituted.* Appeals.	*Instituted.* Total.	Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
1882-83	332	2,451	241	2,692	3,024	2,731	293
1881-82	295	3,090	151	3,241	3,536	3,245	291
Increase	37	...	90	...	...	...	2
Decrease	...	639	...	549	512	514	...

It will be observed that the number of original suits has decreased while the appeals have increased.

There has been no change since last year in the number and description of the courts. The form below shows the criminal work done. A decrease will be observed under original suits and appeals, and, as a consequence, also under the three sub-divisions of the form showing the disposal of cases:—

Year.	Pending from last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1882-83	309	5,258	212	5,470	5,779	5,371	408
1881-82	434	5,378	269	5,647	6,081	5,785	296
Increase	...	...	...	...	—	...	112
Decrease	125	120	57	177	302	414	...

There is nothing new to add concerning police, last year's facts and figures remaining unaltered in every respect.

The following statement shows the strength and cost of the conservancy establishment :—

Description of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Officers	2	110 0 0	1,320 0 0
Delvers	38	115 8 0	1,386 0 0
Sweepers	29	56 0 0	672 0 0
Water-carriers	9	9 0 0	108 0 0
Watchmen	51	155 0 0	1,860 0 0
Total ...	129	445 8 0	5,346 0 0

The articles manufactured are the same as those enumerated in last year's report, nothing new having been introduced. Food and clothing have been supplied to the prisoners on the same scale as noted in the last year's report. The total number of prisoners in the Rámpur jail when the year closed was 431, against 466 at the close of the previous year. The following prisoners were in jail :—

	Hindu.	Muhammadan.
Life-prisoners	1	12
For above 7 years	9	27
„ 2 „	51	48
„ 6 months...	64	107
Under 6 „	13	51
Accused	23	25
	161	270

The income from prisoners' labour was Rs. 8,111-7-3, of which Rs. 1,925-7-3 are assigned to manufactories and Rs. 6,186 to buildings and roads. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,439-6-3, of which Rs. 8,184-1-3 was spent on diet, Rs. 698-1-6 on clothing, Rs. 402-5-6 on medicine, Rs. 1,972-14-0 on accommodation, Rs. 714 on jail establishment, Rs. 828 on conservancy establishment, and Rs. 11,640 on military guard.

The outlay on public works completed contrasts favourably with the work done in the previous year. There is an increase of Rs. 1,936-5-9 under roads and of Rs. 10,786-11-3 under buildings, against a decrease of Rs. 1,279-12-9 under bridges. The total amount expended was Rs. 40,318-4-9, against Rs. 28,875-0-6 in the previous year.

The strength of the military forces of Rámpur is detailed below:—

Year.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon.	Artillery-men.				Rs. a. p.
1881-82	28	348	580	933	1,247	2,82,440 4 0
1882-83	28	334	607	962	1,199	2,90,655 3 0
Increase	...	...	27	29	...	8,214 15 0
Decrease	...	14	...	...	48	...

The increase is attributable to the cavalry employed as body-guard.

The guns consist of:—

One	...	...	...	...	14 pounder.
Four	...	...	...	...	12 ditto.
Five	...	...	...	...	9 ditto.
Fourteen	...	...	...	...	6 ditto.
Two	...	...	...	...	4 ditto.
One	...	...	...	...	3 ditto.
Two	...	...	...	...	2 ditto.

or the same as those detailed in previous years' reports.

The number of educational institutions in the mufassil and in Rámpur itself, supported by the State, is the same as last year, *viz.*, 10, besides 115 private institutions started during the year under report, with a staff of 115 teachers: 65 of these schools teach Arabic and 50 Persian. The number of students attending them is 822. The number of girls at school has increased to 16, or three over last year; they all hold scholarships and read religious books. At the Ghausia school the boys learn the Koran by heart. The estate has during the year expended on account of education, omitting private institutions, Rs. 11,282-0-9.

Full details respecting State and private institutions are given in the subjoined statement:—

Number of schools.	Name of locality.	Name of schools.						Teachers and assistants.						Total number of teachers and assistants.	Students studying Arabic.	Students studying Persian.	Students studying Ghausia.	Number of female students.	Number of students learing English.	Number of students learning Nágri.	Total number of students.	Total number of students receiving scholarships.	Total of non-scholarship-holders.
		Arabic.	Persian.	Ghausia.	Female.	English.	Nágri.	Arabic.	Persian.	Ghausia.	Female.	English.	Nágri.										
6	Rámpur Khás ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	4	4	1	1	2	29	92	46	75	16	22	26	277	108	169
1	Shahabad ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
1	Biláspur ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
1	Tahsíl Miluk ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
1	Tánda Badridan ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
115	Private institutions ...	65	50	...	...	...	...	65	50	...	...	...	...	115	542	280	...	...	...	...	822	...	822
125	Total ...	66	55	1	1	1	1	82	58	4	1	1	2	148	634	389	75	16	22	26	1,162	108	1,054

As reported in former years, the destitute are received as in-door patients in the dispensary at the expense of the State; all others receive medicines free of cost. Hakíms and Doctors are employed both in the city and country by the State, the head-quarters dispensary supplying the country institutions with medicines.

The number of patients treated and the outlay are shown below, an increased outlay having been incurred of Rs. 2,363-4-6, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of dispensary.	Number of patients who received medicines.	Number of in-door patients who received medicine and food.	Patients who were not supplied with medicine.	Total number of patients who attended dispensaries.	Number of patients wholly cured.	Expenditure during the year.
						Rs. a. p.
Rámpur Khás ...	25,704	55	1,091	26,805	21,550	
Sháhabad ...	1,855	...	...	1,855	1,601	
Biláspur ...	9,681	...	...	9,681	9,112	
Tánda Badridan ...	11,898	...	...	11,898	9,105	
Tahsíl Miluk ...	578	...	...	578	427	
Total of 1882-83 ...	49,716	55	1,091	50,862	41,795	14,373 4 6
Total of 1881-82 ...	44,773	42	1,080	45,895	31,736	12,010 0 0
Increase ...	4,943	13	11	4,967	10,059	2,363 4 6
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The vaccine operations are given below, and show well alongside of last year's figures, *i.e.*, under the head of "successful" there is an increase of 395, and under "total number of operations" 108. It is satisfactory to see the marked decrease under "doubtful' and "results not known."

Name of pargana.	1881-82.					1882-83.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rámpur	482	54	57	104	697	489	29	102	151	771
Sháhabad	258	96	142	127	623	305	71	99	108	583
Khás Tahsíl	383	140	133	128	784	407	101	47	94	649
Miluk	345	41	26	85	497	461	36	89	202	788
Biláspur	274	81	137	127	619	288	35	104	177	604
Suar	229	120	101	143	593	400	89	101	108	698
Huzur Tahsíl	324	60	137	188	709	340	20	60	117	537
Total ...	2,295	592	733	902	4,522	2,690	381	602	957	4,630

The chief articles of produce in this territory are rice, sugar, hides, and *khes*. Hides are exported towards the east ; sugar and rice towards the west ; and *khes* to all sides.

SUPPLEMENT II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TEHRI STATE FOR THE YEAR 18

Population.—By the returns of the census of 1881 the population of the Tehri State numbers 199,836 souls, as per detail given below :—

Hindus.		MUHAMMADANS.				*Other castes.*		*Total.*		Total population.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.
		Sunnis.		*Shias.*								
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
101,794	96,944	83	86	...	...	463	466	102,340	97,496	199,836	2,249	22,728

Trade.—From the Kotwál's register goods valued at Rs. 22,822 were imported, out of which goods valued at Rs. 21,925 have been sold during the year. There were very few exports. Owing to a heavy fall of snow, and the subsequent damages done to the roads, traffic of laden ponies was greatly impeded, which accounts for the falling off in the value of imports compared to that of the previous year. The roads have now been repaired and are open for traffic. The imports consist of piece-goods, brass vessels, &c., which come from Delhi, Saháranpur, and Dehra Dún.

Receipts.

Year.	Land revenue.	Forest contract.	Rent of the Landour Cantonment, &c.	Interest on Government Promissory Notes.	Customs and abkári.	Judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1881-82,	84,781 8 0	10,000 0 0	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	1,910 0 0	3,545 5 6	200	1,12,887 0 11
1882-83,	84,781 8 0	10,000 0 0	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	1,625 0 0	4,099 12 0	200	1,13,156 7 5
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	554 6 6	...	269 6 9
Decrease	...	...	...	...	285 0 0	...	...	...

There is a slight decrease under "customs and abkári." This is due to the stoppage of traffic for two months owing to the snowfall. The year under report has been exceptionally healthy, and the judicial business therefore increased.

Expenditure.

Year.	Salary of sepoys and jamadárs.	Personal expenses of the ruler and his family.	Charitable allowances.	Purchase of piece-goods and grain.	Post-office and dispensary.	Public Works Department.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1881-82 ...	16,585 0 0	32,525 0 0	11,478 0 0	21,245 0 0	2,231 8 0	21,865 4 0	1,05,929 12 0
1882-83 ...	16,585 0 0	32,525 0 0	10,425 0 0	20,384 0 0	4,315 0 0	15,641 8 0	99,875 8 0
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	2,083 8 0	...	...
Decrease...	...	...	1,053 0 0	861 0 0	...	6,223 12 0	6,054 4 0

There is an increase under "post-office and dispensary." The dispensary establishment has been strengthened during the year, and the increase in expenditure is due to the cost of establishment and purchase of medicine, European and native. The expenditure in Public Works Department represents some improvements and additions in the Partabgarh sanitarium and repairs to roads.

Administration.—The principles of Hindu law are generally followed in the administration of justice. Fees in civil suits are levied by stamp duty at Rs. 6-4 per cent. *ad valorem.* There are three civil courts, one criminal court, and one chief court. The latter is presided over by the Raja himself. All criminal work is disposed of by the Raja himself.

The lay having wing table exhibits the business of the civil courts during the year. uits instituted during the year was Rs. 30,615:—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total for disposal.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of court-fees realized.	Remarks.
							Rs. a. p.	
1881-82 ...	515	230	2	747	287	460	1,774 10 9	
1882-83 ...	460	275	4	739	368	371	1,925 12 0	
Increase ...	...	45	2	...	81	...	151 1 3	
Decrease...	55	...	...	8	...	89	...	

The following table exhibits the criminal work done during the year:—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total cases for disposal.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount of fines realized.	Amount not realized.	Remarks.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82 ...	367	220	...	587	278	309	1,121	1,020	101	
1882-83 ...	309	275	...	584	374	210	1,524	1,351	173	
Increase ...	...	55	...	...	96	...	403	331	72	
Decrease...	58	...	...	3	...	99	...	...	...	

In 374 cases disposed of, 515 persons were arrested, of whom 312 were convicted, *viz.*, 285 fined, 22 imprisoned from six weeks to five years, and five sentenced to whipping; 203 were acquitted.

The following table shows the business of the revenue court during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total for disposal.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Fees realized.	Remarks.
							Rs. a. p.	
1881-82	120	154	...	274	106	168	234 9 0	
1882-83	128	178	...	306	195	195	328 8 0	
Increase	8	24	...	32	89	27	93 15 0	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The following table shows the business of the small cause court during the year:—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Fees realized.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	
1881-82 ...	203	105	308	111	197	369 5 9	The value of suits instituted during the year is Rs. 7,225.
1882-83 ...	197	190	387	150	237	451 9 0	
Increase ...	...	85	79	39	40	82 3 3	
Decrease ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	

The following table shows the number of jamadars and peons e several courts :—

Year.	Peons and sepoys.		Jamadars.	Nazirs.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.				
					Rs. a. p.	
1881-82 ...	200	60	10	2	16,585 0 0	
1882-83 ...	200	60	10	2	16,585 0 0	

The police and conservancy establishment consists of one kotwál, two muharrirs, two jamadars, 21 sepoys and eight sweepers. The pay of the sweepers is paid partly by the State and partly by the residents.

The jail returns are given below :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.
Life prisoners	5	5
Over 7 years	5	1
„ 2 „	7	5
„ 6 months	9	8
Under 6 „	1	...
Prisoners undergoing imprisonment in default of payment of fine ...	11	...
Total ...	38	19

The prisoners are employed on public works. They are fed and clothed at the expense of the State. The daily allowance to a prisoner has now been raised to two annas and a half when working, and two annas when idle. One blanket to each male and one suit of clothes to each female is given annually.

Vaccination.—For this important work Rs. 660 is paid annually to Dr. Pringle, Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Division, who kindly superintends. During the year, 7,989 persons were vaccinated, as compared with 7,085 in 1881-82: 97·53 per cent. of the operations were successful.

The education statistics are as follows :—

Year.	English students.	Persian students.	Hindi students.	Remarks.
1881 82	30	50	115	
1882-83	32	43	117	

There are three schools—one English, one Persian and one Hindi. The schools are flourishing, and it is hoped that the number of students will increase. The heir-apparent has made some progress in English and vernacular. He is under the tuition of a private tutor.

Charitable dispensary.—A charitable dispensary has been in existence for the last three years. It is doing useful work and its popularity is increasing. During the year, the number of in-door and out-door patents was 1,811, compared to 1,156 of the previous year. It is under the management of a Native Doctor of the Calcutta Medical College. The medical establishment consists of one hospital assistant, one compounder, two cooks, one dresser, four attendants, and two sweepers. The total cost of establishment, diet and medicine during the year was Rs. 2,161, compared to Rs. 1,515 of the previous year.

—This establishment consists of one postmaster, two jamadars, eighteen two peons. The annual cost is Rs. 1,932.

General.—The year under report has been exceptionally healthy. There was no cholera or fever of any kind. The people generally were happy and prosperous. The crops, however, were not so good as was expected, as rains were not timely. The revenue of the State is collected in four instalments. The Raja has promised to remove certain vexatious taxes. The Rawain people, who were showing signs of being discontented last year, have quieted down.